The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W.

THE INDEPENDENT.
A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858. NO. XIV.

The Independent,
A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion,......	2	0
Each subsequent insertion,............	0	70
Six to ten lines, first insertion,........	3	4½
Each subsequent insertion,............	0	1
Above ten lines,(per line) first insertion,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per line,.....	0	1

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Remark :—Payments made on subscription of the Independent within three months from date of subscribing will be considered in advance.

Law Respecting Newspapers,

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

D. E. Burdett, M. B.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

Gillespie & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Ross & Bell,

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
John Bell. W. H. Ponton.
Belleville, C. W. nl.

Ross & Bell,

AGENTS for the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000
Colonial Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1858. nl.

George E. Henderson,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Wilson's Saloon,

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. nl

M. Nulty,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

L. H. Henderson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

R. P. Jellett,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Belleville. C. W. nl.

Charles Brick,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. nl

R. Newbery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. nl.

J. A. Phippen,

SOAP & CANDLE Manufacturer, Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. nl.

John O'Hare,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins'

AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Golden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the residence of his brother, the late G. E. Dorland, M.D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor.

CARD.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with and without Dower, always on hand at the *Independent Office*.

CARD.

A LARGE QUANTITY of Blank Mortgages now on hand and for Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the *Independent Office*.

A. S. Macdonnell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street. Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

I. S. Farrell,

WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market,........Front St. Belleville.

N. McArthur,

MANUFACTURER of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,

ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

DAFOE HOUSE.
BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
Corner of Bridge and Pringle Sts

THIS House is now open to the public and Travelling community, and will be conducted as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
with charges comparing favorable with second Class Houses. The bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors and the table will be always provided with the
Choicest delicacies the Markets can afford
Every accommodation usually found in first Class Houses, may be relied on, with the advantages, also, of liberal charges. Farmers will find this House equally as reasonable as any other Hotel in Town. Good yards and Stabling attached to the premises, and careful Hostlers always in attendance.
☞ An Omnibus always ready to convey passengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats. 2-in

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,
CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.
LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
Office, Merchants Exchange.

William Lunn, Esq.,—*Chairman*,
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Esq.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.
JOHN THOMAS,
Agent
Belleville 20th February, 1757. 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LONDON.
CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.
Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchants Exchange, Montreal.
JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
General Agent.
Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. La Rocque, Esq. | Theodore Hart, Esq.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICLE REFEREE.
D. E. Burdette, Esq, M. B.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET.
CANADA.
Head Office, Montreal, 49 Great St. James Street.
Hon. Peter M'Gill, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
The Hon. Justice 'Cor d.
The Hon. A. N. orin.
B. H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
John Ogilvy Moffatt, Esq., Merchant.
Henry Starnes, Esq., Merchant
MANAGER.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
JOHN BELL.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
John Murney, | Archelaus Southard,
Absalom Greely, | Wilson Bently,
Aaron D. Dougall, | N. B. Conger,
S. Merrill. Secretary.
Daniel McMullen, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-tf.

NEW FRUIT,
Just Received at the
CANTON TEA STORE.

25 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, Layers
20 half do do do
30 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, M. R
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do
20 Boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do do
20 boxes Brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultana Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits
ALSO,
5 cases Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,
1 case "Absinthe Suisse."
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. nl.

CARD.

ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly, cheaply and Quickly at the *Independent Office*. n

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Sotre.
B. S. CURRY,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselve of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

Ross & Bell,	John O'Hare, *Clerk of the Peace*
Wm. H. Ponton,	A. R. Dougall,
L. & A. H. Wallbridge	C. L. Coleman,
G. E. Henderson,	A. Ponton,
R. P. Jellet,	Q. Macnider,
James Fraser, jr.	

L. H. Henderson.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, Chairman.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, Secretary.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
Dr. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

SODA WATER!
JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a great expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville,

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of stores, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 5.

☞ James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.
H. JAMES,
Artist and Phrenologist,
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. nl.

CARD.

ALL kinds of Law Blanks printed in an unrivalled manner at the *Independent Office* Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

FLOUR AND MEAL for sale, cheap, Grove Mills, by
B. F. DAVY.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, $1,000,000.
Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effect ed prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov, 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, Agent,
Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858. 5.

DR CHARLES E. WALL,

OCULIST AND AURIST!

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of MAY. All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their
PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all affections to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore
LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!
with safety and success,

Operations will be made in presence of the family Physician when desired.

CROSS EYE removed in one minute. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. DISCHARGE from the EARS in children (a sure forerunner of Deafness) permanently cured.

Operating Rooms—At RAILROAD HOTEL.

☞ N. B.—No charge for examination and an opinion.

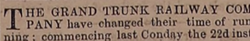
Belleville, arch 5th, 1858.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CURE BOOK:

Mary E. Wright, aged 17, daughter of John Wright, Stirling, came to me in December last painfully blind, in which condition she had been for 18 years. Discharged February 1st with perfectly good and restored eyes.

iss Anna Warren, of B elleville, age 17, had double squint or cross eye since an infant.—Sight of right eye very poor; can't see to read or sew with it. Operated on both eyes, and they are now perfectly straight. The sight of right will soon become as strong as the other.

Silas Smith, of Smithville, aged 61, has been blind 8 years; came to me three months ago, perfectly blind; could not tell where the window was in my room. Can now see to go without a guide, and can distinguish small objects with ease. 4



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY have changed their time of running; commencing last Conday the 22d inst.

Trains for Toronto now leave this Station, as follows, viz:—

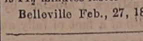
Up Mail,....................	5:15 A. M.
Up Express,..................	5:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTREAL LEAVE.

Down Express,................	1:00 P. M.
Down Mail,...................	10:30 P. M.

These trains are run by Montreal time, which is 14½ minutes faster than Belleville time.

Belleville Feb., 27, 1858.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY agree to carry wheat and all kinds of grain, in full car loads, to

Boston, at 31c pr. bush.	—Flour for	205 pr bbl	
Portland, 28c	" do	" 95c	"
Quebec, "25c	" do	" 85c	"
Montreal, 13½c	" do	" 45c	"
Kingston, 07	" do	" 24c	"

At these remarkable low rates, dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to ship to the American market by this route.

Belleville, February 23, 1858. nl

Poetry.

A Home in the Heart.

Oh! ask not a home in the mansions af pride;
Where marble shines out in the pillars and walls;
Though the roof be of gold it is brilliantly cold,
And joy may not be found in its torch-lighted halls.
But seek for a bosom all honest and true,
Where love once awakened will never depart;
Turn, turn to that breast like the dove to its nest,
And you'll find there's no home like the home in the heart.

Oh! link but one spirit that warmly sincere,
That will heighten your pleasure and solace your care;
Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the just,
And be sure that the world holds no treasure so rare.
Then the frowns of misfortune may shadow our lot,
The check-searing tear-drops of sorrow may start,
But a star never dim sheds a halo for him,
Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart.

Select Reading.

Trial of the Ex-King of Delhi.

The Delhi *Gazette* gives an interesting account of the trial of the old ex-King:

The trial of the ex-King of Delhi commenced on Wednesday, January 27, in the Dewan Khas of the Palace. It was half-past 12 before the prisoner was bro't in. He appeared very infirm and tottered into court, supported on one side by the "interesting youth," Jumma Bukht, and on the other by a confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him.—He presented such a picture of helpless imbecility as, under other circumstances, must have awakened pity. He sat coiled up on a cushion on the left of the President and to the right of the government prosecutor, his son Jumma Bunkht standing a few yards to his left, and a guard of rifles beyond all.

The prosecutor read the charges against the prisoner, stating that although the prisoner might be fully convicted by the court, no capital sentence could be passed upon him, in consequence of his life having been guaranteed to him by General Wilson, in a promise conveyed through Captain Hodson.

The prosecutor then put the question through the interpreter, "guilty or not guilty?" which the prisoner either did not, or affected not to understand; and there was some delay in explaining it to him. He then declared himself profoundly ignorant of the nature of the charges against him, although a translated copy of them was furnished and read to him in the presence of witnesses, some twenty days previous. After some more delay the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the business of the court proceeded.

On the second day the sitting was closed in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner.

On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams, and, except when anything particular struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around him.

On the fourth and fifth days he was aroused from sleep to hear the evidence read. A professional artist was in attendance on the latter day, making a sketch of the prisoner as he lay on a couch.

On the sixth day, the translation of a letter, dated the 24th of March, addressed to the late Mr. Colvil, Lieutenant Governor N. W. P., was read, disclosing the fact that as far back as a year and a half ago secret emissaries were sent by the King of Delhi to Persia, through the agency of one Mahomed Hussun Uskieree, the object of which was evidently to obtain assistance to complete the overthrow of British power in India. The perusal of the letter, which bears both the Delhi and Agra postmark, excited considerable sensation in court.

On the seventh and eighth days the prosecutor examined, through the interpreter, a person named Jutmull, formerly newswriter to the Lieutenant Governor at Agra. His evidence confirmed all we have already heard concerning the cold-blooded atrocities committed absolutely under the prisoner's apartments in the palace. The canal water, which ran through the place of execution, was, it appears, used for the purpose of washing away all traces of the bloody deed.

Captain Forrest, Commissary of Ordnance, was examined on the 8th and 9th days, and on the 10th Sir Theophilus Metcalf, C. S., gave evidence. The "soothsayer," Hussum Uskheree, was examined, and denied all that had been said of his wonderful powers.

The prisoner was then referred to, and notwithstanding his recorded statement of his firm belief in the powers attributed to the witness, he denied all knowledge of him or his powers. He was reminded of his statement made but a few days previous, but all to no purpose; he completely ignored him; and Hussum Uskheree was returned to his place of confinement much to the disgust of those who expected some interesting revelations from him.

The next witness called was Bukhtawur, a peon in the service of the late Captain Douglass. His evidence chiefly related to the occurrences on the 11th of May.

The court was occupied the whole of the eleventh day with the examination of a person named Chunee, formerly editor of a native paper, entitled the *Delhi News*, conducted on a novel principle, the editor's duty being to write his paper fulls and then carry it around and read it to hi subscribers. The witness stated, in reply to questions, that the Mahomedans of the city were in the habit of boasting that the Persians aided by the Russians, were coming to drive the English out of the country, and gave it as his firm belief that the Mahomedans were very much excited about the Persian war. The Chuppaties which were circulated were, he said, for the purpose of bringing together a large body of men for some business to be explained to them hereafter, and he said they originated at or near Kernaul. Chunee concluded his evidence of this day by replying to a question put by the prosecutor, as to who gave the order to massacre the Europeans; "The king himself; who else could give the order?"

On the twelfth day Golam was examined, and gave some particulars of the massacre of Europeans inside the palace, of which he was an eye witness.

The prisoner's Hakeem, Essamoolla Khan was then called in and examined on oath. His evidence, which ought to be and might be, but for evident "bias," interesting and important, always broke down when coming to a certain point, viz., criminating the prisoner.

The prisoner was more lively than usual to-day, declared his innocence of everything several times, and amused himself by twisting and untwisting a scarf round his head, and asking for a stimulant occasionally.

A despatch received at Bombay states that the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life to the Andamans.

A Pernicious Doctrine.

[From the Life Illustrated.]

The following paragraph is now going the round of some of the papers:

Always suspect a man who affects a great softness of manner, and unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied and deliberate. These things are all unnatural, and bespeak a discipline into which he that has no purpose of craft or design to answer, cannot submit to drill himself.

Has the world at length become so degenerate that the very semblance in a man of some of the most promient of Christian virtues, shall be a sign of the depravity, craft, and subtleness of his nature? Are the honest and upright intentions of our young men to be thus heedlessly nipped in the bud by the virulent poison contained in doctrines promulgated by an unthinking class of people, who, because they have met with some few wolves in sheep's clothing, would in consequence utterly deny the existence of the true animals, and condemn them all as wolves? Is the doctrine of meekness and humility, preached and practiced by our blessed Saviour, to be now considered null and void? The proverb of Solomon, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that sacketh a city," is this also declared too old fogyish and puritanical for this fast and progressive age? Shall we no longer "think before we speak," for fear these "blind leaders of the blind" shall mistake us for rogues and thieves, and "teach men so?"

It would be well if we could all acquire these traits in our characters, so hastily condemned in the article above quoted. Have not many of our most pious and virtuous men spent the greater portion of their time in meditation and prayer for the sole purpose of attaining a command over their words, actions, and temper, and in most cases they alone know the severity of the ordeal through which they have passed.

Fellow-men! there are sufficient obstacles now lying in the narrow path which leadeth to eternal life, without unnecessarily adding to them. Remember ye, who pen these little paragraphs, that the shortest articles are the most digested, and wo be to those who carelessly scatter abroad the seeds of evil, for they themselves invariably reap the fruits thereof!
A. H. P.

A Warning to Bridegrooms.—A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding-day. One of her bride-maids enquired what was the subject of her meditations. 'I was thinking,' she replied, 'which of my old beaux I should marry in case I should become a widow.'

A Tale of the Great Saratoga Trunk.

Old Anthracite has a very dear wife—so dear that she costs him on her own private account about fifteen thousand dollars. Mrs Anthracite always has the latest fashions, so when the great Saratoga trunk was exhibited in Broadway, Mrs. A. instantly purchased one for her summer trip.

Every one knows that the great Saratoga trunk is an unexceptionable trunk. It is colossal—of Titanic proportions. Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, might have found ample accommodation for her entire household in the great Saratoga trunk.

Accordingly down went Mrs. A. to the great watering place, with her great trunk. She had not been long there, however, when old Anthracite received a private telegraph from a friend to inform him that Mrs. A. was flirting desperately with young Belzebub, the son and the heir of old Belzebub, the great soap boiler. Anthracite instantly takes the train, arrives at the hotel, and inquiring the number of his wife's room, quietly walks up stairs. His wife's door is shut. Anthracite knocks. Door opens after some delay. Mrs. A. appears fluttered, which flutter increases to dismay when she sees her husband. Husband enters coolly; explains that he just came to see how she was getting on, and seats himself on the Saratoga trunk. Drops a glove, the picking up of which enables him to look under the bed. No one there. Mrs. A. looked as if some one ought to be there. Husband talks of the weather, and the pair are sitting down to a little light conversation, when old Anthracite remarks quietly:

'Mrs. A., there's a rat in your trunk.'

Mrs. A. turns pale through her paint. No. Husband is mistaken. The rat is in the waidscot. They are always there, those rats. Husband is sure it is in the trunk. He smells him, he will examine. Mrs. A. very anxious he should not. He can't—the trunk is shut, and she has lost the key. Husband begs to contradict. The key was in the lock and what was more—the lid was open.

Husband, amid the protestations of Mrs. A. half raised the lid. No crinoline, no shawls, no lace, no furbelows in the great Saratoga trunk; only young Belzebub's curls and killing moustache are visible. Mrs. A. instantly faints. It's the privilege of her sex, on such occasions. What does husband do? Shoot young Belzebub? Not a bit of it. He smiles grimly and shuts the lid down again, locking the great Saratoga trunk. He rings the bell; tells the waiter to bring a gimlet. Bores a few holes in the great trunk. Orders up the porter, and goes off to New York accompanied by the great Saratoga trunk. What would the trunk not have given for a cigar in a baggage waggon, when it smelled the tobacco smoke that was so liberally puffed about! The trunk, although nearly suffocated, thought it best to keep quiet. Arrived at New York, old Anthracite told the people at the depot, loud enough for the great Saratoga trunk to hear him, that he would leave his baggage at the office for a few days, when he would send for it. He then went off. This was more than the great trunk could bear, so it kicked, shouted, and made a noise, until it was broke open, and to the amazement of everybody, poor Belzebub crawled out in a limping condition. He tried to tell the people that 'twas done for a bet, but somehow the truth leaked out, and I predict that the next summer there will be fewer great Saratoga trunks at the Springs. I think old Anthracite had the best of it, don't you?

My Happiest Half-Hour,

BY ROVING HARRY.

The happiest half-hour of my life has just flown. It was spent in witnessing the innocent, mirthful sports of two little girls The youngest, which I held on my knee had recently passed the first anniversary of its birthday; while Alice, the little romp upon her feet before me, had cheered us with a healthful countenance for three brief years Neither the withering finger of disease nor the torturing grasp of the Allopath has dared to tamper with so perfect a specimen of Nature's handiwork! Buoyant and full of vigorous life, with her little antics, attitudes, and gestures, her sudden peals of laughter afforded a fund of amusement to the little prattler who was all attention, and almost bursting with merriment in her efforts to mimic and display her appreciation of her sister's diversions.

And here a thought rushes upon my mind. Some long faced, sanctimonious hypocrites, or misguided beings, have gloried in the affirmation that it is no where recorded that Christ ever laughed. But methinks his countenance must have borne one of the sweetest and most endearing smiles when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Would those innocents approach a stranger of stern, cold, icy, forbidding looks? No, never! Horror-stricken, they would cling to their mothers with the tenacity that a drowning person would grasp a straw. Reader, Jesus smiled! O! believe it and rejoice.

Provincial Parliament.

Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1858.

The House met to-day at three o'clock after the Easter Recess.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The SPEAKER reported to the house that the recognizances of the following election petitions were objectionable—Those for Vercheres, Richelieu, Three Rivers, and Drummond and Arthabaska. In the following cases the petitions were unobjectionable. For Perth, Stormont, Norfolk, North Wellington, Lincoln, City of Toronto, (both petitions,) city of Montreal in the cases of Mr. Dorion and D'Arcy McGee, and County of Renfrew.

THE DEATH OF DR. CHURCH; ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Attorney Gen. MACDONALD said he was sure in the announcement he was about to make he should have the sympathy of the House. During the recess they had lost one of their most valuable members—Mr. Church, the Member for the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville, had been cut off while in the enjoyment apparently of health and strength. The hon. gentleman was not a new member, having served in the last Parliament; and those who had the pleasure of sitting with him would join with him (Mr. Macdonald) in the opinion that the house and the country had suffered a great loss in his demise. Although the hon. gentleman took no prominent part in the debates of the House, he was nevertheless a useful member of it, being always in his place, always attentive to his Legislative duties, always attentive to the interests of his constituents, and in all his actions always candid, honest and upright.—Those who had been on intimate terms with him, felt his loss severely, and sincerely deplored it. With the permission of the House he would move that, out of respect to the memory of Dr. Church, the House do adjourn.

Mr. PATRICK rose and said that, being a colleague of the deceased, it was perhaps but fitting and right that he should say a few words regarding that worthy individual. And this would, he hoped, be not only expected but acceptable to his many sorrowing relatives in the county he (Mr. Patrick) had the honor to represent. The late member for North Grenville was born near the town of Brockville, in the year 1801, so that at the time of his death he was about 57 years of age. He was the son of an old U. E. loyalist, one of those whose attachment to British interests and institutions led them to forsake their homes and find a new resting place among the forests of Canada. Of these individuals and their descendants, Canadians could not think too highly, or without feelings of pride and satisfaction. Whatever we might now say of Americans and the American Government (with whom, of course, we sympathised in their prosperity and well being,) we could not but honor the motives which induced our ancestors to make a forfeiture of their possessions for the sake of continuing members of the British Empire. As they passed from among us, therefore, we ought, at least, to follow them with a meed of praise. The members of the Assembly who had known the lamented deceased, could not but have found that there was something manly and straightforward about him. His personal appearance ever was prepossessing, his manners urbane. He (Mr. Patrick) had known him for 24 years, intimately, and had always found him a sincere friend. [Hear.] He had stood high in his profession, and possessed a comprehensive mind, cultivated by extensive and careful reading.—He had paid particular attention to ancient and modern history as well as to theology. On these accounts he was a desirable companion. But, more than this, he was a warm-hearted friend, and many an anxious mother and kind father had shed the tear of sympathy when they learned that Dr. Church was no more, while throughout the county he represented, no man was more personally popular than he. He was also, he believed, a true Christian. Not long since, when travelling to Tononto in his (Mr. P's.) company, he had remarked that he had recently had a conversation with an infidel, who had endeavored to show that there was no God, no hereafter. Dr. Church had expressed himself, that, if he could believe this, he would feel himself reduced to a state of orphanage, in which he could not hope for a future destiny of happiness. Knowing that he entertained these sentiments, Mr. Patrick concluded by saying that he trusted he was now enjoying that happiness to which they led.

Col. PLAYFAIR then intimated that the hearse was at the door, and that it would have to be at the railway station in about an hour.

The motion for adjournment was carried, and the members proceeded to follow the body of the deceased member to the train.

Easter.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In the general doing away, in this busy new world, with old-time ceremonies and customs, it is somewhat remarkable that for the preservation of the three most venerable festivals—Christmas, New Year's and Easter—we are indebted for the most part to the lively sympathies and quick memories of the little folk. Father may be buried in busines cares and all the hurry of New York commerce; mother fretted past recollection with the peculiar annoyance of New York housekeeping; but to the children, Santa Claus and New York cakes and Easter eggs are ever present in vivid anticipation; and (with all reverence be it spoken,) we firmly believe that the stocking be hung up, the cakes to be baked, and the eggs to be dyed, have more to do with the perpetuation of these anniversaries than grown-up veneration for the events they commemorate.

Of all festival seasons, the present one of Easter is most replete with associations dear to the heart of all Christendom. Every denomination, we believe, pays some respect to the season of our blessed Lord's Passion; but, in the natutre of the ceremonials, the Roman Catholics are enabled to celebrate it with the most impressive solemnity. To this day they make much of Easter, but in the early history of the Church, its celebration was carried to excess, nothing being left undone to effect the most vivid realization of the articles of the Christian faith. In the Cathedral at Durham, for instance, the statute of the Virgin was made to open at the breast by means of linked fastenings, and within was an image of our Saviour 'marvelously finely gilt,' which was exhibited to the multitude on every Good Friday.

In some churches sepulchres were erected near the altar, representing the tomb in which the body of Christ was laid, the scenes described in the New Testament appertaining to the burial and resurrection being minutely enacted by the officiating priests and altar-boys. There are some curious memorials of old Easter customs still in existence in a register book belonging to a very old English Cathedral. Among other entries of the same nature, there is one:

'Item. For xiii. tapers unto the light about the *sepulcre*, agenst the ffste of Eastern, weying lxiii. lb.'

And two others, which give a touch of the ludicrous to the practical part of the paraphernalia of these holy shows, ran thus:

'Item. Hell made of timber, and iron work thereto; with Devils the number of thirteen.

'Item Four pair of Angels' wings for four Angels, made of timber, and well painted.

'Item. Longeth (belonging) to the four Angels, four *Perukes.*'

These 'lyghts about the sepulcre' were of the first importance, and constituted the most brilliant feature of the Easter spectacle. The paschal of great Easter taper at Westminsser Abbey weighed three hundred pounds Some were wound about rods in a spiral form, and others were built up of wax till they reached almost to the roof, where they were lighted by a 'fine convenience.' These waxen enormities were, of course, very costly, and special contributions for the purpose were levied upon the congregations.

As theatres, then, were not, religious dramas were frequently got up in the churches during Easter, the monks constituting the *dramatis personæ*; and another quite universal practice among the clergy was the preaching of a 'Fabula Paschalis, or Easter Tale.' This was a discourse on well-known Scriptural events, made purposely as amusing as possible, and administered after the severities of Lent, as sugar-plums are lavished after correction by a fond parent.

These Easter tales would scarcely be tolerated by the good taste of the present generation, even if open to no stronger objection; but we are told that in those days they were received with 'peals of Easter laughter.' These Fathers of the church, fearful lest the long-continued fasting and mortification should repel their flocks from reilgion, deemed it wise to set an example of returning cheerfulness by making fun for them even from the pulpit, and to this end they did not scruple to introduce the most sacred personages.

The maids and matrons had also their own share in the merry-making of Eastertide; then the fairs were held, and, arrayed in their best gowns, and smart with flying knots of gay ribbons, they, with sweethearts, and husbands, and children, sallied forth to spend a holiday of deligtful wonder amid all the Punch and Judy bustle of Greenwich fairs.

But their most lucrative Easter frolic consisted of the custom of 'Lifting.' This was performed on Easter Tuesday by the women, who, in Amazonian squads, pursued every luckless man who ventured out of doors. Once caught, they placed him in a chair, and, having lifted him three times above their heads, feloniously robbed him of a kiss apiece, and, 'adding insult to injury,' forced him to pay for it all. As an early example of the enforcement of women's rights, there is record of a payment exacted from an English Monarch, who, being surprised by some ladies of the royal household, not forgetful of their Easter privileges, was 'lifted,' kissed and fined according to law.

This lifting or heaving was, of course, a vulgar typification of the Resurrection. A revival of out-door sports took place at Easter, the weather then becoming favorable to an indulgence in them. Ball-play seems to have been the favorite, and is said to have been played during service in the Catholic churches on the continent, by the priests—the organ and choristers keeping time. Dancing, stool-ball and trap-and-ball, were also popular amusements at this season, and were entered into with great hilarity even by 'citizens of renown.'

The children, too—Heaven bless them!—revelled in their colored eggs, hot cross buns and holiday from school. Eggs and holiday have they pertinaciously fought for, and preserved unto themselves; but alas! for the Good Friday buns, except in one or two candy-shop windows, where they are epitaphed conspicuously and lie in state—not buns, qut relics of a bygone age—they are as if they had never been. The street music of 'one-a-penny, two-a-penny, hot cross-buns,' which saluted the ears of the rising generation at the early dawn of the Good Fridays in years agone, died with the voices that then so lustily cried them.

One of the most popular and oldest of the many superstitions connected with this holy season is, that on Easter Day the Sun dances as he rises. An allusion to it is plainly made in the oft-quoted stanza of Suckling's wedding ballad:—

'Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light;
And, oh! she *dances* such a way,
No *Sun upon an Easter Day*
Is half so fine a sight!'

And an association, dear to the poetical world, lies in the fact that Petrarch, king among lovers, met the fair Laura de Noves on the Good Friday of 1327:—

'Oh! well-remembered day
When on yon bank she lay,
Meek in her pride, and in her rigor mild:
The young and blooming flowers,
Falling in fragrant showers,
Shone on her neck, and on her bosom smiled.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

The Independent,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

BY TELEGRAPH

[Reported expressly for the Independent.]

(*Per Montreal Telegraph Line.*)

WASHINGTON, April 8.

THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Penn., the House then proceeded to the consideration of the Kansas bill. Mr. Montgomery then moved that the House adhere to its amendment.

Mr. Bockus, of Va., asked whether, if this were agreed to, all chance for a settlement would be cut off?

The speaker said he would decide the question when the contingency arrives.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., moved the previous question.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved that the House recede from its amendment.

Mr. English, of Md., appealed to Mr. Montgomery to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Montgomery said that it would afford him great pleasure to do so, but he could not consent.

Much confusion prevailed, and various questions were asked regarding the effect of the vote.

The House proceeded to vote on the motion to adhere to the amendment, and the question was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 119; nays, 111. A motion to re-consider was laid on the table.

The Deficiency bill was then put upon its passage, and rejected. Yeas, 106; nays, 124.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

The President has sent by a special agent, a proclamation to the people of Utah, tendering an amnesty if they will return to their allegiance; otherwise the whole power of the government will be used to reduce them to submission.

General Homey will leave on Saturday for his command in Utah, accompanied by thé commissioners and others connected with the military and civil service.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.

The St. Joseph *Gazette* notices the arrival at that place of Alex. Constant, from Fort Tearney on the 30th ult.—Constant reports that Brigham Young had notified General Johnston to leave the Territory by the 10th of March, otherwise the troops would be annihilated. Young tendered the army provisions enough to last them to tne States. Constant met a supply train of 160 waggons accompatied by four companies of troop, on the 1st instant, at the Little Blues.—The Indians are all peaceable.

Accounts from below state that much damage is being done by high water in the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.—From the mouth of White to the Louisiana, none but a few places will escape being submerged. Whole cotton plantations are now under water. The town of Napoleon is completely inundated to a depth of from two to ten feet. The south side of the Arkansas river is overflowed, causing immense destruction to life and property. The north side is comparatively safe. The river is now falling, but the back water from the Mississippi extends 80 miles. The levees on the east side of the Mississippi have not given away yet. The water at Napoleon is 10 inches higher than the flood mark of 1844.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Flour market dull and lower; sales 450 bbls, at $4,20 a 4,25 for superfine state; 4,35 a 4,55 for extra state; 4,20 a 4,30 for superfine western; and 4,35 a 4,90 for common to medium extra western. Canadian flour dull and lower; sales 350 bbls, at 4,45 a 5,50; sales 150 bbls rye flour, at 3,00 a 3,37; wheat market firm, and in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 for Chicago spring; 1,15 for red Illinois winter; 1,18 for red Indiana. Rye firmer. Corn is in less activity, and the market is lower; sales 2,500 bushels yellow southern and Jersey, at 74 a 75c. Oats buoyant, at 43 a 45c for state; and 45 a 47c for western.—Pork market steady; sales 550 bbls, at 17,60 a 17,65 for mess. Beef steady.—Cut meats firm. Lard steady; sales 100 bbls, at 10½ a 10¾c. Butter steady, at 12 a 18c for Ohio; 17 a 23c for state.—Cheese steady, at 7 a 10c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TORONTO, April 9.

The House, after transacting some routine business, adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Last evening the examination of Mr. Cameron was continued, and after being finished, Mr. Keys, the deputy returning officer for Cambridge Township, was begun, and continued till the House rose at midnight.

To-day Mr. Cimon introduced a bill to amend the act respecting abuses so frequent to agriculture in Canada East: also, a bill to amend the Registry Law in Canada East.

Mr. Somerville introduced a bill for changing the tenure of Indian lands in Dundas.

Mr. Cauchon introduced a bill to amend the electoral law, and provide for the registration of voters.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House returns of the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Montreal C. & D. Savings Bank: also, a communication from the citizens of Ottawa, offering immediate accommodation to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Somerville introduced a bill to make Durham the *Chef Bu* of the district of Beauharnois.

The House determined on an address of congratulation to be presented to Her Majesty, on the marriage of the Princess Royal. Also an address acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the report of the marriage of the Princess Royal, and the medal struck to commemorate that event.

The quorum of the committies of contingencies and of standing orders were fixed at seven.

Mr. Galt moved that Mr. Martin Casselman the Deputy Returning Officer for Cambridge, be discharged from attendance till monday on account of sickness.

Mr. Patrick opposed the motion as based upon a fraud. He did not believe that Mr. Casselman was sick.

The Committee of elections were sworn in.

The following Bills were read a first time, viz:—

To amend the law relative to the admission of persons to the notarial profession.

To repeal all clauses in the Upper Canada school acts which aurhorize seperate schools.

To prevent frauds and violence at elections.

To incorporate the Canadian society of Joiners and Carpenters of Montreal.

For the better protection of property in Lower Canada.

To incoporate the Ottawa Board of lumber manufactures.

To amend the Municipal and road account of 1858.

To consolidate the game laws relating to Lower Canada, and to provide against the deduction of the eggs of wild fowl.

To make certain amendments to the Fisheries Act of 1857.

To amend the law relating to the interest of money.

A Bill to amend the laws incorporating Joint Stock Companies.

BRIGHTON, April 10.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Common School-house, of School Section No. 1, destroying the building, an adjoining wood-shed, and a quantity of wood. Total loss is from $1,000 to $2,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Encouragement to Home Manufactures.

We have before us the report of the Toronto Sub-Committee on the tariff, the substance of which is the recommendation of an increased duty on all articles entering into competition with Canadian industry, and that all goods entering largely into general consumption, should be free of duty.

Our space does not permit enumerating the articles submitted for various rates of duty; and we will await the action of the general meeting of merchants and manufacturers, to be held at Toronto on the 14th instant. No doubt a great deal of practical knowledge will be brought to bear on the debates, of which our readers shall have the benefit in due time, together with our own views thereon.

As will be seen by our parliamentary report, the House met on the 7th instant, after the Easter recess; and shortly after, on motion of the Hon. Atty. Gen. West, seconded by Mr. Patrick, adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Dr. Church, late member for North Leeds and Grenville, who died, during the recess, suddenly, of apoplexy.

The trial of the supposed Townsend is finally closed, by a verdict of acquittal, the jury thereby expressing that the prisoner tried before them, was not Townsend, but Robert J. McHenry. No other termination could have been expected on such contradictory evidence. While over forty, and many highly respectable witnesses, swore that the man in the criminal dock was Townsend, almost a double number, fully as respectable, swore that he was not: indeed, some of them proved an *alibi*, by swearing they had seen the prisoner in California about the time the murder was committed. This is, undoubtedly, one of the most extraordinary criminal trials on record, and invites us to reflect on the shortsightedness of us poor mortals, and the frailty of human justice.

☞ Our Postmaster complains that we have been undeservedly severe upon him in our last issue's leader, and declares that he has never done anything to injure the *Independent*. We have no reason whatever to doubt his word, though the question remains unanswered, why he apprized the Hastings *Chronicle* by letter of March 25th of a fact of fully as much importance to us as it could possibly be to the *Chronicle*, while the same information reached us much later, by letter, dated April 2nd?

Being naturally of a very forgiving disposition, we are willing to adopt the most lenient side of the question, and to give the Postmaster the benefit of the doubt, and herewith make the *amende honorable*.

We said in our last that ten days more would open our port, and were agreeably surprised, shortly after going to press, to hear that the Bay was entirely clear of ice, which was clearly demonstrated by the arrival of the steamer *St. Lawrence*, from Kingston. She is, hereafter, to run weekly between this port and Montreal, and will stop at Mr. Flint's Wharf, West Belleville; while the steamer *St. Helen*, plying on the same route, will stop, as heretofore, at Mr. Pretty's Wharf.

☞ The first Amateur Concert in aid of the Building Fund of St. Thomas' Church came off on Thursday last, at the Court House, with great *eclat*, before a large and select audience. Mr. Crawford sang various tunes in his usual inimitable style. Mr. E'Leman's violin performances are worthy of great praise. Mr. Newell's execution on the piano is good, and he plays with great ease. Of the Amateurs, we can only say that they performed their various parts most admirably. The circumstances do not permit particularizing; otherwise, we should have been glad to take up some particular pieces, both vocal and instrumental, of which Artists might have been proud.

Mr. McMillen, whose Book sale a great number of our citizens have attended, informs us that in a little more than three weeks, he has sold books and stationary to the amount of £2621, in cash; which shows the benefit of moderate prices, small profits and quick returns.

About 200 English immigrants arrived in Montreal, via Portland; they left Montreal by the night mail on the 6th instant, numbers of them stopping at Prescott, and Brockville; about 150 went through to Toronto.

The St. Thomas District of the Grand Trunk Railway below Quebec, was re-opened for traffic on the 6th inst.

☞ In another column will be found a lengthy telegraph, which reached us just before going to press, and crowded out some editorials; which will account for the want of original matter in this issue.

☞ We have been requested to state, for the information of our readers in Madoc and Stirling, that Dr. Wall, Oculist and Aurist, intends visiting those places respectively, and delivering a free Lecture on the Eye and Ear, in the course of a few weeks.

Belleville Markets.

Friday Evening, 9th April, 1858.

On Saturday last the attendance at our market was greater than for many weeks past, and all kinds of produce were in good supply; but prices of grain were unchanged. The largest deliveries were in Barley and Rye; but Peas were in better supply than usual, and, for some descriptions and qualities, enhanced prices were obtained. The chief enquiry is for "Black Eyes" and "Californias," for the former as high as seventy cents has been paid, and 60cts would be given for good samples of the latter. Wheat is in very light supply, and it is believed the quantity to come out is not large. A few farmers in this County still hold their entire crop of last year, and do not seem disposed to accept present rates; in this we think they are unwise, as the navigation to Chicago is now open (with the exception of the Weiland Canal) and as very large quantities of Wheat (both spring and red Winter) are in store at Chicago, we may depend upon having a good supply from thence laid down at our wharves here, at prices fully ten cents under the rate now paid to farmers. The weather during the past ten days though cold, and disagreeable, has not been of a character to affect the roads unfavorably, and it is not improbable, that, should we be favored with another week or ten days of fine weather, our receipts of coarse grains would be large, as it is believed considerable quantities have still to come out, and the farmers seem satisfied with present prices for these grains, and willing to bring them out before seeding. The Banks manifest every disposition to help forward, and should grain come out freely, another fortnight would probably show a market improvement in all kinds of business.

Two steamers have commenced running on the Bay, and though their trips are as yet irregular, it is likely that by Monday their arrangements will be completed and grain begin to go forward.

From all points between this and Hamilton, we note that an unusually small quantity of grain, and flour, is in store for shipment, and Belleville is no exception to the rule. The Grand Trunk Railway has during the winter carried off the flour as fast as it was ground, and considerable shipments of Rye and Pease have been made by the same line; so that though our store-houses in former years, have been full of flour awaiting open water, now they are almost bare, and it is probable that the entire quantity of grain now awaiting shipment at this point, is rather under than over 20,000 bushels. We annex quotations:—Flour, extra in bags, $4,25; Wheat, choice Fall, 90cts; Spring ditto, 75 a 80cts; Barley 50cts; Rye 45cts; Buckwheat 30cts; Indian Corn 60cts; Pease, Common, 50; California and Marrowfats 55 a 60cts; Black Eye 65 a 70cts; Clover Seed $4 per 60lb; Grass Seed $1 a $1,25 per 48lb; Hay $6 a $8 per ton; Bran $11 a $12 per ton.

Communications.

The Assizes.

(*Reported for the Independent.*)

The Queen vs. Lucy Sills.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of larceny. There were two indictments preferred against her, on both of which she was committed. She was sentenced upon one of the charges to one week's imprisonment in gaol, and upon the other to two years in the penitentiary, commencing after the expiration of the week's imprisonment.

The Queen vs. Anson Ellis.—The prisoner in this case was indicted for having stolen some geese from a man in Sidney. The evidence against him was pretty conclusive, although it could not be established whether it was geese or ganders he had stolen. That, however, in the eye of the law, I believe, is no ground for an acquittal, acting upon the principle, that a gander is a goose, but the latter not a gander. The biggest gander or goose I saw, was the prisoner, who was a great big soft fellow—looking like a modern Samson. Sentenced to one month's hard labor in the county gaol.

The Queen vs. Peter Sherbeneau.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of larceny, but was acquitted on the ground that the constable, by whom he was arrested, promised that if he confessed his guilt, he would not be further prosecuted. Our constables should be more careful of the manner in which they permit their tongues to run, and not, as in this case, be the means of defeating the ends of justice. There was also a second charge against the prisoner, of which he was convicted, and sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labor.

The Queen vs. Bridget Murray—The prisoner, who is a married woman, and the mother of a family, was indicted for stealing a cloak from a gentleman in this town. The evidence against her made out a very strong case for the Crown. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county gaol.

The Queen vs Jacob Cronck.—This was an indictment preferred against the defendant, to the end that a nuisance, of which he has been guilty, might be abated. He was found guilty; but, as a legal point, for the consideration of the court above, was raised by his counsel, Mr. Jellett, sentence was deferred until the next assizes, and he was allowed to traverse on his own recognizance.

The Queen vs. Mary McIntire.—The prisoner in this case is a person of about thirteen years of age, and was indicted for larceny. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the common gaol, two at hard labor, and the last one in solitary confinement.

The Queen vs. John Williams.—Larceny.—Guilty: three months in the common gaol.

Thus ended the sittings of the court of assize, and *nisi prius* after being in session twelve days. Everybody apparently was well satisfied, and none in better glee than the gentlemen of the long robe, who had reaped their harvest, and were about to enter upon a new field of labor, in order to bring to market the products of their hard-earned toil. Every case was tried—a fact which speaks volumes for his Lordship, Chief Justice Draper, who is certainly an ornament to the Bench.

These cases end my report of the recent assizes, and what I have given to the public, I believe to contain nothing but the facts as elicited.

A. L. S.

To the Editor of the Independent:

SIR:—As your paper appears to satisfy everybody but the lovers of refined poetry, I send you a few delicate lines, suggested by a series of narrow escapes while preambulating the town one day last week, and subsequently attending a meeting of the town council:—

Marble-playing boys
Fill the streets with noise;
Dogs and pigs you meet
Throughout every street;
Idle men get frisky
On the strength of common whiskey;
Every one now talks
Of the state of our sidewalks;
And one and all expects
To hear of broken necks;
Or else of sighs and groans
From other broken bones;
If not from sidewalk pacing,
From omnibuses racing;
All enjoy the treat
Of free fighting in the street;
If not of mangy dogs,
Then fancy men or hogs;
But we will not despair,
For our councillors and mayor
Will keep us all in peace
With their *effective* police.
The trouble is, you see,
The council wont agree—
To stop their foolish snarling,
High words and petty quarrelling;
And every time they meet,
They get up to fever heat;
To fight they never strip,
But end all with a *nip*.
We hope to see this stop,
And all this folly drop;
Go rightly, men, to work,
Nor one your duty shirk;
Sure Belleville is very pleasant
As matters stand at present.

VILLIKINS.

Town Council.

Wednesday Evening, April 7th.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Brown, Blacklock, Corby, Clark, Elmer, Hope, Levesconte and Patterson.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented from John Redner, praying for a Saloon License.

A petition was presented from E. Murney, Esq., praying for permission to move the fence in front of his house and gardens, on a line with that of Mr. Glass' on Bridge Street. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

A petition from E. Collins, praying to be appointed Street Surveyor for the coming year.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on Finance, Mr. Patterson in the chair. A number of accounts were passed and the committee rose.

Mr. CLARKE moved, seconded by Mr. Corby, That tenders be received until the next meeting of the Council, from persons desirous of purchasing the sand on the Street in rear of Mr Glass' property.

Council adjourned.

Mayor's Court.

BELLEVILLE, April 7th, 1858.

ASSAULT.

Daniel Crysdale complained of one Ellis for scuffling and fighting in his house, (The American.) Crysdale in putting him out was assaulted. Fined 10s and costs, to be paid forthwith, or imprisoned 10 days in gaol.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

Daniel Crysdale was charged by one of the Police Constables with selling liquor without license. Pleaded guilty. Fined £5 and costs, payable forthwith, or in default 20 days in gaol.

BALL ALLEY.

Daniel Crysdale was charged with keeping open a Ball Alley without license. Fined 10s and costs; in default four days in gaol.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

D. H. Case was charged by Michael Quinn, with refusing to pay him his wages. Debt £2 0s 7d, acknowledged. Ordered to be paid, with costs.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Henry Fanning was complained of by a Dutchman, for abusing him in his own (Fanning's) house. The witness proved that the complainant endeavored to remove his goods from the Hotel kept by Mr. Fanning, without paying his bill.—Complainant afterwards paid his bill, and then commenced abusing Fanning, when the latter ordered him out of his house, and upon his refusing to comply, put him out. The Mayor told the complainant that he was in the wrong, and that Fanning had a right to compel him to leave the house. Case dismissed, with costs.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

David Cahil and Walter Fanning, were complained of by one of the Police Constables, for furious and immoderate driving through the streets, while driving their omnibusses to the Railroad Depot. Fined 10s each and costs; in default of payment four days in gaol.

VIOLATION OF MARKET LAWS

Policeman Roach complained of George Briston, for selling butter, and offering to sell eggs, in violation of the Market laws. Fined 5s and costs.

Direct Trade between Toronto and the Ocean.

The want of commercial success which attended the experiments of the owners of the Madeira Pet and the J. Kershaw to open up a profitable trade between Liverpool and the Lakes of Canada, has not had the effect of deterring other enterprising persons from renewing the effort to open up a regular trade between our inland waters and the Ocean. At the present moment a vessel is lying at one of our wharves loading with a cargo for Halifax direct. This ship, The Alliance, has long been profitably engaged on the Lakes, but owing to the present depression caused mainly by the competition of the Grand Trunk, her owners have resolved to extend the scope of her navigation. The Alliance is, we believe, a schooner, of about 250 tons register, and is owned by John Elliot, Esq. She goes out loaded with a full cargo of wheat and flour, and is engaged to bring back a freight of sugar.

Another vessel, the Indian Queen, is also getting ready for a voyage to Liverpool, with the design, we understand, of being offered for sale in that town. This ship, of which we gave a full description some months ago, was built last spring at Collingwood. She is a three-masted vessel, of about 420 tons register; length of keel, 124 feet; beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet; and about 132 feet over all. She is built of the best white oak, and, when engaged last year in the carrying trade between Collingwood and Chicago, proved herself a fast sailer.
—*Leader.*

Early Days of Freemasonry.

The Freemasons sprung originally from the wandering Masons of Como, in Lombardy, who visited town after town where their services were required. This confederation, *Magistri Comacini*, did, in time, as work failed in their own country, visit other lands. Houses or lodges, were established for their reception or aid much as at the present day exists among the German travelling apprentices, only that, in a great measure, monasteries were their head-quarters and homes. As their expertness became known, their assistance was more widely sought, and few buildings of importance arose in the twelfth century which they had not assisted in constructing. The clergy were wealthy, the nobles generous, and the people zealous, so much so that the Bishop of Rouen, writing in the year 1145, informs us that the inhabitants of Chartres were generally employed in casting materials for the construction of the cathedral at their own expense; but skilled workmen were scarce, and it was from this society of Masons that the principal workmen were obtained. At the close of the thirteenth century, Edwin Van Stienbach, the architect of Strasburg Cathedral, was elected head of the Freemasons in Germany, and was granted extensive privileges by the Emperor and Pope. In the fifteenth century, Masonic lodges existed

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

THE INDEPENDENT.
A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858. NO. XVII.

The Independent,
A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics,
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion,......	2	6
Each subsequent insertion,............	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.........	3	4½
Each subsequent insertion,............	0	1
Above ten lines,(per line) first insertion,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per line,.....	0	1

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Remark :-- PAYMENTS made on subscription of the INDEPENDENT within three months from date of subscribing will be considered in advance.

Business Directory.

D. E. Burdett, M.B.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store Belleville.

☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

Gillespie & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Ross & Bell,

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
JOHN BELL. W. H. PONTON.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. nl.

Ross & Bell,

AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1858. nl.

George E. Henderson,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Wilson's Saloon,

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. nl.

M. Nulty,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHant, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

L. H. Henderson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

R. P. Jellett,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Belleville, C. W. nl.

Charles Brick,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. nl

R. Newbery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. nl.

J. A. Phippen,

SOAP & CANDLE Manufacturer, Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. nl.

John O'Hare,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins'

AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE at the residence of his brother, the late G. E. Dorland, M.D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor.

B. C. Davy,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor, Conveyancer and Notary Public.
Office on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 15.

James Fraser, Jr.,

BARRISTER, &c, &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street. Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

I. S. Farrell,

WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market,........Front St. Belleville.

N. McArthur,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,

ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

CARD.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with and without Dower, always on hand at the *Independent Office.*

CARD.

A LARGE QUANTITY of Blank Mortgages now on hand and for Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the *Independent Office.*

CARD.

ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly, cheaply and Quickly at the *Independent Office* nl.

CARD.

ALL kinds of Law Blanks printed in an unrivalled manner at the *Independent Office* Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

Arch. Dunlop,

LAND and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, Belleville, C. W.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
OFFICE, Merchants Exchange.

WILLIAM LUNN, ESQ.,—*Chairman*,
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent
Belleville 20th February, 1757. 1n.

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchants Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. La Rocque, Esq. | Theodore Hart, Esq.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICLE REFEREE.
D. E. Burdette, Esq, M. B.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Head Office.
EDINBURGH, 5 GEORGE STREET.
CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street
HON. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
The Hon. JUSTICE 'COR D.
The Hon. A. N. CRIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant

MANAGER.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	14	0	1	11	2
20	1	18	4	1	15	1
25	2	3	3	1	19	8
30	2	9	4	2	5	2
35	2	16	7	2	11	10
40	3	5	6	3	0	0
45	3	17	3	3	10	9
50	4	13	0	4	5	3
55	5	16	0	5	6	4
60	7	7	1	6	14	11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville,
JOHN BELL.

DAFOE HOUSE.
BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
Corner of Bridge and Pringle Sts

THIS House is now open to the public and Travelling community, and will be connected as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

with charges comparing favorable with second Class Houses. The bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors and the table will be always provided with the

Choicest delicacies the Markets can afford

Every accommodation usually found in first Class Houses, may be relied on, with the advantages, also, of liberal charges. Farmers will find this House equally as reasonable as any other Hotel in Town. Good yards and ptabling attached to the premises, and careful Sostlers always in attendance.

☞ An Omnibus always ready to convey Hassengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats. 2-in

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD,
ABSALOM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL MCMULLEN, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-tf.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Sotre.
B. S. CURRY.
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselve of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

ROSS & BELL, | JOHN O'HARE, *Clerk of the Peace*
WM H. PONTON, | A. R. DOUGALL,
L. & A.H. WALLBRIDGE | C. L. COLEMAN,
G.E. HENDERSON, | A. PONTON,
R. P. JELLET, | Q. MACNIDER,
JAMES FRASER, JR. |
L. H. HENDERSON.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,

JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.

Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

SODA WATER!
JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a great expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville,

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of stores, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1857. 5.

☞ James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle, the former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.

H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST,
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. nl.

TO LET.

THE new and commodious Cottage erected by the undersigned and at present occupied by J. C. Frank, Esquire, to whom applicants are referred for further information.

ROBERT GORDON,
Belleville, April 6th 1858

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, $1,000,000.
Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.

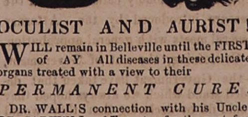
R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, AGENT,

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858. 5.

DR CHARLES E. WALL,



OCULIST AND AURIST!

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of AY All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their

PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all affections to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore

LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!

with safety and success,

Operations will be made in presence of the family Physician when desired.

CROSS EYE removed in one minute. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. DISCHARGE from the EARS in children (a sure forerunner of Deafness) permanently cured.

Operating Rooms—At RAILROAD HOTEL.

☞ N. B.—No charge for examination and an opinion.

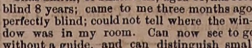
Belleville, March 5th, 1858.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CASE BOOK:

Mary E. Wright, aged 17, daughter of John Wright, Stirling, came to me in December last painfully blind, in which condition she had been for 13 years. Discharged February 1st with perfectly good and restored eyes.

Miss Anna Warren, of Belleville, age 16, had double squint or cross eye since an infant.—Sight of right eye very poor; can't see to read or sew with it. Operated on both eyes, and they are now perfectly straight. The sight of right will soon become as strong as the other.

Silas Smith, of Smithville, aged 61, has been blind 8 years; came to me three months ago, perfectly blind; could not tell where the window was in my room. Can now see to go without a guide, and can distinguish small objects with ease. 4.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY have changed their time of running; commencing last Conday the 22d inst.

Trains for Toronto now leave this Station, as follows, viz:—

Up Mail,......................5:15 A. M.
Up Express,..................5:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTREAL LEAVE.

Down Express,...............1:00 P. M.
DownMail, ...10:30 P. M.

These trains are run by Montreal time, which is 14½ minutes faster than Belleville time.

Belleville Feb., 27, 1858.

U. S. CONSULATE.

FOR BELLEVILLE AND ADJACENT PLACES.

OFFICE OVER THE CUSTOM HOUSE
J. MACNIDER,
U. S. Consular Agent

12th April, 1858.

Poetry.

April.

Sighing, storming, singing smiling,
With her many moods beguiling,
April walks the wakening earth.
Wheresoe'er she looks and lingers,
Wheresoe'er she lays her fingers,
Some new charm starts into birth.
Fitful clouds about her sweeping,
Coming, going, frowning, weeping,
Melt in fertile blessing round.
Frequent rainbows that embrace her,
And with gorgeous girdles grace her,
Dropping flowers upon the ground.

Select Reading.

Gentle Hand.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

When and where it matters not to relate—but once upon a time, as I was passing through a thinly peopled district of country, night came down upon me unawares. Being on foot I could not hope to gain the village towards which my steps were directed, until a late hour; and I therefore preferred seeking the shelter and a night's lodging at the first humble dwelling that presented itself.

Dusky twilight was giving place to deep shadows, when I found myself in the vicinity of a dwelling, from the small uncurtained windows, of which the light shone with a pleasant promise of good cheer and comfort. The house stood within an enclosure, and a short distance from the road along which I was moving with wearied feet. Turning aside and passing through the ill-hung gate, I approached the dwelling. Slowly the gate swung on its wooden hinges, and the rattle of its latch, in closing, did not disturb the air until I had nearly reached the little porch in front of the house, in which a slender girl, who had noticed my entrance, stood awaiting my arrival.

A deep, quick bark answered, almost like an echo, the sound of the shutting gate, and, almost like an apparition the form of an immense dog loomed in the doorway. At the instant when he was about to spring a light hand was laid upon his shaggy neck and a low word spoken.

'Go in, Tiger,' said the girl, not in a voice of authority, yet in her gentle tones was the consciousness that she would be obeyed; and as she spoke, she lightly bore upon the animal with her hand, and he turned away and disappeared within the dwelling.

'Who is that?' A rough voice asked the question; and now a heavy-looking man took the dog's place in the door.

'How far is it to G——?' I asked, not deeming it best to say in the beginning that I sought a resting place for the night.

'To G——!' growled the man, but not so harshly as at first. 'It's good six miles from here.'

'A long distance; and I'm a stranger, on foot,' said I. 'If you can make room for me until morning, I will be very thankful.'

I saw the girl's hand move quickly up his arm, until it rested on his shoulder, and now she leaned to him still closer.

'Come in. We'll try what can be done for you.' There was a change in the man's voice that made me wonder.

I entered a large room in which blazed a brisk fire. Before the fire sat two stout lads, who turned upon me their heavy eyes, with no very welcome greeting. A middle-aged woman was standing at the table, and two children were amusing themselves with a kitten on the floor.

'A stranger, mother,' said the man who had given me so rude a greeting at the door; 'and he wants us to let him stay all night.'

The woman looked at me doubtingly for a few moments, and then replied coldly—

'We don't keep a public house.'

'I am aware of that ma'am,' said I; 'but night has overtaken me, and it's a long way to——

'Too far for a tired man to go on foot,' said the master of the house kindly, 'so it's no use talking about it, mother; we must give him a bed.'

So unobtrusively that I scarcely noticed the movement, the girl had drawn to the woman's side. What she said to her I did not hear, for the brief words were uttered in a low voice; but I noticed as she spoke, one small, fair hand rested on the woman's hand. Was there magic in that gentle touch? The woman's repulsive aspect changed into one of kindly welcome, and she said—

'Yes it is a long way to G——, I guess we can find a place for him.'

Many times more during the evening, did I observe the magic power of that hand and voice—the one gentleman, yet potent as the other.

On the next morning, breakfast being over, I was preparing to take my departure, when my host informed me that if I would wait for half an hour, he would give me a ride in his wagon to G——, as business required him to go there. I was very well pleased to accept the invitation. In due time the farmer's wagon was driven into the road before the house, and I was invited to get in. I noticed the horse as a rough looking Canadian pony, with a certain air of stubborn endurance. As the farmer took his seat by my side, the family came to the door to see us off.

'Dick!' said the farmer in a peremptory voice, giving the rein a quick jerk as he spoke.

But Dick moved not a step.

'Dick! you vagabond! get up. And the farmer's whip cracked sharply at the pony's ear.

It availed not, however, this second appeal. Dick stood firmly disobedient. Next, the whip was brought down upon him with an impatient hand; but the pony only reared up a little. Fast and sharp the strokes were next dealt to the number of half a dozen. The man might as well have beaten his wagon, before all his end was gained.

A stout lad now came out into the road, and catching Dick by the bridle, jerked him forward, using at the same time the customary language, on such occasions; but Dick met this new ally with stubbornness, planting his fore feet more firmly, and at a sharper angle with the ground. The impatient boy now struck the pony on the side of the head with his clinched hand, and jerked cruelly at his bridle. It availed nothing, however; Dick was not to be wrought upon by any such arguments.

'Don't do so. John!' I turned my head as the maiden's sweet voice reached my ear. She was passing through the gate into the road, and in the next moment had taken hold of the lad and drawn him away from the animal. No strength was exerted in this; she took hold of his arm, and he obeyed her wish as readily as if he had no thought beyond her gratification.

And now the soft hand was laid gently on the pony's neck, and a single low word spoken. How instantly were the tense muscles relaxed—how quickly the stubborn air vanished.

'Poor Dick!' said the maiden, as she stroked his neck lightly, or softly patted it with a child-like hand.

'Now go along, you provoking fellow!' she added in a half chiding, yet affectionate voice, as she drew up the bridle. The pony turned toward her, and rubbed his head against her arm for an instant or two; then pricking up his ears, he started off at a light, cheerful trot, and went on his way as freely as if no silly crotchet had ever entered his stubborn brain.

'What a wonderful power that hand possesses!' said I, speaking to my companion, as we rode away.

He looked at me for a moment as if my remark had occasioned surprise. Then a light came into his countenance, and he said, briefly—

'She's good! Everybody and everything loves her.

Was that, indeed, the secret of her power? Was the quality of he soul perceived in the impression of her hand even by brute beasts? The farmer's explanation was, doubtless, the true one. Yet have I ever since wondered, and still do wonder, at the potency which lay in that maiden's magic touch. I have seen something of the same power, showing itself in the loving and good, but never to the extent as in stanced in her, whom for the want of a better name I must still call 'Gentle Hand.'

The Tariff--Deputation to the Inspector General.

A deputation from the Association just formed in Toronto to secure a readjustment of the tariff "in the direction of protection," had an interview upon the subject, yesterday, with Mr. Inspector General Cayley. The deputation embraced representatives of the leading manufacturing and mercantile interests of Upper and Lower Canada, and was accompanied by several members of both branches of the Legislature, irrespective of party, and by gentlemen friendly to the movement from various parts of the province. With Mr. Cayley were the Premier and Mr. Attorney General Cartier.

The objectionable features of the present tariff, and the aims of the Association, were generally stated by the deputation; and numerous special instances were put forward by gentlemen qualified to speak by experience and position.—Disclaiming a desire to precipitate sweeping changes, the deputation dwelt upon the leading features of the policy on which the demands of the Association are based, and expressed the determination entertained to co-operate with the Government in the work of tariff reform, without regard to political affinities. The need of prompt action was urged, and a hope was expressed that the session will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of public wants, and proceeding upon the general principle with which the Association is more particularly identified. Mr. Cayley, in reply, professed the pleasure with which he received the suggestions of practical men; and, without committing himself to distinct pledges upon points which have not yet received the final considerations of the Cabinet, he assured the parties present that his own purpose, and the purpose of his colleagues, in the changes of the tariff which may be made, will be to recognize the justice and expedience of the principle of adjusting duties with the two-fold view of lessening fiscal burdens upon articles entering into general consumption, and affording encouragement to the various branches of domestic industry.

Some informal conversation afterwards took place; and the deputation retired under a conviction that the tone of the intercourse which had been held indicates a disposition on the part of the Government to advance the views of the Association as fully and as rapidly as circumstances may permit.—*Colonist, 17th.*

A Good Idea.

A father, whose son was addicted to some vicious propensities, bad the boy to drive a nail into a certain post whenever he committed a certain fault, and agreed that a nail should be drawn out whenever he corrected an error. In the course of time the post was completely filled with nails.

The youth became alarmed at the extent of his indiscretions and set about reforming himself. One by one the nails were drawn out, the delighted father commended him for his noble, self-denying heroism, in freeing himself from his faults.

"They are all drawn out," said the parent.

The boy looked sad, and there was a whole volume of practical wisdom in his sadness. With a heavy heart he replied:

"True, father, but the scars are still there."

Parents who would have their children grow sound and healthy characters, must sow the seed at the fireside. Charitable associations can reform the man, and perhaps, make an useful member of society: but, alas! the scars are there! The drunkard, reformed, gambler and thief is only the wreck of the man be once was, he is covered with scars—dishonorable scars—which will disfigure his character as long as he shall live.—*Connecticut Com. Sch. Journal.*

A STRONG MINDED LADY.—A handsomely dressed lady entered a broker's office yesterday afternoon, in Walnut street. Having crossed the threshold, she asked for a young man employed there. Young man was summoned accordingly. He came forward bowing and smiling, while young lady, in equally apparent cordiality, advanced towards him and extended her left hand. Young gentleman was about to take young lady's left hand in his right. As he made the necessary motion to do so, young lady's countenance changed its expression; she seized him by the neck tie, slightly checked his respiration, and drawing a whip she brought down a shower of blows upon his back, that made the hapless youth dance like a cat upon a hot stove, and cut a Spring Raglan that cost fifteen dollars into about a shilling's worth of second class carpet rags. Having finished up the 'licking,' young lady resumed her amiability, and sailed gracefully out of the office, the flounces of her silk skirt describing an angle of forty-five degrees as she did so.—*Phil. North American.*

A BLOW AT BYRON'S NOSE.—We have heard that Lord Byron was once told that it was Landor's intention to introduce him satirically into a new 'Imaginary conversation.' 'If he does,' says Byron, 'I'll certainly call him out.'—When Landor heard this, he replied, 'Well, I did not really mean to show up his lordship in a 'Conversation,' but now I will. You may tell him that, though he prides himself upon being a good shot, I am a better. Byron's hand trembles: mine is steady. I would undertake to strike off his nose with a pistol-shot without grazing another feature of his face.' This is said to have silenced the handsome nobleman, who, though he did not fear death, had a horror of mutilation and deformity.—*Statesman.*

OBEDIENCE IN CHILDREN.—It is unspeakable what a blessing it is to a child, what a saving of unhappiness and wickedness in after life, to be early taught absolute obedience: there must be no hesitating or asking why, but what a mother says must at once be done. The young twig bends easily, but remember that, in after years, it grows hard, and it will break before you can bend it. A little steadiness at first will save you a great many years' sorrow. While you insist upon obedience, however, you must take care that you do not provoke a child, and tempt it to disobedience by unreasonable and foolish commands. "Provoke not your children to wrath;" and when it is necessary to punish them, see that it never be done violently and in a passion, but as a duty.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The following recipe for this hitherto considered incurable complaint, is taken from a late Welsh paper. The cure has already been tried in over sixty cases, and found effectual in all: one oz. elecampane root, boiled in a pint of new milk, to which add another half pint, the same to be taken in doses every third day.

Quack, Quack, Quack.

My dear *Whig*, meets us at every corner of the street. The Grits quack as in politics, 'Ayer's,' 'Wistar,' 'Moffatt,' and a host of smaller ducklings, in pills, holuses, balsams, and bitters.

There is no doubt but the bulk of mankind are fools—that in parting with the commodities they have a natural inclination to prefer rogues to honest men, and blockheads to men of learning, and if an adventurer fails in any pet scheme he still persists in supposing mankind to be fools, but that fortune for some reason or other has determined that a more favored mortal shall have the honor and profit of proving them to be so.

Thanks to the Clear Grit Quack, we are now in the ninth week of a Parliamentary Session without having obtained a single measure calculated to benefit the hardworking and heavily taxed people of Canada.

It is in vain that the Government propose a really good dose to purge the body politic of some grievous disorder. No sooner is a pill given to clear out our prisons by abolishing imprisonment for debt than up jumps a Quack and says it shan't be administered till the practitioner commands a majority of both Sections. No sooner is a draught concocted to loosen the bowels of the bank and establish a free circulation of our monetary system, than up jumps another Quack and says it shan't be swallowed till we first take Representation by population and so on *ad infinitum.*

Now, my dear *Whig*, the Ministry are our legitimate physicians, a majority of Parliament backs them, in giving, and we want to take their medicines, but the Quacks won't let us have them. They think that if our ailments are cured we will not appreciate their wares. Why on earth don't they content themselves with advertising their Drugs like the great Quacks of New York and Boston, trusting to their powers of impudence and description to make them palatable to the masses. Have they too much modesty? No one will accuse them of such weakness!—For have we not seen that any shape of modesty, diffidence, or moderation, any sense of shame or suspicion of detection, any remorse when detected or any penitence when exposed, are quite out of the question.

If they have any doubts as to their abilities to advertise, why don't they send for Tumblety and install him as leader of the Opposition? They require a leader for Brown won't act, and Sandfield declines.—A cock-tail to a mint julip that Tumblety is the very man they want. Just fancy what an effect might be produced by a hatch of certificates after the following fashion:

Cured by the Great Clear Grit remedy prepared by Dr. Tumblety, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, whose diploma dates from "The Diet of Worms."

Belleville, December, 1857.

I certify that I was afflicted for many years with a Chronic disorder called Conservatism," and that after taking one dose of the Great Clear Grit remedy administered to me during dinner by G. Brown Esq., Agent for Doctor Tumblety, I was completely and radically cured.

Signed, L. Wallbridge.

Certificate per J. Hogan, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of Grey.

Grey, Dec., 1857.

I am a British Constitutionalist—The British Constitution is the mother of prudence! I am proud of my Constitution, but truth and justice and a sense of what is due to Doctor Tumblety, and my Constituents, compel me to say that the Great Clear Grit Remedy is the thing for every British Constitution. As Canning poetically says,

"I arose with the mist of the morning,
And dissolved in the noon-tide sun."

Signed, J. H.

Yours, my dear *Whig*,
Aunty Macassar.

☞ There has been some discussion on ports of entry of late at which the expenses of collection exceed the amount of revenue. It may be observed that these ports should be considered as *protector* ports of entry. Suppose all these abolished, the consequence would be that goods to be imported for the localities, on which duty was intended to be paid, would have to take a circuitous route, to the great inconvenience of parties, adding thereby to the cost of the articles imported. Further, a large amount of importations would occur in these neighborhoods without payment of duty at all, and certain persons might find it convenient to take a long route for that special purpose. These considerations must be borne in mind in discussing the question.

New Canadian Coinage.—Canada has just adopted a decimal currency. The new coins have been prepared at the British Mint, and the first consignment is daily expected to arrive. The silver coinage consists of five, ten, and twenty cent pieces. Cents have also been struck. As yet no quarters have been coined; but the convenience attending their use will soon add them to their list. This change will be an accommodation, not only in Canada, but also in the frontier States, between whose inhabitants and the Canadians a large and increasing business intercourse exists.

On the 8th inst., two men named Martin Benn and ——— Young, left home in a canoe to fish and shoot ducks in the Hay Bay, Fredericksburg; not returning at the appointed time, search was made for them, when the canoe was found bottom upwards. The men have not been found, and there is no doubt that they are both drowned. Benn was unmarried; Young leaves a wife and family.—*Standard.*

☞ A Gentleman passing through one of the public offices was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did, thus: "I have been abused by some of the rascals of this place, and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal."

Note.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

The Independent,

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Removal.

After to-day the Office of this paper will be found over Messrs Turner & Linklaters Tin and Hardware Store, on the corner of Bridge and Main Streets.

We publish the following article by special request:—

Division Courts, and Division Court Judges.

The following letter addressed to the London *Law Journal*, of the 20th March last, a paper devoted exclusively to law and lawyers, is well worthy of the serious consideration of our legislators:—

"Sir,—I observed a letter in your columns, a short time since, in which the writer urged the expediency of occasionally changing the judges of the County Court Districts. As one of these judges, notwithstanding the personal and domestic inconvenience such a plan might sometimes occasion, I cordially approve and strongly urge its adoption. In the first place, after a long presidency in the same courts, it is next to impossible, as human nature is organised, not to entertain to some extent preferences for some individuals. With the greatest exertion to maintain impartiality, there will always be a feeling in the minds of some, even if the fact does not exist, that others have unduly the ear of the court. Such a feeling must necessarily impair the weight of judicial decision. Then again, familiarity with the same suitors, practitioners and public, by degrees lowers the dignity of the court, especially where (as in County Court cases) the judge is so often brought into direct conversational conflict with unwilling and untruthful witnesses. In the third place, the monotony of the proceedings—always recurring and travelling round in the same limited sphere of adjudication, with the same habits of thought, demeanour and argument, with subjects to handle, in twenty-nine cases out of thirty, possessing no feature of interest or importance whatever—acts prejudicially on the mental qualities of the presiding functionary. An occasional transition, say every three years, to another locality, with fresh scenes, minds and persons to encounter, would tend materially to relieve that weariness and depression which now operate upon the faculties, occasioning no other desire than to dispatch the business as rapidly as possible. Some of the above reasons, doubtless, caused the superior judges to be assigned periodically to different circuits, where the time intervening between their coming into the same districts was considered calculated to prevent all acquaintance with persons and with local topics. A similar process might be very advantageously introduced into the County Court system; and as it is generally supposed that legislation will take place in the present session, both to enlarge the jurisdiction and to raise the salaries of the judges to an amount commensurate with the importance and extent of their duties and labors, I trust that a measure to provide for the defect in the system to which I have called your attention will be provided at the same time.

A County Court Judge."

The above letter shows more pointedly and clearly, the propriety of a change in our present system of appointing and locating County Court Judges, than we can possibly do. But as this is a question of considerable importance and one which might profitably occupy the attention of all, we shall devote a small space to its consideration, and other matters connected with the Division Courts.

It requires a man possessing a great mind, and a strong integrity of purpose to avoid the consequences, arising from the constant social intercourse in which most of the County Judges of this Province indulge. Indeed, if frequent social meetings exist, and intercourse be permitted by the judge with the people, compliments and favors are likley to pass between them, engendering a strong friendship, which might ultimately and imperceptibly create a bias, on his part in favor of his associates. The position he occupies upon the bench, throws the eager, gazing, unthoughtful throng off their guard, believing the judge knows and does what is right, they are content with receiving what they cannot understand, as law and equity; whilst the reverse may be the effect of such decision, and a friend served, and but few the wiser.

Our Division Courts are similar to the County Courts in England, and the cogent reasons assigned in the letter of "A County Court Judge," to the English Law Times, apply with equal, if not greater force, against the system of Local County Court Judges in Canada, than in England. With equal force at all events, because the Judges travel the same circuit, meet the same officers year after year, six times in each year, and too much familiarity is, in some cases no doubt the result. If the judge knows no man, and devotes a reasonable share of his time to re-search, he need fear no man. There is no removing him if his behaviour is good. Honesty and integrity of purpose brings dignity to the bench and confidence to the mind of every one, of the due and impartial administration of justice. Affable and gentlemanly demeanor in a judge will by no means impair that confidence, but strengthen it and insure greater respect.

"A County Court Judge" has not alluded to a tariff of fees in his letter to the *Law Times*, a subject considered at present as worthy of notice in Canada, in respect to our Division Courts. The reason he has not done so is, the County Courts in England, which are similar, as we said before, to our Division Courts, because the County Courts in England have had a small tariff of fees for years, which latter, the courts and bar there, as well as the people, from experience, are of opinion has had a salutary effec on the credit system, and prevented much useless and idle litigation.

The Division Court is intended as a blessing, whereas it is a curse to the people. The results produced owing to the encouragement it fosters in the merchants generally, and in those of the northern townships particularly, on the one hand to give, and in the customer on the other to obtain credit, is fraught with disastrous consequences eventually to both.—In these Courts every man is his own lawyer, and often proves the old maxim—that he has a fool for a client, of which he has not the slightest notion, until his dearly bought experience teaches him on payment of the suit, how hard a thing it is to be the dupe of his own temerity. If he has a dispute about some trifling account, and it is not settled according to his own view of the matter, he is sure to run to the Clerk, who having no objection to making a few dollars out of his eager litigant, issues a summons as a matter of course, and all goes on well, but the victim of his own folly finds, that if he had only had the terror of a bill of costs before his eyes, he would never have played at the game of chance.

The southern or frontier farmers, when the jurisdiction of the small debts court was only to, and including two pounds, rarely ever troubled the commissioners, unless there was a clear case, and the opposite party perfectly good, because the loss of time and expense in going for summonses and then afterwards attending the commissioners, were often equal, and sometimes more than two pounds. It being a losing business under any circumstances to go to law, the parties usually endeavored to accommodate themselves to each other in some way to avoid litigation. As for the merchant of these days, it was seldom if ever he troubled the courts, unless for a balance on settlement not more than £2, easily proven, because he rarely, if ever, opened an account with a customer unless there was a prior understanding that it should continue for a year, then only with a tolerable certainty of prompt payment at the end of the credit. Consequently the credit system was not as much encouraged then as it would have been, if the small debt Courts had had the increased jurisdiction the Division Courts now have. It is true the cash system now singularly prevails amongst the frontier merchants, because the farmers are independent, and bring into town either money to pay or produce to barter for the luxuries of life; and he goes where he can get his goods the cheapest, thus creating an inclination on the part of the merchants to compete with each other as to who shall be satisfied with the smallest profits. And why is he independent? Because in early life he commenced his toil with a firm determination of encouraging a spirit of self-denial, owing to the terror of a lawyer's bill of costs created in his mind.—Aye, his wife and daughters, after the toil of the day would spin and weave, and he come into Town neatly dressed in home-spun cloth, the product of his own industry, with the produce of the soil, wherewith to purchase cotton, sole leather, salt, and such other articles as he could not produce, and of which he had denied himself, until they could be obtained without running into debt: hence the wealth of most of the Sidney and Thurlow farmers. But is it so with the present generation? No, they and the merchants have no fear of lawyers nor of costs. The farmer who may be a squatter, expecting pre-emption right, a purchaser from the Crown Land Department, or the Canada company, having a log house, a small frame barn, a scanty supply of live stock, a potash works, and barely sufficient annual surplus produce to meet the yearly payments on his land, is induced on the one hand by the merchant of some village, to open an account with him, hoping that he will be able to pay when called upon to do so; knowing that he will never run the account up to £50, but keeps it reduced by payments in potash and other produce, so as the balance is no more than £25, he will only have Division Court costs to pay—will get thirty days from that time until the issue of the execution, and perhaps thirty more for an alias, if the Baliff is fond of fees, in all 120 days; and knowing that the costs on that will not be more than simple interest on the debt, because money is worth more than 12 per cent. Whilst the merchant on the other hand holds out the inducement, and in fact coaxes the farmer to run in debt, for what his forefathers done without, for reasons already assigned, because the merchant knows his neighbor's circumstances, that just as long as he keeps the account below £50 on the debt side, crediting payments in money, potash and produce, reducing the balance to £25 he can get a judgment in Division Court for the balance, on which he will receive six per cent interest until paid. Thus the small farmer remains a slave to his own folly.

Human nature is such that mankind with few exceptions, are prone to go into debt, to buy something they see, believing it to be cheap, which after all, they do not want, and as is to be expected remains unpaid for. Thus the debtor becomes embarrassed and discouraged, and adversity soon overtakes him. The terror of a lawyer's bill of costs has not prevented him from going into debt, because there was no tariff of fees, whilst the inducements we have mentioned prevailed on both sides, to encourage debt—to gratify pride and vanity—to participate in the luxuries of life, which his means would not justify, have tended to ruin him. Instead of our sheriff, as in olden times on meeting the honest debtor with an execution abuse which was rarely met with (unless the latter was unscrupulous and careless of consequences,) he is met by numerous bailiffs, and is a prey to their merciless sales in a country place probably where a whole neighborhood at the time might be unable to raise the twentieth part of the fair cash value of the property seized.

In 1854 and 1855, we are informed the number of suits in one Division Court numbered, on an average, three to every householder and freeholder in the Division. Who will say, with such facts in existence, against the credit system, that our legislators are not warranted in legislating so as to prevent ruin and decay amongst the agricultural and mechanical classes, and so as to encourage and foster honesty industry and prosperity amongst them.

That there is a rotten state of affairs in this particular, there is no doubt, and although various other means might, to a certain extent, counteract the division court scourge, yet nothing will form a fairer or better check to litigation than a small tariff of fees in that court to lawyers; then the failing party pays the costs of collection, a thing most equitable.—And then the court would be a blessing, because the judge and lawyer meet the people in each division, and try suits to the same amount as tried before in the county court, and the litigants, witnesses, and jurymen of every other divison are at home, and not compelled to wait a week or ten days on expense, as heretofore, in some one place in the county to try about fifty cases.

Now, we have this strong deduction to make from these facts, that if all amounts were sued by lawyers, there would be remaining on an average, about 300 cases for each divison, eight in all, in this county, held six times a year, making in all 14,400 suits. The increase in population cannot make so marked a difference. What is the result? How much is paid in costs? The costs in each suit will average about $8, which multiplied by the number of suits give $115,-200 paid each year; whereas the 50 cases under the old system, at $50 each court in the county, would be about $25,000 or one quarter what is now sued. And we have still the expense of a county court doing a nominal business. This proves that a tariff of fees to lawyers would be a blessing. Men would keep out of debt and prosper, the merchant would do a less but safer business and by degrees grow rich.

We shall hereafter show the propriety of the Judges of Division Courts giving written judgements in cases when appeals are made.

The Parliamentary debates of the week are of very little general interest, a good deal of time is still taken up with contested elections; the Premier is working hard to mature the Government measures to be brought before the House. The principal Bills now before the House and under discussion, are "The common law Procedure Amendment Act," which must and will pass, as the time has not arrived for the carrying out of certain stringent measures contained therein. Mr Rose's Bill on the Usury laws will probably be referred to a Committee, and will pass with slight amendment.

The law introduced by the Hon. Mr Macdonld, for the punishment of fraud committed by Trustees, was much needed and will be a boon to the country.

The abolishment of imprisonment for debt, has been loudly called for, and the measure introduced by the Attorney General meets with general approbation.

Concerning the seat of Government, —the Government have taken that decided stand which we always hoped they would do by declaring that they would carry out to the letter, the decision of Her Majesty in the premises.

The Correspondent of the Belleville *Intelligencer* expresses the following opinion of Mr Wallbridge, member for South Hastings:—

"I regretted very much to hear the Attorney General West say he did not intend to introduce a Bankruptcy Law. The same feelings and opinions which prevailed in last Parliament, I fear prevail now, and I apprehend more injury to the country from the delay on this measure, than even the defeat of the Usury Law. All the world was upon the tip-toe of expectation to hear the speech of the member for South Hastings—it was one of law upon which it was known he had had most experience, and when he rose the House really expected something. But it was a worse failure than his first effort—such contradictions—such apparent absent mindedness—cannot be reconciled with the reputation which he has managed to obtain for himself before he entered Parliament. I fear he will not rise."

☞ A cotemporary wishes to know why Mr John Thompson, late street surveyor was not re-elected this year instead of Mr Grant. We have made enquiry in the proper quarter and were told that the reason is precisely the same as that which prompted to Council of last year not to re-elect Mr Grant who had held the office the year previous, but to appoint Mr Thompson in his place.

Turn about is fair play.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of A. S. McDonnell, Esq., as Agent of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Prescott. This is a Canadian Company and to judge by the respectability of the Directors thereof, it must be well conducted.

☞ We are very sorry that a press of business prevented our attending the examination at the Seminary on Wednesday evening last; we are told that the Scholars proved a credit to themselves and their teachers. We will endeavor to obtain the proceedings in detail for our next issue.

☞ We would advise our friends in the country who have not yet purchased their Spring supply of goods, to come to town at once; our streets are crowded with packages of new goods, and we really believe that as fair a selection can be had in Belleville as in any part of the Province, and at very reasonable prices.

BY TELEGRAPH

[Reported expressly for the Independent.]

(*Per Montreal Telegraph Line.*)

Arrival of the "Pacific."

New York, April 23.

The ship *Pacific*, which arrived to-day, from New Orleans, experienced severe shocks of an earthquake on the morning of the 17th, in lat. 27° 28, long. 79° 28. The sea being perfectly smooth at the time, the shocks lasted 10 or 15 minutes, during which the ship was shaken as if she had struck the bottom.

It is stated the P. M. General is determined to continue the present Pacific mail arrangement for another year.

Philadelphia, April 23.

The ship *Grey Eagle* had arrived at this port with Rio dates to the 14th of March.

St. Louis, April 22.

About 5 o'clock, this evening, the steamer *Ocean Spray* was totally destroyed by fire, about 5 miles above the city. 8 or 10 lives are supposed to be lost.—The burning wreck floated against the steamer *Kotocuck*, lying in shore, and she, too, was entirely destroyed. The *Ocean Spray* was valued at $3,500, and was insured for $2,500.

Washington, April 23.

Mr. Collins asks leave to make Southampton, instead of Liverpool, the eastern terminus of his line.

An order has been issued from the Ordnance Department, for the purchase of 40,000 of Colt's revolvers.

Halifax, April 22.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at half-past 7 this morning, and sailed again at 9 for Liverpool.

The *Canada*, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, Saturday, 10th instant, arrived at this port shortly before noon to-day.—Her advices are threee days later than those by the *City of Washington* at New York.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived on the 8th inst.

The general news brought by this arrival is not of much importance, except ing what is contained in the advices from India.

The dates from Bombay are to the 18th of March. Previous to that date, the British troops had made their grand attack upon Lucknow, and the city had fallen. The rebels fled from their strongholds in the greatest disorder and confusion, and were hotly pursued by the British cavalry and artillery. There was not much hard fighting at the capture, and the losses were light, the rebels making but a feeble resistance. At the latest advices, the whole city was in possession of the British.

There had been quite a panic in Calcutta, in consequence of a wide-spread fear of an outbreak among the natives, but it turned out to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Liverpool cotton market opened for the week at a considerable advance in prices on all grades, but subsequently there was a partial falling off, and the market closed quiet at an advance of about one-eighth and a quarter of the rates carried out by the *Africa*. The rates for the week foot up about 77,000 bales. The Liverpool breadstuffs were generally quiet. Provisions also were without movement of importance.

Consols had further declined, and closed for money at 96¼ a 66⅜.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronto, April 23rd.

The House was engaged in discussing a motion made by Col. Price to refer the petition of John Montgomery of the Township of York, to a select Committee with a view to alter their adopting an address to the Governor, praying him to recommend to the Council that compensation be granted to the petitioner for loss sustained by him at the time of the rebellion. On a division the motion was lost by 23 to 3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Last Evening the House continued the examination of the Deputy Returning Officer Cote, till the adjournment, having in the meantime ordered eleven more witnesses to appear. On the motion of Mr O'Farrell, the House ordered a Committee to consider the amendments required in the Municipal law. Bills were read a first time to divide the County of Huntington. To incorporate the Niagara and Detroit rivers railway. To incorporate a tram road company from Colborne to Marmora. To amend the Niagara District Bank Bill. To remove doubts respecting suits in *forma pauperis* C. E. To amend the law respecting the Temporalities fund of the Presbyterian church in connexion with the church of Scotland. To amend the Provincial Insurance Company incorporation Bill. The House in committee of the whole carried a resolution declaring that the county of Chicoutime should be divided for judicial purposes. Mr Cauchon then called the attention of the House to the fact that last night Mr O'Farrell had moved for an order to bring up nine witnesses to the bar, wheras he now found by the orders, that there were fourteen persons named; he did not say that this was not as the motion had passed, but he did say that the House had been deceived; ultimately it was agreed to let the matter stand till Mr O'Farrell should be present.

Canadian Fire Insurance Company

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Prescott.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE PRESCOTT.

Capital $360,000.

Statement of business to January, 1858.

Total amount Insured on 700 Policies,	$600,000.
Premiums received to date,	$20,000.
Losses and expenses of Organization, Commissions, &c	2,500
Bal. in favor of Company	$17,500

The business so far has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its originators, considering the many obstacles they have had to contend with; and the Directors now feel implicit confidence in recommending the Institution to the public of Canada as one of the Cheapest and safest Fire Insurance Companies now doing business in this Country.

The efforts put forth by other institutions, organized in a Foreign Country, with a subscribed Capital Stock, for the purpose of realizing large dividends to their Shareholders, and large Salaries to the principal Officers, and too frequently of doubtful reliability, induced the Directors to organize this Company upon, Equitable terms, and to meet both their own and Country's wants. Its safety was amply secured by a deposit, by way of security of $50,000, which up to June 1st 1857, amounted to $360,000, and has increased in a still more rapid ratio up to January 1858, while the losses and expenses are comparatively trifling—$2, 500. The Income from premiums alone being $20,000, it can be plainly seen that the assured may confidently anticipate very cheap rates for a series of years, as all members are mutually interested in the profits, and *no liability beyond the amount stipulated at the time of effecting the Insurance.*

A. HOOKER, *Pres.* C. H. PECK, *Vice Pres.*

DIRECTORS.

Alfred Hooker, C. H. Peck, Thomas Fraser, H. D. Jessup, W. D. Dickinson, J. S Merwin, and John Rosomond.

Honorary Directors.

Aaron Merick, Esq., *Merrickville*, Joseph Bower, Esq., *Kemptville*, David Roblin, Esq., M.P.P., *Napanee*. Dunham Jones, Esq., *Maitland*, Wm. Jarvey, Esq.; W. B. Wells, Judge County Court, *Chatham.*

Executive Committee.

ALFRED HOOKER, THO'S FRASER, and C. H. PECK.

H. HURLBURT, *Secy.* V. R. KNAPP, *Genl. Agt.*

JAMES BURLEIGH, *Inspector.*

A. SPRINGFIELD McDONELL, *Agent for Belleville in the County of Hastings.*

Arch. Dunlop,

LAND and General Agent, Custom House Broker, Belleville, C. W.

B. C. Davy,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor, Conveyancer and Notary Public.

Office on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 15.

Mail Contract.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Post Master General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 13th May for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Malls Three times per week, each way between Belleville and Tweed on and from the 1st June next.

The conveyance to be made by Stage or otherwise at the option of the contractor.

The computed distance between Belleville and Tweed is Twenty-six miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to the right of the Postmaster General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do:—To leave Tweed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m. and, passing by Thomasburg Roslin, Latta's Mills and Caniffton, to arrive at Belleville at 1.20. p. m. To leave Belleville, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. passing over the same routes, to arrive at Tweed at 1.30, p. m.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking, also to become bound with the Contracter in the sum of £150 for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Belleville, Latta's Mills, Thomasburg and Tweed.

M. SWEETNAM, *P. O. Inspector.*

Kingston, 1st April 1858. 6tc

DR CHARLES E. WALL,

OCULIST AND AURIST!

NOW on a professional visit to Belleville, will be in Napanee on Saturday, where he may be consulted on all diseases of those delicate organs. Dr. Wall's engagements at Belleville, will not admit of his remaining more than one day. Cases of

SQUINT OR CROSSEYE,

can be operated on at once, and the Eye made perfectly straight or no charge.

OPERATING ROOMS AT SHAW'S HOTEL!!

No charges for an examination and opinion. ☞ Please Call Early ☜

DR. CHAS. E. WALL,

Oculist and Aurist, Operator on the Eye and Ear,

FOR DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, &c.,

IS STILL IN BELLEVILLE. WHERE HE WILL REMAIN THROUGH THE SUMMER.

DR. WALL has been here nearly *Six Months*, during which time he has restored a great many persons to sight and hearing. Many cases of *Cross-Eye* have been operated on, and the Eyes made perfectly straight. Having thus gained the confidence of the people, he hopes that those who are still suffering under diseases of those *delicate organs, (and there are very many in this vicinity,)* will call at once, and allow Dr. Wall to fulfil engagements elsewhere.

CROSS-EYE REMOVED IN ONE MINUTE WITH VERY LITTLE PAIN.

Dr. W. has just got completed, and nearly ready for use, a COMPLICATED INSTRUMENT FOR THE *RELIEF OF DEAFNESS OF VERY LONG STANDING.* He has used a similar instrument for years, and it is now acknowledged by all medical men, to be the only means of giving any *real* benefit in cases of *Deafness of very long standing.* The great difficulty in the proper use of this instrument, and the long practice necessary to use it with safety, has placed its use in the hands of a very few who devote their whole time to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

OPERATING ROOMS AT THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

No charge for an examination and an opinion.

☞ Those from a distance are referred to F. Papineau, Belleville.

Belleville, April 20th, 1858.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CASE BOOK, CERTIFICATES, &c.

Miss Mary Wright, of Stirling, aged 16—came to me about three months ago, *perfectly blind*, in which condition she had been 13 years. I dismissed her more than a month ago with perfectly good and strong sight.

Miss Annie Warren, aged 16, of Belleville—Double squint or cross eye since an infant; sight of right eye very poor. Operation a few days since. The eyes are both straight, and right one daily improving.

Silas Smith, of Smithville, aged 61—Has been blind for eight years, from an old chronic inflammation; came to me about four months ago, and could not tell where the window is in my room. He can now see to count my fingers at a distance of ten feet, and can come and go without a guide—is daily improving. When he came to me I could not tell whether the eyes were blue, black, or gray, from the horrid condition they were in. This patient has started all alone, within a few days, to visit his friends in the vicinity of Stirling, whom he has not seen for years, during which time he has been blind.

Catharine Cormick, aged 10, daughter of John Cormick, of Belleville—Had the eyes very badly crossed from birth. I operated on this child in February last, and I still defy anyone to tell, from the closest observation, that the eyes were ever crooked, or ever had any operation made upon them at all. She never moved during the operation, and says she felt no *pain worth mentioning.*

Bridget Carroll, of Belleville, aged 15.—This was one of my first patients: she came to me blind, in which condition she had been five years. Although this was a very obsthmate case of *Strumous Ophthalmia*, I have had her going without a guide for a long time. The lid of one eye rolls in, causing the eyelashes to lay upon and irritate the eye. I shall relieve this trouble in a few days, by an operation, and shall then expect to dismiss her *cured* very soon.

Belleville, April 6th, 1858.

I applied to Dr. Wall last February, with an old chronic inflammation of the eyes, which had rendered me entirely blind; in this condition I had been for nearly four years: I am now cured and dismissed from treatment. All pain and other unpleasantness has disappeared; and only a few days since, I read seven pages of common print from a book at one sitting. I have seen a great number of patients under treatment at Dr. Wall's rooms, and they all appear to improve fast. I only regret I did not have the good fortune to find the Doctor out before I was put to so much pain, trouble, and expense, and the loss of the sight besides. JEPTHA BRADSHAW.

WITNESS.—I know Mr. Bradshaw very well, and know the above facts to be true. I am under treatment with Dr. Wall for blindness, and am improving finely.

ROBERT NELSON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I applied to Dr. Wall a few weeks since with a severe form of inflammation of the eyes. It commenced in one eye and soon found its way into the other. The inflammation and pain were excessive, and threatened speedy destruction to the organs. I was led to Dr. Wall's office, and placed myself under his care. I am now attending to my duties, and my eyes are about well. I have seen many cases under treatment at Dr. Wall's rooms, and can say that they all appear to be improving fast, and all well pleased. If relief can be had at all, it certainly should be expected at the hands of an Oculist, who makes diseases of the eye his whole study, and *perfectly understands* that branch of the medical profession, and such a person I consider Dr. Wall to be.

Belleville, March 10th, 1858. [Signed] AMOS. E. PROCTOR.

CERTIFICATE FROM MRS SMITH, BLIND FROM CATARACT.—This is to certify that my wife, Mary Smith, has been entirely blind for 8 years. She submitted to an operation at the hands of Dr. Chas. E. Wall, nephew of Dr. Cadwell, Oculist, of Toronto, and is now in the enjoyment of good sight. She has had a pair of glasses fitted to her eyes to day, and can see to read fine print. She is mother of seven children, five of whom she had not seen until operated on by Dr. Wall.

Pilkington, near Elora, Nov. 3, 1858. [Signed] CUSHMAN SMITH.

Improvement of Grass Lands.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

"A good subject for discussion in the columns of the GENTLEMAN," says a friend coming in as we finish the line above written.

"Why so," we ask, willing to get his ideas of the matter before giving our own.

"Because it is one neglected by farmers and their promoters of the agricultural press. Grass grows almost everywhere without our care. So our meadows and pastures get but a small share of the attention given to other crops."

"Undoubtedly, though labor bestowed in their improvement is as profitable as any expended upon the farm. A large part of the farming land of the country is employed in the production of forage and many an acre needlessly so."

"Yes, because many an acre of meadow gives a ton or so of hay, which might give three or four, and many an acre of pasture furnishes scanty picking for a cow, which might be crowned with luxuriant herbage! What a waste of land, too, for what profit can be derived from devoting that valued at from $50 to $100 per acre, to hay or grazing, unless some adequate return is received."

"You would have the grass crop, concentrated, would you—a ton of hay grown on a few rods, instead of scattered over the whole acre?"

"Yes; so now give us your hints of the 'How to do it,' as practically as may be."

1. Our permanent grass lands, are in large part located on those portions of the farm unfitted for tillage—rough or swampy—full of low places, too wet for any cultivated grasses to thrive there. Or it is cold, springy land—or that with retentive subsoil—always full of stagnant water except in very dry seasons, and then baked and hard. Such soils are in grass because they will produce nothing else without improvement, and the quantity and character of the herbage show that the present product is of very little value.

Drainage is the first thing needed. We must get rid of all standing water as soon after it falls as may be. However well such land may be seeded in the first place, if water remains on the surface late in spring, the cultivated grasses soon give way to coarser and nearly worthless herbage, or linger with a sickly and stunted growth of very little value for feeding purposes.

2. A well drained soil is as much better for growing grass, as it is for any other crop; then to one that it is the first step to be taken for the improvement of grass land.—Let us get rid of all surface water at any rate—we shall soon see where there is need of more thorough work.

3. More attention to seeding would go far in the improvement of grass land. Nature does much, but man can assist and direct her operations. Many a meadow and pasture is self stocked—it may be to grass, but more likely many weeds claim their right to a foothold there. Had grass seed—and enough of it—been sown, it would have left no room for weeds, especially if the land had received proper culture and preparation. There is no economy in stinting grass seed—unless we call it economy to save a dollar an acre and lose ten in the future crop.

4. In seeding we may improve our grass lands by suiting variety to the soil and the end desired. There are many kinds of grasses in their prime for different portions of the season; by a due mixture of these we may have fresh, green pastures from early spring until the close of autumn.

5. Cultivation and manure would work wonders in the improvement of the grass crop of the country—a rich deep soil, and such alone can produce a large growth of hay or pasture. That preparation of the land which gives the best grain and root crops, will give the greatest grass crop, or will best prepare the land therefor. On a rich, deep and porous soil, drought has very little effect—on a poor, shallow and hard one, the grass or other crop always suffers severely from any lack of rain.

Land lying long in grass needs repeated dressings of manure. There is no occasion for plowing up our grass lands half as frequently, if we would only give them some fertilizer, like composted barn manure, ashes, plaster, bone dust, guano, &c., every two or three years.

We have spoken mainly of the general improvements wanted, and may now leave the subject for a while to the consideration of our readers. Will they give us their practical experience bearing upon the question before us—one of the most important in the whole round of productive farming.

Underdraining Impervious Clay.

As an editor is presumed to know everything, I would be much obliged if you would solve a question that has occurred to me. I am draining a piece of wet land. At the depth of a foot or less below the surface, I find a solid bed of very pure clay, almost white, with a slight bluish tinge, and so far as I can see, absolutely impermeable to water. I cut through this say two feet, make my drain and fill it up in the usual way.—Now I want to know how the surface water is to enter that drain? In a well made drain, to be effectual, the great body of water must enter at the bottom. Here I cannot see that it can enter at all. Will such a drain prove of service? C. W. T. *Bucks Co., Pa.*

Draining will be useful on this land, in different ways. The drains having descent the shortest way down the slope of the land, the water will flow beneath the common soil, over the surface of this impervious subsoil, (generally only a few yards,) till it finds the drain, when it will be carried off. Without draining, the water would have to flow over this subsoil-surface; the whole breadth of the field before it made its escape, and the soil would thus be loaded with water. By cutting the drains about three feet deep, and afterwards subsoiling eighteen inches, this water-tight crust would be rendered porosu, the air would probably improve its texture and quality, and the soil would be deepened and rendered dry enough. There are probably horizontal as well as other seams in this subsoil; and frequent drains would let off the water from these seams, and prevent its entering them by cutting off any broad flow from above.—*Ib.*

Above we present you with a likeness of Dr Morse, the Inventor of Morse Indian Root Pills. This Philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western Country; It was in this way that the Indian Pills was first discovered. Dr Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD; that our strength, health, and life depended.

When the various passages become clogged & do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, and becomes, thick corrupted and diseased; thus calling all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors the blood will become choked and cease to act and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open and how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely, Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots that grow among the mountainous cliffs of natures garden for the health recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made and is a Sudorific which opens the pores of the skin and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is an expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner perform its duty by throwing of phlegm and other humors from the lungs by oopious spitting. The third is a Diuretic which gives ease & double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw larg amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills Pill while engaged in purifying the blood the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr Morse's Indian Root Pill not only enters the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy, consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not take a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out. hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowed with corrupt mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation constantly mixing with the blood which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. These Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine the Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised at witnessing their charming effects Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shewn especially by those who use these Pills that they will so cleanse and purify that disease, that deadly enemy, will take its flight and the flesh of youth and beauty again return and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your day.

PRIVATE

AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEDICAL ADVICE.

THE BUFFALO PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Established for the cure of Syphilical, Semenal Weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by Dr. AMOS & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. Office, corner of Main and Quay-sts., (up stairs)

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as Seminal weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits Lassitude, Weakness of the back and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, &c. &c., incapacitation its victim for business or matrimony, rendering him misanthropical and suicidal in his propensities, is instantly arrested, and permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days by the use of the Instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the more skeptical as to the merits of this Instrumets, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial the money will be returned by gertunrin the Instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, in ten dollars

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. Amos & Son are the only physicians in the state who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night in every stage and symptom of the venereal disease, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, seconary symptoms, seminal weakness, Impotence and strictures of the Urethra, &c, with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of twenty years extensive and successful practice in London.—The most inveterate cases of venereal disease eradicated in eight or nine days, and cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at a moderate expense. The cure effected without confinement or hindrance from business; also, nhdes and pains in the bones and limbs effectually eradicated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to the venereal disease, owing to unskilful men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, cdlys ulcerations, with blotches on the head, face, and body; dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcered sore throat, diseased nose with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution, ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by orwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicine &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch.

Letters for advice must contain a fee one of ornerlar.

Address post paid DR. AMOS & SON *Corner Main & Quay sts. Buffalo,* N. Y.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF CATARAQUE ELECTORAL DIVISION:—

GENTLEMEN,—Under the new law, as you are doubtless aware, members of the Legislative Council, or Upper House, are to be elected by the people, instead of being appointed, as heretofore, by the Crown. The Writ for the election of a Representative of "Cataraque Electoral Division," which includes the Counties of Frontenac and Addington, and the City of Kingston, will issue before September next, but the exact day is not known, and may be much earlier than is generally supposed.

I have consented to become a Candidate, and will stand, no matter what the professions or politics of my opponents may be. Those who are tendering me their support, have been kind enough in their requisition to say they do so "Because that, having closely watched the conduct of their candidate, as a public man, they are satisfied with the result; that he has ever displayed an ardent attachment to Canada; that for the last several years he has always been amongst the foremost in almost every public undertaking for the prosperity of and restoration of rights to this neighborhood, and with this object, has never hesitated to spend time or means; that he is deeply interested, even in a worldly point of view, in the advancement of Cataraque Division; that having studied the Law, he is possessed of that knowledge of the existing statutes of the Land, which cannot be otherwise than an advantage to one who aspires to be a Law-maker, and that the objection which is sometimes raised, whether properly so or not, is a question, against the return of practising Lawyers to represent the people, as he long since retired from the Profession, and that, if returned, his voice, as it ever has been, will be heard whenever the interests of his Constituents require it."

Politics have nothing to do with the selection of a member for the Upper House. The duty of which is without bias to endeavor to conserve every existing benefit and reform every abuse. By the British Constitution that House was intended to act as an arbitrator between the people and the crown—to moderate the exactions of both and reconcile their differences as far as possible. The members were chosen for merit, vested interest in, and devoted attachment to their country: the political element never entered into its ingredient, and should not at the present time. If both Houses were to be partizan, would not the greatest danger exist of their constantly coming in political antagonism, in case one party had a preponderance in the Council and the other in the Assembly? Or if the composition of both Houses was intended to be the same, why the necessity of the two? The man, therefore, who through the instrumentality of a political convention avows himself as the candidate of a political party, and that party only is, by his own avowal, unfit for the position he aspires to fill, let those who desire advancement as the would-be representatives of any political sect go to the Lower House, the legitimate arena in which their merits will be appreciated and their partizanship be recognized; but let them not obtrude such unseemly strifes upon the Upper House. For the Legislative Council the election at the polls is the only true convention. There every man who votes is entitled to do so, and exercise his own unbiassed judgment.

"Canada," our beloved country, shall always be my motto, and I defy living man to point to one public act of mine which has been tainted with selfishness or to name the time when I hesitated to devote every influence and energy I possessed to further the interest of our country in general, and of Cataraque Division in particular. Born and bred in the Division, known to almost evrey one of you, if not personally at least by reputation, I boldly point to my past public actions as a criterion to judge of my future conduct, should I be elected as your Representative for the Legislative Council.

Yours Faithfully,

OVERTON S. GILDERSLEEVE

Kngston, January, 1858.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas

Frist quality Small White-Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,

ALSO,

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞ Cash on delivery, by

H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. n1

To my Country Customers!!

ANOTHER BANKRUPT

STOCK.

WHEN you visit BELLEVILLE Don't forgot to call at my Store.

LONDON HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Bridge Streets

and examine my

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

which I am offering at less than ☞ *HALF PRICE.* Come and see.

n4 L. BENJAMIN.

Rexford's

MEDICATED

Gingerbread Nuts!

—THE—

Safest, most pleasant, reliable and effectual remedy ever discovered, for eradicating every species of

WORMS

IN CHILDREN AND GROWN PERSONS

For sale by

CHANDLER

Belleville Feb. 20th 1858 2m

FLOUR AND MEAL for sale, cheap, Grove Mills, by

B. F. DAVY

NEW FRUIT,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

CANTON TEA STORE

25 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, Layers
20 half do do do
80 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, M. R
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do
20 Boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do
20 boxes Brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultana Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits

ALSO,

5 cases Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,
1 case "Absinthe Suisse."

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1

R. R. R.

THREE GREAT LIGHTS.

MANKIND have long been engulphed in darkness, as regard the true means of securing health—ridding the human body from disease, and preserving life. The sick under the fallacious treatment of the regular faculty, are subject to a continued practice of probabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing certain or fixed in the treatment of the sick either in the old or new school of medicine.

Dr. Radway has succeeded in producing 3 remedies—known to the world as Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulators. These remedies are not only established facts inasmuch as they have never yet failed in their special combined efficacy in producing fruitful and beneficial results—but, they ner facts established a science—as they hav in all cases, "when tried" succeded in restoring health—and ridding the body from disease after all other medical treatment had failed—and the most skilful physicians had given up the sick as beyond the power of human means to cure—and pronounced the dreadful mandate—incurable.

Radway's remedies are therefore fixed facts in the advices of medical science—they have been often tried—never denied—and are ready to be tried again.

FIRST GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

As a special remedy is to be used in all cases where the human body is seized with the torturing pongs or paroxysms of pain—no matter what the cause of pain may be, or where it may be located—an application of the Ready Relief, either internally as a drink, or externally as an elieviator, will in a few minutes restore the afflicted body to ease and comfort.

In all cases of bowel disorder, dysentery, cholera, bloody flux, sick headache, nervous headache, and other nervous affections, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains strains, toothache, burns, scalds, wounds, shot wounds, bruises, poisoning either by bites or stings of reptiles, insects, of vegetable or mineral poisoning by accident—in all cases and under all circumstances where the human system is tortured by pain, Radway's Ready Relif can be relied upon as a quick, safe, and certain remedy.

In cases of biliousness, bilious fever, typhus fever, ship fever, yellow fever, fever and ague, scarlet fever, and all malignant fevers, small pox, measles, pneumonia, Radway's Ready Relief used in mixture with Radways Regulators, will positively cure the sick, afflicted with these disorders, and protect the system against sudden attacks when either of these malignant diseases prevail.

SECOND GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgation, and a new principle in the scene of medicine. In taking these pills no grfping pains or sickness at stomach is experienced; they operate natulally, leaving the bowels, liver, and othe. organs in a natural and healthy condition.

They insure those who take them, a good appetite and a healthy digestion.

Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood; they purify it, take from it all impure deposits and equalize its circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms of dyspepsia, jaundice, nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint, biliousness, melancholy, and will cure all organic disease, either in man or woman. Ladies troubled with irregularities or weakening discharges, may rely upon a prompt cure and regular periods if Radways Regulators are taken.

Every dose of Radway's Regulators that is taken instils new strength to the weak, feeble and infirm. All who take them are delighted with the happy change they experience in a few hours. The dispirited and melancholy feel joyous and happy; the sick and debilitated, strong and vigorous.

THIRD GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

Cures humors, solt rheum, scrofula, ulcers, nodes, tumors, fever sores, skin eruptions, blotches, bronchitis, dyspepsia, gout, dropsy, syphilis, consumption, apoplexy, &c; and all constitutional and coronic diseases, either inherited by hereditary transmissions or inoculated by exposure or otherwise.

There is no remedy in the world that will work such miraculous cures in old diseases as Radway's Resolvent. It changes the whole human body—reproduces new and healthy blood.

Bleeding from the lungs—Radway's Renovating Resolvent will, in a few miutes, check hemorrhage from the lungs or throat. In cases where the patient cought up clots of blood or pus streaked with blood, Radways Resolvent will soon remove the difficulty.

Sarah Hammond, of 138 East thirty-second street, bad a bad cough for two years, she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night. She was cured in sevendays by the relief and resolvent.

A sore leg of twenty-one years, cured in 8 weeks, by Radway's relief. Mr. T. H. Kilgu, a merchant of high standing in Dahlonega, Ga. says: 'that a gentleman, who, for 21 years, had been afflicted with a sorileg, that resisted every kind of treatment, was affectually cured in 3 weeks by Radway's Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators.

THE THREE GREAT CURES.

RADWAYS RELIEF—REGULATORS—RESOLVENT.

In all constitutional diseases and where the constitution if broken down, or the body in a rapid state of decay, or the system inoculated with the voices of disease, either by the violation of the law of health, intemperance, excess and indulgence of the passions, or by hereditary transmission, as in cases of scrofula, consumption, rheumatism, gout, fits, and other heir looms, which a long line of ancestry has so bountifully and richly bestowed on pesterity, as a momento of the past, at the cost of the sufferers inheritors. These remedies in their trinitary capacity possess a curative power that no disease can withstand; their combined effect will eradicate from the living body every particle of diseased matter, renovate the whole system with health; heal the unsound, decaying lungs or other organs; cleanse and purify the unclean from all impurities

To the disabled wayfarer, who is crippled with infirmities—we invite you to try these remedies. We will vouch for their efficacy.

With many hundreds of others who have witnessed and felt the effect of the THREE GREAT LIGHTS, and as they rule and govern those bodies which they are destined by the Almighty Power, so these three remedies stand as rulers, conquerers and grand masters of all diseases.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton-st, N. Y.

☞ The R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers. (49

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *And first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS" in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore-throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above complaints in Ten Minutes
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all classes and constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Improve the compass and flexibility of the Voice.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid & lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
IN THE HOUSE.

No Traveler should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
IN HIS POCKET.

No dealer should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
FOR HIS CUSTOMERS.

No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

IRA C. BALDWIN & CO., Rochester, N. Y.,
Sole Proprietors.

For Sale by E. CHANDLER

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR KENNEDY OF ROXBURY, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst of scrofula down to the common pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, (both the under humors He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value; all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will cure the worst kind of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure al humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt or running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly cruptions of the skin.

Two to three bottles warranted to cure the worst case of ring-worm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, abd a perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so inprobable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that common weed, growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor ha's about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case It has already effected some of the greatest cures ever effected in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty I have seen poor, puny, wormy, looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it, have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will ause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extra-anttagenconiums of it that ever man listened vo.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—Adults, one table spoonful per day—children of eight years, desert opoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As ns directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Price $1. Manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
120 Warren st., Roxbury

E. W. PALMER, *General Agent, Kingston*, and for sale by

J. S. EDGAR, Napanee,
DR ASH, do
A. CATON, Newburgh,
R. BARKER, Brighton,
F. WARWICK, Shannonville

MOFFAT'S

VEGEABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

A purely vegetable and most mildly yet effectually operating family medicine, is now fully established upon the highest station in public estimation, by the sure ordeal of universal experience. he most respectable and scientific menbers of the Medical Profession, who have witnessed their prompt and astonishing power in the most difficult and frightful cases of *Scrofula* and other destructive maladies that can be found recorded in the annals of Medical Science have been compelled to surrender their prejudices, and have freely awarded to these **Vegetable Life Medicines** the testimony of their warm and full approbation, in letters now in the Proprietor's possession.

In addition to these, he has housands of Certificates from persons whom they have cured of the most obstinate and distressing *Bilions and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Erisypelas, Swellings, Ulcers, Sal, Rheum, Fever and Agne, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Rheumatic Colds and Coughs, Incipient Consumptions, Nervous and General Debility, Wasting away of the Flesh and Loss of appetite, Night Sweats, Inward Fever, and Dyspepsia, with its frightful train of sufferings.*

These Certificates all contain the names and residences of the writers, who, with the exception of some medical men, are the persons cured, and whose testimony therefore, can neither be denied nor doubted.

As Family Medicines independently of their astonishing specific efficacy in remarkable and unusual cases, they cannot be too highly recommended or too universally kept on hand.

No Medicines at present known have done so much good to mankind as these, within the last few years; and certainly none have been rewarded with more numerous and authentic testimonials of their invariable and extensive efficacy.

Prepared and Sold, wholesale and retail, by DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335, Broadway, New York. E. CHANDLER, AGENT.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and, reaching the seat of inflamation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin as summer rain passes into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASE AND GLANDULAR SWELLING.

Every species of exterior iritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflamatory action of this Ointment. Angry ERUPTIONS, such as SALT-RHEUM, ERASIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or ITCH) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCRES, SORES, AND HUMORS

The effect of this unriveled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterward complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, RHEUMATISM, STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvelous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading Hospitals of Europe and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medicall Staff of the French and English Armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment, as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Benions,	Mercural Eruptions	Swelled Glans,
Burns,	Piles,	Sore Legs,
Chapped Hands,	Rheumatism	Sore Breasts,
Chilblains,	Ringworm,	Sore Heads,
Fistula,	Salt Rheum,	Sore Throats,
Gout,	Scalds,	sores of all kinds.
Lumbago,	Skin Diseases'	Wounds of
all kinds		

°₀° Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 44 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

For Sale by E. CHANDLER.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Protected by Royal Letters Patent.

Prepared by a prescription of Sir John Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all these painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all oxcess, and remove all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks before confinement, they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by female who are pregnant, during three first months as they are sure to bring on miscarriage—but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysterics, Sick-headache Whites and all painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system these Pills affect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Each bottle, Price one dollar, bears the Government stamp Great Britain. to prevent counterfeit.

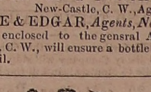
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

I. C. BALDWIN & Co.
(Late Bryan) Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE MOSES & NORTHRUP.
New-Castle, C. W., Agent,

GRANGE & EDGAR, *Agents, Napanee*

N. B. $1 enclosed to the gensral Agents, New Castle, C. W., will ensure a bottle by return of mail.



THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for

OVERTON S. GILDERSLEEVE

AS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR

FOR CATARAQUE DIVISION.

P. S.—This Electoral Division includes the Counties of Frontenac and Addington and the City of Kingston. The qualification of voters and the places for voting are the same as for members of the Legislative Assembly. The writ for the election will issue befor the 1st. day of September next.

January, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

1857-8

THE TRIBUNE was first issued as a Daily on the 10th of April, 1841. Its Weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its Semi-Weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroad and the establishment of the Telegraph system have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world; none in America, nh matter at what price issued, pays an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intellectual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points on this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, reguarding full, early and accurate Information as the first object of a Newspaper, and the timely and thorough elucidation thereof as the chief end of its Editorials. In that spirit, THE TRIBUNE has been and will be conducted, extending and perfecting its correspondence so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Sho'd the current attempt to connect the Old with the New World by the magnetic wire prove successful, we shall very soon, at a heavy cost to ourselves and, we trust, a corresponding advantage to our readers, publish each morning a synopsis of the preceding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, with regular reports of the markets, the monetary aspects and harvest prospects of hither Europe. With a good atlas beside him and his daily paper on his fireside table, the American farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city may then study each evening the doings of the civilized world thro'out the day preceding; and it seems hardly possible that any who can read, but especially one who has children to educate, will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a daily journal. The same is true measurably of those who live further inland; though, where mails are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or even a Weekly paper, may seem sufficient.

THE TRIBUNE deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress and whatever may affect the Intellectual, Moral, Social and Physical well-being of mankind, dogmatic Theology alon excepted. Its leading idea is the honoring of houest useful work in whatever sphere or capacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring Class in knowledge, virtue and general esteem. It is necessarily hostile to Slavery under all its aspects, to Intemperance in whatever form or degree with its accessories, to War save in the defence of Country and Liberty against actual invasion, and to every form of Gambling. Desiring to see Production extended and encouraged, while wild Speculation and useless Traffic are curtailed, it favors the policy of sustaining and diversifying Home Industry by a discriminating Tariff—a policy which tends to increase the price of Grain to the farmer while diminishing that of Bread to the artisan, by redveing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged and, of course, reducing the cost of their transfer. Regarding Fillibusterism in all its phases, and every form and device of National covetousness, with unqualified abhorrence as the bane of Republics and in their triumph the grave of Equal Human rights, we seek by every means to woo and win the attention of our countrymen from projects of aggrandizement abroad to enterprises of development and beneficence at home. foremost among which we rank a Railroad through the heart of our territory to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the pacific. Believing that the goods of this life are not yet fairly distributed, and that no one ready to work should ever famish in unwilling idleness, it lends an open ear to every suggestion of Social improvement which does not countervail the dictates of eternal Morality nor war upon that natural right of every one to whatsoever he has fairly produced or honestly acquired, whose denial must sink mankind into the chaos and night of barbarism and universal squalor. With a profound consciousness that idlers, drunkards, libertines and profligates can never be other (in the main) than needy and wretched, it bears aloft the great truth that Prevention is better than Punishment—that the child trained up in the way he should go, will rarely in after years desert that way for the thorny paths of Vice and Crime—that a true Education—Religious, Moral and Industrial as well as Intellectual—is the most effective temporal antidote to the errors and woes of our race. Recognizing in the most degraded specimen of Humanity a divine spark which should be reverently cherished, not ruthlessly trodden out, we have charity for all forms of evil but those which seak persanal advantage through the debasement of our fellow-beings. The champion of no class or caste, the devotee of no sect, we would fain be the interpreter to each other of men's better impulses and aspirations, the harbinger of general concord between Labor and Capital, and among those whom circumstances or misapprehensions have thrown into unnatural antagonism. A contemporary once observed that he never knew a hard, grasping, niggardly employer who did not hate THE TRIBUNE, nor a generous, large souled, kindly one, willing to live and let live, who did not like it. We ask no higher praise, no warmer attestation.

We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion, we fear nothing; but in the tens of thousands of rural neighborhoods where the Postmaster can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal he recommends, we have already lost some patrons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore to the hearty faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without counteraction. We employ no traveling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not haunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may say they never intended to incur for papers which perhaps they never read; we rely for the renewal of our club subscriptions solely on the volunteered efforts of those who, liking our paper, believe its influence salutary and worthy to be extended; and thus far our reliance has been justified, as we trust it may continue to be.

THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet 32½ by 44 inches folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers at the following

TERMS.

Daily Tribune, per annum..............$6 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year.........................$3 25
Two copies, one year..........................5 00
Five copies, one year.........................11 00
Ten copies, to one address..................20 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy, one year..........................$2 00
Three copies, one year.......................5 00
Five copies, one year........................8 00
Ten copies, one year.........................12 00
Twenty copies to one address, and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum...........................2000

Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number, at the rate of $1 20, each.............................24 0

Any person sending us no more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters addressed to

HORACE GREELY

1858 (April 26 or after)

NEW

Summer Goods!

OPENED TO-DAY AT

KELLY'S

WHO has just returned from New York & Montreal markets where he has purchased one of the largest assortments of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

ever imported to this place. Ladies and families in Town and Country who wish to get the best quality of Goods and newest styles at one half the usual prices will save their money by calling at KELLY'S before buying elsewhere as he is determined to sell his

Goods Cheaper than any House
IN TOWN,

A call will convince all who know the value of articles in this line of the above facts; It would be useless to give a detailed list as it would fill several columns of a newspaper, suffice it to say the

Stock is complete in all the Departments.

An early call is respectfully solicited-
at
KELLY'S.

May 1st 1858.

$10 REWARD!

ANY person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension of the party or parties who entered the garden belonging to the House of John C. Anthony, and took therefrom without permission a number of Gooseberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Currant bushes, besides a Rheubarb plant will receive the above reward, by leaving such information with the present occupant of the House.

April 20th 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE,

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest secured by a certain mortgage deed bearing date the second day of April A. D. 1855 for securing the payment of the sum of Four hundred and Eighty pounds, executed by Joseph Smith of the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, Plasterer, of the first part and Elizabeth Smith his wife of the same place of the second part, and George Filliter of the township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings Esquire of the third part and which mortgage was Registered in the Registry office in and for the County of Hastings, on the fifth day of April A. D. 1855 at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., in Book C for Belleville pages 226.227, & 228, memorial number 689, general number 6482.

Public notice, therefore, is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage deed the lands and premises therein mentioned and discribed as follows, that is to say:

"All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings being composed of broken Lot No one on the North-west Side of Water Street, on that part of Lot Number three in the first Concession of said Township of Thurlow known by the name of West Belleville and is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: commencing on the Northwest side of Water street aforesaid where a post has been planted at the South-west angle of the said Broken town lot number one, then north sixteen degrees thirty minutes West, ninety two links more or less to Colborne street, then north seventy-three degrees thirty minutes east, seventy-six links more of less to Colborne street, then south nineteen degrees thirty minutes east twenty one links more or less to water street, then south thirty one degrees west one chain and four links more or less to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the town of West Belleville in the County and Province aforesaid containing by admeasurement twenty two perches be the same more or less being composed of lot number two on the north side of Water street and south side of Colborne street in the said town of Belleville and which said lot is butted and bounded as follows, commencing on the south side of Colborne street on the limit between lots number one and two and at the north east angle of said lot number two then south seventy three degrees thirty minutes west one chain more or less to the limit between lots number two and three, then south sixteen degrees thirty minute east, one chain eighty four links more or less to water street, then north thirty one degrees east, one chain thirty five links more or less to the limit between lots numbers one and two, then north sixteen degrees thirty minutes west ninety two links more or less to the place of beginning.

Will be offered for sale by public auction at the Court House in the town of Belleville aforesaid on Saturday the SEVENTH day of AUGUST now next ensuing the day of the date hereof at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon to the highest and best bidder that can be obtained for the same and when the same shall have been so sold such lease or leases, conveyances and assurances, in the law executed to the party or parties purchasing the same as shall seem meet of all which premises the said Joseph Smith and all other persons claiming by, from, through, or under or in trust for him, or having or claiming any interest upon in or to the above described lands and premises are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Terms to be made known on the day of sale, and the mortgage can be seen at any time before then at the office of the undersigned in Belleville.

JOHN O'HARE,
Attorney for George Filliter the Mortgagee.
Dated at Belleville the 27th of April 1858.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Further Reduction in Rates to Montreal

ON and after Monday the 19th Instant, our Rates for Freight will be:–
1st Class, 60cts. 2nd Class, 33cts
3rd " 28cts. 4th " 23cts
☞ These Rates include Cartage in Montreal.

C. H. LAY.
Belleville. April 19th 1858. s

NOTICE.

B. F. DAVY WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
WHEAT,
RYE,
BARLEY,
AND PEAS,
Delivered at
GROVE MILLS
—OR—
BELLEVILLE.
Feb.20, 1858. 1tf.

Mail Contract.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Post Master General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 18th May for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week, each way between Belleville and Tweed on and from the 1st June next.

The conveyance to be made by Stage or otherwise at the option of the contractor.

The computed distance between Belleville and Tweed is Twenty-six miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles per hour, including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to the right of the Postmaster General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do:—To leave Tweed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m. and, passing by Thomasburg Roslin, Latta,s Mills and Canifton, to arrive at Belleville at 1.20. p. m. To leave Belleville, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. passing over the same routes, to arrive at Tweed at 1.30, p. m.

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking, also to become bound with the Contracter in the sum of £150 for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Belleville, Latta's Mills, Thomasburg and Tweed.

M. SWEETNAM,
P. O. Inspector.
Kingston, 1st April 1858. 6w-

Canadian Fire Insurance Company

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Prescott.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE PRESCOTT.

Capital $360,000.

Statement of business to January, 1858.

Total amount Insured on 700 Policies,	$600 000.
Premiums received to date,	$20,000.
Losses and expenses of Organization, Commissions, &c	2,500
Bal. in favor of Company	$17, 500

The business so far has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its originators, considering the many obstacles they have had to contend with; and the Directors now feel implicit confidence in recommending the Institution to the public of Canada as one of the Cheapest and safest Fire Insurance Companies now doing business in this Country.

The efforts put forth by other institutions, organized in a Foreign Country, with a subscribed Capital Stock, for the purpose of realizing large dividends to their Shareholders, and large Salaries to the principal Officers, and too frequently of doubtful reliability, induced the Directors to organize this Company upon, Equitable terms, and to meet both their own and Country's wants. Its safety was amply secured by a deposit, by way of security of $50,000, which up to June 1st 1857, amounted to $360,000, and has increased in a still more rapid ratio up to January 1858, while the losses and expenses are comparatively trifling—$2, 500. The Income from premiums alone being $20,000, it can be plainly seen that the assured may confidently anticipate very cheap rates for a series of years, as all members are mutually interested in the profits, and *no liability beyond the amount stipulated at the time of effecting the Insurance.*

A. HOOKER, *Pres.* C. H. PECK, *Vice Pres.*

DIRECTORS.
ALFRED HOOKER, H. D. JESSUP,
C. H. PECK, W. D. DICKINSON,
THOMAS FRASER, J. S MERWIN, and
JOHN ROSOMOND.

Honorary Directors.
AARON MERICK, Esq., *Merrickville*, JOSEPH BOWER, Esq., *Kempville*, DAVID ROBLIN, Esq, M.P.P., *Napanee* DUNHAM JONES, Esq., *Maitland*, WM. JARVEY, Esq., W. B. WELLS, Judge County Court, *Chatham.*

Executive Committee.
ALFRED HOOKER, THO'S FRASER, and C. H. PECK.
H. HURLBURT, *Secy.* V. R. KNAPP, *Genl. Agt.*
JAMES BURLEIGH, *Inspector.*
A FRNGFIELD McDONELL,
Agent at Belleville in the County of Hastings.

1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE at the

Belleville Nursery,

a large assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

for this seasons planting, consisting of :–
Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Standard and dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. Hedge, Green House, and Bedding out Plants, besides a large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias, named PŒNIAS; Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.

☞ For particulars see Catalogue which will be furnished Gratis.

☞ Orders by mail and otherwise will receive prompt attention

J. PARKER THOMAS.
Belleville March 1858.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY!

UNTIL further notice the Grand Trunk Railway Company will ship Flour from Belleville to Montreal, in full Car Loads at

30 cents per Barrel

also Wheat in quantities of 350 Bushels and over

At 10 Cents per Bushel

☞ Great reduction, also, made in Flour in Bags, Shorts, Bran, Ashes, Pease, and all kinds of Grain. ☞ Enquire at the Station.

C. H. L Y, *Agent.*
Belleville, April 16th 1858.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of G. Webster, Belleville, for the building of a School-house in School Section No. 3, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, until the first day of June next.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the above named office.

O. R. WESSE,
GEO. ORR,
FELIX GRAHAM. } *Trustees.*
Belleville April 26th 1856. 3n

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Estate of THOMAS BRUCE who died intestate.

All persons having any general lien or incumbrance on the above Estate, or upon any undivided interest, or share therein, by mortgage, Judgment, Decree, or otherwise, are hereby required to produce to me, at my office in the Court House, at the Town of Belleville on or before the First day of June next, proofs of all such liens and incumbrances, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon.

In order that the County Court of the County of Hastings may provide for their payment out of said Estate.

Dated Belleville 6th of April 1858.

A. G. NORTHRUP,
Clerk of the County Court of the County of Hastings.
ROBERT P. JELLETT,
Counsel for Petitioner, ANNE BRUCE

$50 REWARD!

THE undersigned will pay the above reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who fired his house on the corner of Hotel and John streets on Saturday night last.

The following facts are given to assist in the discovery of the criminals:—On the day previous to the night of the fire he was informed by Mr Wheadon that an indignation meeting would be held, that he had been talking to a certain person, concerning the erection of the burnt building and others of similar description.

On Thursday last a window sash which had been taken from the building previous to its being burnt was brought back to the premises with these words written thereon, "Cronk is a d——m d. d.——— his house was burnt because he was making a nuisance of this street" My reasons for erecting such a building as that burnt is to enable me to pay taxes upon vacant lands, which I have been unable to crop or otherwise realize from by reason of the acts of the public, and private individual persecution.

If therefore those persons who feel aggrieved will pay me the value of such buildings, as I erected, and also pay my yearly taxes, on the vacant lots I will at once remove them or cease building, but until such an arrangement be made I will under the law endeavor to make my property most profitable according to my means. Again I am ready, and offer to repurchase all lands from me purchased with erections thereon (except the church) at such price as will pay me six per cent rental. Terms similar to those sold on---property to be clear and unincumbered.

JACOB CRONK,
Belleville; April 23rd 1858.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto 16th April 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lots in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings. U. C., will be open for sale upon application to the Resident Agent, M. P. HAYES, Esquire, at Madoc on and after the TWENTIETH OF NEXT MONTH, at four shillings per Acre, one fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest; the purchasers to reside on the land, and to clear the place under crop at least two acres annually for each one hundred acres during the first five years.

No Timber to be cut or removed unless under License, except for agricultural purposes.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

BAY OF QUINTE AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Through passage and Freight Boat.

1858 — 1858
ST. LAWRENCE.

PETER FARREL, CAPTAIN.
MICHAEL McNAMARA, SAILING MASTER.

WILL, during the present Season, make regular weekly trips from the head of the Bay to Montreal, as follows:

DOWNWARDS, WILL LEAVE.
Trenton every Saturday at 7 o'clock, A.M.
Belleville, " Saturday " 12 " M.
Kingston " Monday " 4 " A.M.

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT, on Monday there by giving passengers the advantage of the delightful scenery on the River St Lawrence.

UPWARDS, WILL LEAVE
Montreal every Wednesday,
Kingston " Friday morning.

For Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate ports, arriving at Trenton the same evening. The *St Lawrence* being a well known favorite boat, having every convenience for the comfort and safety of passengers, and will carry passengers and freight at reasonable terms

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board: Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger, Kingston Captain *Maxwell. Montreal*; or to John Meagher, Produce *Merchant, Kingston. C. W.*

ASSIGNEE SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction at

H. Fanning's Inn,

FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE,
—ON—
Saturday the 24th day of April,
1858, without Reserve, the balance of a

COUNTRY STORE

— Consisting of —

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

AND HARDWARE,

in amount about $12,000

TERMS:-- under $50, Cash: over $50, three months Credit; by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

ALSO, at the same time will be sold one large YOKE OF WORKING OXEN, For Cash.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.
M. NULTY, *Auctioneer.*
April 24th 1858.

☞ The above sale will be continued on ☞
Saturday the 1st day of May 1858,

☞ THERE WILL, ALSO, BE SOLD ☞ *Two Buggies, two Lumber Waggons, one Democrat Waggon, two Setts of Harness, and a large quantity of new Manogany and Black Walnut Furniture.*

WANTED!

THE subscriber will pay liberal wages to a first class Chair maker applying immediately.

LMON.
Belleville, April 25th, 1858. 20-tf.

Auction Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED SEVERAL

Consignments of Goods,

which he is selling at his

AUCTION STORE

at half-price; consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LEATHER, FURNITURE, SLEIGHS, WAGONS, HARNESS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable WASHING MACHINE, one that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:— PRESSURE & KNUCKLE ACTION, either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudging, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, or chair or a barrel while being used. These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, C. W., by J. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings, and will soon be for sale in all the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, February 26th, 1858. n2tf

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER.

THE subscriber begs to inform the merchants of Belleville and inhabitants of the County of Hastings that he has opened an office in the

DAFOE BUILDINGS

For the purpose of carrying on the business of

Land and General Agent,

as, also, that of

Custom House Broker

All business intrusted to him may be depended on being carried through with regularity and despatch.

ARCH. DUNLOP,
Belleville, 13th April 1858.

REXFORD'S Medicated Gingerbread NUTS are the safest, most pleasant, reliable, and effectual remedy, ever discovered for eradicating every species of

WORMS,

In children and grown persons.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.
Hammond, N.Y. Sept. 9th 1857.

DR REXFORD: Dear Sir,—I take much pleasure in testifying that, in my opinion, your "*Medicated Gingerbread Nuts,*" are the best anthelmintic I have as yet met with.

In my practice, not only in Hammond and neighboring towns, but in Scotland, I have used them for many years, and in every case with the most happy results. I do cordially recommend them in every case where a Vermifuge is indicated, as a safe, pleasant, and efficacious exterminator of every species of intestinal vermin.

Candor bids me further affirm, that almost every other Vermifuge I have used, either of my own, or other Practitioner's Prescriptions have occasionally failed in producing the desired effect,—but with your Medicated Gingerbread Nuts, I have been always successful,

I am, Dear Sir,
Very Truly Yours,
ROBERT C. CLINK. M. D.

I certify that the Medicated Gingerbread Nuts prepared by Dr. Rexford are the best means we have ever used in our family, for the evacuation of worms. About 150 were passed by one of our children after taking three or four Nuts.

MATHEW PHIBBS.
Marlborough. C. W., Dec 7th 1857.

Prepared only by R. W. REXFORD, M. D., Ogdensburgh, N.Y., Sold by
E. CHANDLER,
Belleville, C. W., and by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Christmas & New Years' Presents

CHARLES BRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

HAS got a splendid assortment of the finest and best gold and silver watches, and gold and silver jewelry. His goods are of superior quality and sold at low prices, warranted to be as described:—

Gold Watches	from	$25	to	$150
Silver Watches	"	9	"	55,
Gold Brooches	"	3	"	40,
Gold Chains	"	11	"	50,
Gold Rings	"	1¼	"	10,
Gen. Diamond do	"	8	"	50,
Gents' Gold Pins	"	1¼	"	10,

ATTENTION—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Will give to such of the fair Ladies of Belleville, whose husbands indulge in the nasty habit of smoking, an opportunity to gratify the wishes of the cruel offenders, and secure them perhaps in return, a nice HOLYDAY GIFT, which may be bought at

CHARLES BRICK'S JEWELLER SHOP

☞ A large assortment of Owen & Clarke's Fancy Eight Day Clocks on hand.

Call, see, and Buy.

CHARLES BRICK,
Jeweller.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1.

B. F. DAVY,

Wants a few thousand bushels of

OATS,

For which he will pay

25 cts per bushel.

AT GROVE MILLS.

BELLEVILLE Bakery, Flour and Feed Store

In the Stone Building Directly opposite the Office of BENJAMIN DAVY, Esq., MAIN STREET.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, JR.

HAVING Just assumed the business lately carried on by

FRANCIS TAYLOR, SENIOR,

begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Belleville, and vicinity that he is fully prepared to supply all demands for

Groceries,
SUCH AS:
POTATOES,
CHEESE,
LARD,
BUTTER,
TURNIPS,
APPLES, DRIED
and Green, Eggs, & in fact Everything that could be wished for in that line of business can be supplied

As Cheap or Cheaper
THAN ANY ONE IN THE TRADE.
He has, also, for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
A large and valuable lot of

Flour, Corn meal, Buck-wheat, Buckwheat meal, Bran, Shorts, Peas, Corn, Oats, Beans, &c., &c.

besides a varied
Assortment of Confectionary,
Bacon and Ham kept Constantly
on hand of his own curing.

☞ *A Fine lot of Whitefish, Cod-Fish, and Herring for sale Cheap.*

☞ THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for all Merchantable Produce.

☞ He would likewise intimate to the inhabitants of the town that he continues to drive the "BREAD CARTS," as usual and would be happy to meet all engagements he may be favored with. ☞ Try his mode of dealing and be convinced that HIS IS THE SHOP for buyers.

Belleville, February 26th 1858. 2tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

NEWLY IMPORTED
GARDEN,
FIELD,
and FLOWER

Seeds.

THE growth of 1857, and warranted true to their names
Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel
Yellow Globe do
Early and Large York Cabbage
Drumhead and low Dutch do
Red Dutch Pickering do
Early and late Paris Cauliflower
Yellow Swedish Turnip
White Globe do
Large Red and Yellow Portugal Onion
Long Green, and Early France Cucumber.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWER SEEDS,

ALSO,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

For Sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL by
E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.
Belleville March 23, 1858.

HASTINGS NURSERY!

THE undersigned being desirous of Furnishing the best qualities of Apple Trees, to the Farmers and others of Hastings, by Establishing a Nursery in the County, begs to inform them that he has now in a thriving condition

30,000 Young Apple Trees!!

OF 23 VARIETIES,

Consisting of the best

HARVEST, FALL, WINTER & SPRING APPLES

These Trees have been **all grafted** in the root, and grown in the County, can be purchased with safety, without fear of having them die, as is the case with nine-tenths of foreign trees.

He is setting out this spring 150.000 Apple Trees, 15,000 Pear Trees, all grafts, so that hereafter persons can be supplied with the choicest Fruit Trees, at home, with a certainty of having trees congenial to the climate and therefore sure of having them grow.

Grapes.

He has also a large number of grape vines, of different varieties growing to which he invites attention.

Persons are particularly invited to examine his nursery, and apply for a catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

E. VANDEWATERS.
SIDNEY, 6th con. Lot No 29.
March 27th, 1858.

BELLEVILLE

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

EAST Side of Front Street, in the same old place, where many a dollar has changed hands for the last five years.

Jas. Meagher, Jr.,

Notwithstanding the hard times still continues to do the same thriving business The simple question is often asked how he succeeds whilst others fail. The answer is as simple,

CANDOR IN BUSINESS!!

Here you will at all times find a large and varied Stock of Provisions such as:

Hams,	Lard,	Pork,
Potatoes,	Butter,	Apples,
Cheese,	Onions,	Eggs,
	Turnips.	

A General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

too numerous to mention.

NO LIQUORS.

FLOUR IN LARGE
AND SMALL QUANTITIES

Corn Meal,	Peas,
Oat Meal,	Oats,
Buck Wheat Flour,	Corn,
Bran,	Buck Wheat,
Shorts,	Beans,
&c., &c.,	&c.

100 barrels White Fish warranted sound or no Sale.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale SHINGLES, CORDWOOD AND LATH, A horse and rigging always in readiness to accommodate purchasers.

☞ *The highest price paid in CASH for Produce.*

JAS. MEAGHER.
Belleville; February 18th, 1858. n1.

OPENED!

AND READY FOR INSPECTION AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE;

An immense Stock of

FASHIONABLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Arrived per Steamers from

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Selling at prices from

30 TO 40 PER CENT

Below other Houses,

April, 1858. **P. O'NILL, Importer.**

NEW

BONNETS, DRESS-GOODS, &c.,

RECEIVED YESTERDAY, AT

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S.

Belleville, April 3rd, 1858

The Postmaster General has Established the following New Post Offices in Canada, and has authorized the following changes in names of Offices.

Name of Office	Township or Seigniory.	Electoral County or Division.	Postmaster.
1st March,			
Wyoming	lymton	Lambton	Geo. Brown.
1st April,			
Chester	Chester	Arthabaska	Jasper Emerson.
Coventry	Albion	Peel	Thos. Swinarton.
Harold	Rawdon	Hastings, N. R	W. McWilliams.
Lachenaie	Lachenaie	L'Assomption	J. O. Laurier.
Migneault	Chatham	Argenteuil	F. Naubert
St. Severe		St. Maurice	Adolph Lamy.
Spooner Point		Richmond	Geo. Hutton.
Sunnidale Station	Sunnidale	Simcoe N. R.	John Ross.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Wicklow	Haldimand	Northumberland W. R.
Meyersburg	Seymour	Northumberland E. R.

CHNGES IN THE NAMES OF POST OFFICES.

The name of the Post Office at "Bellamy's Mills" County Lanark, N. R. changed to 'Clayton' from 1st April, 1858. The late "Sunnidale Station" Office, P. Paton, Postmaster, to be called "New Lowell" from the 1st April, 1858.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 6th April, 1858.

TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

BELLEVILLE, February 18th, 1858.

The Proprietor begs to apprize the Trade that he has imported direct from the British, Scotch, and other European Markets, an extensive and elegantly assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods for the

Wholesale Trade,

which he will dispose of at Montreal and New York Prices.

He has also received a very large Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which he is prepared to sell considerably under the Canadian Markets.

In the following departments will be found the Newest and most Fashionable Goods for the present Season:

Engine and Gala Plaids,	Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds Satinetts,
Plain and Satin Striped Coburgs,	Printed Calicoes, Denims, Shirtings.
French Cashmeres and Vocuna Cloths,	Dinen's Ginghams, Navy Blues,
Plain and Printed Delaines,	Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Goods,
Broche, Silk, and Lama Scarfs,	Blankets, Flannels, Battings,
Plaid Wool Shawls and Handkerchief's,	Hosiery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods,
Plain Striped, and Brocaded Silks,	Mantles, Capes, Visettes, &c., &c.
Factory Cottons and Steam Looms,	

THE Proprietor of the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, being in the *Home Markets for Eight Months in the Year*, and being connected with the most eminent Manufacturing Houses in Great Britain gives him advantages which few can command, and enables him to place his WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS when at Belleville, on nearly the same footing as if they were in NEW YORK or MONTREAL, and saves the expense, delay, and inconvenience of having to bring Stock such distances several times in the year.

Samples of Cloths, Dress Goods, Staples, &c., will be sent on application.
An early visit will repay purchasers.

HIS TERMS WILL BE FOUND LIBERAL.
n1. P. O'NEILL,—*Proprietor.*

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THE

Canton Tea Store,

20 Reams Paper,	3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
2 cases Mustard,	4 bbls London Porter, pts,
1 bbl Pickles,	3 bbls Extra Syrup,
2 bbls Filberts,	1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 bbl Almonds,	1 case Blacking, No. 3,
10 boxes of Stearine Candles,	1 case Blacking, No. 4,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,	1 case Blacklead,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,	2 bbls Bath Bricks,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,	1 tierce Washing Soda,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,	10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
2 chests Young Hyson do,	5 bozas Cream Tartar,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,	1 keg Baking Soda,
1 case Tobacco,	9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
3 bbls Syrups,	1 case Scotch Marmadale Orange,
2 bbls Pot Barley,	1 " " Lemon,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,	1 case English Plum Jam,
14 bbls Porter, qts,	1 " Dawson Jam,
14 bbls Ale, qts,	1 " Red Currant Jam,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea	1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 case Liquorice,	1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 case Indigo,	1 " Bottled Goosberries,
1 case Nutmegs,	1 " Bottled Blk. Currants,
120 boxes Scal'd Herrings,	1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
10 boz. Brooms,	1 case assorted English Sauces,
12 jars Mustard,	1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
1 box Ground Cloves,	4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
1 box Ground Pimento,	4 " " Port Wine,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,	1 case English Strawberry Jam,
10 " Fig Blue,	1 " " Raspberry Jam,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,	1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 bbl Currants,	1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,	1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 bbl Salmon,	1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
4 half bbls Herrings,	1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 case Sardines,	1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " Lobsters,	1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,	1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. land Gin,
1 " Cod Oil,	15 boxes new Muscatel Raisins,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,	1 cases Stove Brushes,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,	1 " Shoe Brushes,
9 boxes White Soap,	4 bbls Oatmeal,
1 tierce City Rice,	5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,	1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,	1 case Walnut Ketcup,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,	1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,	150 gross Matches
20 " Liverpool Soap,	1 case Sperm Matches,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,	3 boxes Castile Soap,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's."	2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
4 " Pale Brandy, 'United Vineyard,'	5 Boxes ground Pepper,
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co. Holl. Gin,	12 doz Decanters
12 boxes Maccaroni,	12 doz Tumblers
12 baskets Champaign, 'Jockey Club,'	20 M. Cigars
15 chests Twanky Tea,	
3 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,	

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
n1. Belleville, February 18th, 1858.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C .W., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858. NO. XX.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

D. E. Burdett, M. B.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Gillespie & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Ross & Bell,
BARRISTERS. &c. &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
JOHN BELL. W. H. PONTON.
BELLEVILLE, C. W. n1.

Ross & Bell,
AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1858. n1.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon,
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON,
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. n1.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. n1

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1.

R. P. Jellett,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Belleville. C. W. n1.

Charles Brick,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. n1

R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. n1.

J. A. Phippen,
SOAP & CANDLE Manufacturer, Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. n1.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins'
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE at the residence of his brother, the late G. E Dorland, M.D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B —Gratuitous advice to the poor.

Arch. Dunlop,
LAND and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, Belleville, C. W.

B. C. Davy,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor, Conveyancer and Notary Public.
Office on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 15

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c , &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street. Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

I. S. Farrell,
WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market,.......Front St. Belleville.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,
ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

CARD.
A LARGE QUANTITY of Blank Mortgages now on hand and for Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the *Independent Office.*

CARD.
ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly, cheaply and Quickly at the *Independent Office* n1.

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ALL kinds of Law Blanks printed in an unrivalled manner at the *Independent Office* Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with and without Dower, always on hand at the *Independent Office.*

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,
CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
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WILLIAM LUNN, ESQ.,—*Chairman,*
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Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted withuot reference to London.
JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Bellevllle 20th February, 1757. 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANC SOCIETY,
LONDON.
CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
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JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
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AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICLE REFEREE.
D. E. Burdette, Esq, M. B.

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
GOVERNOR.
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CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street
HON. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
The Hon. JUSTICE 'COR D.
The Hon. A. N. (RIN.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq., Merchant.
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Merchant
MANAGER.
JAMES GILCHRIST DICKSON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £ s. d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £ s. d.
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40	3 5 6	3 0 0
45	3 17 3	3 10 9
50	4 13 0	4 5 3
55	5 16 0	5 6 4
60	7 7 1	6 14 11

These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* withous reference to the Parent Board.
Agent at Belleville,
JOHN BELL.

DAFOE HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE, C. W.,
Corner of Bridge and Pringle Sts

THIS House is now open to the public and Travelling community, and will be connected as a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
with charges comparing favorable with second Class Houses. The bar will be supplied with the best of Liquors and the table will be always provided with the
Choicest delicacies the Markets can afford
Every accommodation usually found in first Class Houses, may be relied on, with the advantages, also, of liberal charges. Farmers will find this House equally as reasonable as any other Hotel in Town. Good yards and stabling attached to the premises, and careful Sostlers always in attendance.
☞ An Omnibus always ready to convey Hassengers to and from the Cars and Steamboats. 2-in

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
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AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent.
81 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor. is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Sotre.
B. S. CURRY,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselve of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

ROSS & BELL, | JOHN O'HARE,
WM H. PONTON, | *Clerk of the Peace*
L.& A.H. WALLBRIDGE | A. R, DOUGALL,
G.E. HENDERSON, | C. L. COLEMAN,
R. P. JELLET, | A. PONTON,
JAMES FRASER, JR. | Q. MACNIDER,
L. H. HENDERSON.

SODA WATER!
JAMES EVES
ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials —it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a great expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville,

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of stores, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.
JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Dec 9, 1857. 5.

☞ James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle the former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.
H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST,
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1.

TO LET.

THE new and commodious Cottage erected by the undersigned and at present occupied by J. C. Frank, Esquire, to whom applicants are referred for further information.
ROBERT GORDON,
Belleville, April 6th 1858.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY have changed their time of running; commencing last Conday the 22d inst.

Trains for Toronto now leave this Station, as follows, viz:—

Up Mail,......................5:15 A. M.
Up Express,...................5:00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTREAL LEAVE.

Down Express,.................1:00 P. M.
Down Mail, ...10:30 P. M.

These trains are run by Montreal time, which is 14½ minutes faster than Belleville time.
Belleville Feb., 27, 1858.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, $1,000,000.
Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effect ed prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,484 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal. &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, AGENT,

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858. 5.

DR CHARLES E. WALL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of AY All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their
PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all affections to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore
LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!
with safety and success,

Operations will be made in presence of the family Physician when desired.

CROSS EYE removed in one minute. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. DISCHARGE from the EARS in children (a sure forerunner of Deafness) permanently cured.

Operating Rooms—At RAILROAD HOTEL.

☞ N. B.—No charge for examination and an opinion.

Belleville, March 5th, 1858.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CASE BOOK:

Mary E. Wright, aged 17, daughter of John Wright, Stirling, came to me in December last painfully blind, in which condition she had been for 13 years. Discharged February 1st with perfectly good and restored eyes

Miss Anna Warren, of Belleville, age 16, had double squint or cross eye since an infant,—Sight of right eye very poor; can't see to read or sew with it. Operated on both eyes, and they are now perfectly straight. The sight of right will soon become as strong as the other.

Silas Smith, of Smithville, aged 61, has been blind 8 years; came to me three months ago, perfectly blind; could not tell where the window was in my room. Can now see to go without a guide, and can distinguish small objects with ease. 4

NOTICE.

B. F. DAVY WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
WHEAT,
RYE,
BARLEY,
AND PEAS,
Delivered at
GROVE MILLS
—OR—
BELLEVILLE.
Feb,20, 1858. 1tf.

Poetry.

Catechism for the "Engaged."

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine—
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul
to-night, for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
One shadow of regret;
Is there one link within the past
That holds the spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free as that which
I can pledge to thee?

Look deeper still. If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou hast kept a portion back,
While I have staked the whole,
Let no false pity spare the blow, but, in true
mercy, tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
That mine cannot fulfil?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now, lest, at some future day, my whole
life wither and decay.

Select Reading.

Winter and Spring.

An old man was sitting in his lodge, by the side of a frozen stream. It was the close of winter, and his fire was almost out. He appeared very old and very desolate.—His locks were white with age, and he trembled in every joint. Day after day passed in solitude, and he heard nothing but the sounds of the tempest, sweeping before it the new-fallen snow.

One day, as his fire was just dying, a handsome young man approached, and entered his dwelling. His cheeks were red with the blood of youth, his eyes sparkled with animation, and a smile played upon his lips. He walked with a light and quick step. His forehead was bound with a wreath of sweet grass in place of a warrior's frontlet, and he carried a bunch of flowers in his hand.

"Ah, my son," said the old man, "I am happy to see you. Come in. Come, tell me of your adventures, and what strange lands you have been to see. Let us pass the night together. I will tell you of my prowess and exploits, and what I can perform. You shall do the same, and we will amuse ourselves." He then drew from his sack a curiously antique pipe, and, having filled it with tobacco, rendered mild by an admixture of certain leaves, handed it to his guest. When this ceremony was concluded, they began to speak.

"I blow my breath," said the old man, "and the streams stand still. The water becomes stiff and hard as clear stone."

"I breathe," said the young man, "and flowers spring up all over the plains."

"I shake my locks," retorted the old man, "and snow covers the land. The leaves fall from the trees at my command, and my breath blows them away. The birds get up from the water, and fly to a distant land. The animals hide themselves from my breath, and the very ground becomes as hard as flint."

"I shake my ringlets," rejoined the young man, "and warm showers of soft rain fall upon the earth. The plants lift up their heads out of the earth, like the eyes of children glistening with delight. My voice recalls the birds. The warmth of my breath unlocks the streams. Music fills the groves wherever I walk, and all nature rejoices."

At length the sun began to rise. A gentle warmth came over the place. The tongue of the old man became silent. The robin and bluebird began to sing on the top of the lodge. The stream began to murmur by the door, and the fragrance of growing herbs and flowers came softly on the vernal breeze.

Daylight fully revealed to the young man the character of his entertainer. When he looked upon him, he had the visage of Peboan, [Winter.] Streams began to flow from his eyes. As the sun increased, he grew less and less in stature, and anon had melted completely away. Nothing remained on the place of his lodge-fire but the miskodeed, a small white flower with a pink border.—*Henry R. Schoolcraft.*

Wedding-ring-ology.

As most of our fair readers have a fourth finger, and that finger is liable to be called upon, or is already used, for consecrated service, it is worth while to give "the doctrine" on the subject:—"The *wedding-ring finger* is the fourth finger on the right hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honor and trust beyond all its congeners, both in Pagan and Christian times, has been variously interpreted. The most common explanation is, according to Sir Thomas Browne, 'presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart;' which direct vascular communication Browne shows to be anatomically incorrect. Macrobius gives another reason, which may perhaps satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. 'Pollex,' he says, or *thumb*, (whose offices and general usefulness are sufficiently indicated from its Latin derivative *polleo*, and from its Greek equivalent, *anticheir*, which means 'as good as a hand,') is too busy to be set apart for any such special employment; the next finger to the thumb being but half protected on that side, besides having other work to do, is also ineligible; the opprobrium attaching to the middle finger, called *medicus*, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is, moreover, too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on *pronubus*, the wedding-finger.' In the British Apollo, 1788, it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness."

Whipple on Small Talk.

It is a pity to receive any thought of Whipple's without the glowing of his great big lamps of eyes to give it lustre, but the following reads well, even "in the dark" of his absence:—"But of all the expedients to make the heart lean, the brain gauzy, and to thin life down into the consistency of a cambric kerchief, the most successful is the little talk and tattle which, in some charmed circles, is courteously styled conversation. How human beings can live on such meagre fare—how continue existence in such a famine of topics, and on such a short allowance of sense—is a great question, if philosophy could only search it out. All we know is, that such men and women there are, who will go on from fifteen to fourscore, and never a hint on their tombstones that they died at last of consumption of the head and marasmus of the heart! The whole universe of God, spreading out its splendors and terrors, pleading for their attention, and they wonder 'where Mrs. Somebody got that divine ribbon to her bonnet?' The whole world of literature, through its thousand trumps of fame, adjuring them to regard its garnered stores of emotion and thought, and they think 'It's high time, if John intends to marry Sarah, for him to pop the question!' When, to be sure, this frippery is spiced with a little envy and malice, and prepares its small dishes of scandal and nice bits of detraction, it becomes endowed with a slight venomous vitality, which does pretty well, in the absence of soul, to carry on the machinery of living, if not the reality of life."

Fame's Old Age.

A writer in an English review thus pictures the world's treatment of its superannuated Great:—

"When you and I come to be old men—and should we ever have given the world cause to talk about us—we shall find that the books we have written, the pictures we have painted, or the statues we have hewn, will be dismissed to oblivion, with a good-natured contempt, as things meritorious enough in their way, but quite out of date; should we be worth paragraphs, or anecdotes, they will have reference to the redness of our noses, the patterns of our trousers, our manner of eating peas with our knives, our habit of putting the left leg foremost when we walk, or our assumed fondness for cold rum and water......The world is as ungrateful, as fickle, as petulant as a woman. I warrant Omphale rapped the fingers of Hercules when, sitting at her feet a-spinning, he happened to ravel the flax. He who had vanquished the Nemæan lion, and quelled the Erymanthian boar, was forgotten in the careless spinner. So it was with the old gentleman who I knew in Paris fifteen years ago. People talked of the strange fancy he had of leading an old white horse about the streets, on which he never rode; much merriment was excited by the rumor that he slept with his head through a hole in a blanket—(I am not exaggerating)—the *quidnuncs* of the Rue St. Honore and the Champs Elysees were infinitely amused at his strange ways, his loud and rambling talk, his general oddity of manner; very few people cared to remember that before most of them were born he was famous over the whole world as the English Commodore, Sir SIDNEY SMITH, the heroic defender of Acre, the scourge of the French navy—from the lofty three-decker to the smallest *chasee-maree*—and nearly the only man for whom the great Napoleon—the impassible, ambitious, who no more deigned to love or hate men with him, or against him, any more than Mr. Staunton, the chess-player, loves or hates the pawns in his game—condescended to entertain a violent personal dislike. ......Whose aquiline nose, white ducks and bat-saluting fingers, were household words in London to the populace, who had forgotten Waterloo, when they smashed the windows of Apsley House with stones, because its owner was an enemy to Reform? Whose children grin now at the carricatured presentment of the prominent nose and plaid trousers of the man who was the greatest orator, the greatest advocate, the greatest reformer of the law, England has ever seen, who thirty years since shook this realm from end to end by the thunder of his eloquence, and dashed down walls of corruption, one after another, with his impetuous hand?"

The Independent,
SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics,
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion,......2 6
Each subsequent insertion,..............0 10
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.........3 4½
Each subsequent insertion,.............0 1
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion, 0 4
Each subsequent insertion per line,.....0 1

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Remark:—PAYMENTS made on subscription of the INDEPENDENT within three months from date of subscribing will be considered in advance.

Hunger an Impulse to Labor.

Hunger is one of the beneficent and terrible instincts. It is, indeed, the very fire of life, underlying all impulses to labor, and moving man to noble activities by its imperious demands. Look where we may, we see it as the motive power which sets the vast array of human machinery in action. It is hunger which brings these stalwart navvies together in orderly gangs to cut paths through mountains, to throw bridges across rivers, to intersect the land with great iron-ways, which bring city into daily communication with city. Hunger is the overseer of those men erecting palaces, prison-houses, barracks, and villas. Hunger sits at the loom, which, with stealthy power, is weaving the wondrous fabrics of cotton and silk. Hunger labors at the furnace and the plough, coercing the native indolence of man into strenuous and incessant activity. Let food be abundant and easy of access, and civilization becomes impossible; for our higher efforts are dependent on our lower impulses in an indissoluble manner. Nothing but the necessities of food will force man to labor, which he hates, and will always avoid when possible. And although this seems obvious only when applied to the laboring classes, it is equally, though less obviously, true when applied to all other classes; for the money we all labor to gain is nothing but food, and the surplus of food, which will buy other men's labor. If, in this sense, hunger is seen to be a beneficent instinct, in another sense it is terrible, for when its progress is unchecked, it becomes a devouring flame, destroying all that is noble in man, subjugating his humanity, and making the brute dominant in him, till life itself is extinguished. Beside the picture of the activities it inspires, we might also place a picture of the ferocity it evokes. Many an appalling story might be cited, from that of Ugolino in the famine-tower, to those of wretched shipwrecked men and women who have been impelled, by the madness of starvation, to murder their companions that they might feed upon their flesh.—*Blackwood.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS NOWHERE.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal,* writing from Henderson, Ky., gives the following account of a lusus naturæ in that place that surpasses all the freaks of that occasionally whimsical lady, Dame Nature, that we ever heard of;—"I have just returned from a visit to one of the most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the history of the human race. A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Stities, of this place, gave birth, eight days ago, to four living children, joined together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner than the Siamese Twins. Two boys are connected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the knee joint, leaving the lower joint of the leg and the feet of each perfectly free. The girls are joined at the shoulder, with this difference from the boys—that they have but one arm from the junction of their shoulders. They are joined from the hip down to the foot—the two legs ending in one foot. In regard to the color of the children, nature seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their formation, one of the boys being black and the other as white as the child of a white woman; and so with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly healthy, and the mother is uncommonly well."

PEDESTRIANISM.—On the evenings of Thursday and yesterday, a large crowd assembled in Cowan street, Stirling, to witness the feats of a pedestrian named W. Sharpe. On Thursday evening, he walked three miles in 24 minutes, bringing in, during the last half mile, a 56lb. weight suspended in his mouth by a handkerchief. Last night he walked the distance of seven miles within an hour—accomplishing his task within a minute and a half of the specified time; a half cwt. having been suspended from his mouth, as on the previous night, during the last half mile. At the close he threw a half cwt. 21 times over his head within a minute. The rate at which he walked, and he did not attempt to leap or run, was certainly extraordinary. The crowd (and a number of "kilties" from the castle were among them) were kept, to the amusement of those present, at a pretty smart trot. It has been intimated that this evening he is to run 11 miles within an hour. He is a man apparently about five feet five inches, and of light and wiry appearance.—*Glasgow Daily Mail,*

Balzac used to lie excessively. One day he was walking along the Boulevard Montmartre, with two servant girls on his arms, when he came across two of his friends—Hetzel and Laurent. He quitted the women precipitately, and, running to his friends, said to them, in a low tone —'Don't recognise me; I am with two archduchesses who have come to Paris in disguise, and whom Metternich has asked me to show the capital to. Hush!' And with a mysterious sign he disappeared.—'What a liar!' said Hetzel. 'What the devil did he leave his women for?' 'Simply,' replied the other, 'to tell them that we are two princes of the blood, his intimate friends.'

Provincial Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1858.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The SPEAKER laid on the table a copy of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, acknowledging the co-operation of this and the sister Colonies in resisting the action of the Imperial Government in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from the Toronto Board of Trade, praying that the license of exclusive trade to the Hudson's Bay Company may not be renewed.

Mr WHITNEY presented a petition from the merchants of Montreal against the passing of Bankrupt Laws.

CONTINGENCIES.

Mr JOBIN, Chairman of the Committee on Contingencies, presented a report stating that they had received a communication from the Committe on Contingencies of the Legislative Council, who recommended a conference between the two Houses with a view to taking into consideration whether a reduction could not be made in the cost of printing the journals and sectional order, &c.

On the motion of Mr JOBIN Messrs. Langevin, Sicotte, Campbell, Benjamin, Laberge and Simpson were appointed a committee with the other House on the subject.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

On the motion of Mr MOWAT—The Bill from the Legislative Council to secure to married women certain rights of property.

On the motion of Mr BELLINGHAM—Bill to protect mortgages in L. C.; Bill to render the salaries of all public officers liable to seizure by judgment creditors; Bill to amend the Municipal law of Lower Canada by restricting taxation in counties upon real estate to five per cent on the value in any one year.

On motion of Mr MACBETH—Bill to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, L. C.

Mr DUFRESNE enquired of the Ministry whether the new Districts established for the administration of justice in civil matters in Lower Canada have been set out and assigned to the Judges of the Superior Courts, and whether His Excellency has fixed the places at which the Judges in the said new Districts are to reside, as required by the provisions of the Act 20 Vict., cap. 44.

Mr CARTIER said they had, and the Judges had received instructions to live in the districts under their charge.

LUMBERING IN THE SAGUENAY TERRITORY.

Mr LANGEVIN moved an Address to His Excellency, for correspondence relating to lumbering, in Saguenay Territory.—Carried.

SOUTH QUEBEC WAREHOUSE, &c., COMPANY.

The House went into committee on certain resolutions relative to the South Quebec Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company.

The resalutions were adopted and reported to the House.

SQUATTERS' RIGHTS (L. C.).

Mr HEBERT'S bill to remove doubts as to the rights of parties who have settled on Lands in Lower Canada, without knowing the proprietors thereof, to the improvements they have made thereon was read a second time. The object of the bill was to allow settlers on the unoccupied lands of private individuals a legal claim for an equivalent for any improvements they might have made.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr TERRILL moved the second reading of his bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The object of the bill was to reduce the period of an alien's residence in Canada, before becoming capable of naturalization, from five years to three. The second reading was carried, and the bill referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Rose, Pope, Galt, Scott, (S. Waterloo) and the mover.

STUDENTS AT LAW SERVING IN THE CRIMEA.

Mr LANGEVIN moved the second reading of his bill for the protection of students at law who served during the late war in the Crimea, or who may hereafter serve in India.

Atty. Gen. CARTIER said that, as the real object of the bill was to relieve a single person, it was needless to have it couched in general terms.

Mr LANGEVIN agreed with this suggestion and moved that the bill be referred to a committee; which was carried.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr LANGEVIN moved the second reading of his bill to amend the act providing for the formation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing and other purposes. He said the object of his bill was to limit the liability of the stockholders of such companies.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.

GATES IN RAILWAYS.

Mr TASSE'S bill, to remove doubts relative to the manner of constructing gates on lands intersected by railways, was read a second time, and referred to committee on railway.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER COURSES.

Mr BENJAMIN moved the second reading of his bill to authorize the improvement of water courses in Upper Canada. He explained its object to be to enable those through whose lands water courses ran to improve such water courses; and, if he, in doing so, injured his neighbor, the bill provided for an arbitration.

Dr CONNOR objected to the bill, because it only provided for compensation to parties for injury done to their land, and not for loss arising from the division of the stream

Mr BENJAMIN had been made acquainted with this and other points, and was therefore desirous of having it referred to a select committee.

Mr AIKINS pointed out that as our water courses were becoming dried up, it was very necessary to guard against injury done by one to another by draining them up.

Mr DUNKIN suggested that some Lower Canada members should be added to the committee, since in Lower Canada a bill something like that of Mr Benjamin was in force.

Mr GOULD pointed out the necessity of providing a basis in the bill for the arbitration spoken of.

Mr J. S. MACDONALD said great care would be necessary in framing the bill. He feared it would trench on the rights of private individuals.

Colonel PLAYFAIR said this was an important question.

Mr MOWAT was in favor of sending the bill to a committee.

Hon. Mr CAMERON was in favor of the principle of the bill, which was by no means new, as the member for Cornwall seemed to think.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD again opposed the bill.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said that as the bill had been adopted for Lower Canada, and there was no complaint there against its working, it might be sent to a committee. He should vote for the second reading.

Mr HOWLAND considered that, as the law now stood, a man might go into a new country, build a mill, invest large capital, and benefit the neighborhood for a number of years. But he might afterwards be harassed by others who wanted to locate either above or below.

Mr DORION explained the action of the law in Lower Canada.

Mr BENJAMIN said he was fully aware that the bill had many defects. But he was confident that a committee could elaborate an excellent bill on the subject, especially after the legal opinions with which the Atty. Gen. West, and others had favored the House. The question was so important that he would propose a committee of nine, if the second reading was carried.

The members were then called in, and the amendment of Mr J. S. Macdonald was lost on a division.

The bill, having been read a second-time, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Mowat, Connor, McCann, Howland, Aikins, Tett, Dunkin, Turcotte and Benjamin.

DIVISION COURT ACTS.

Mr BENJAMIN, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Division Court Acts of Upper Canada, suggested as an amendment to the law, that clerks of Division Courts should not be traders, and should have power to summon witnesses, as the clerks of other courts had.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said some faults in the existing system of action of the Division Court were the cause of very great hardship, and much unnecessary expense. He said it was certainly productive of evil that traders should be clerks, &c., of Division Courts; but, on the other hand, there might be great difficulty in remote settlements, in getting other persons to act.

Mr BROWN considered that various amendments to the existing bill might be suggested. He would like to have some means enacted of limiting the emoluments of the clerks, some of whom, it was said, received £1,000 or £1,400 per annum.

Mr GOULD suggested that the power of the Division Courts should be extended to actions concerning sums of £50 or £100.

Attorney General MACDONALD opposed this; the Division Court was the poor man's court, and no poor man ought to be made to wait for his suit to be brought on until the richer had got through with his, which if for a large sum, would involve the calling of a number of witnesses.

Mr. J. S. MACDONALD said amendments could certainly be made to the existing acts. He opposed the enxtension of the power of the Division Courts to suits involving £100 or anything like that sum. He suggested that a circular should be addressed to all the County judges, requesting them to send up a statement of any amendments they might think it best to suggest.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs Smith, Foley, Sherwood, Simpson, Macbeth, Roblin, and the mover.

REGISTERING OF TITLES IN LOWER CANADA.

Mr CIMON moved the second reading of his bill to separate, for the purpose of registering titles, Saguenay from Charlevoix.

The motion was carried.

INDIAN LANDS IN HUNTINGDON

Mr SOMERVILLE'S bill to change the tenure of Indian lands of the township of Dundee, Huntingdon Co., was read a second time, and referred to committee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF UPPER CANADA.

Mr BENJAMIN moved the second reading of the bill to amend the joint-stock Company Act of Upper Canada.

Mr MOWAT thought the bill was objectionable. It purposed to make stockholders liable for 50 per cent more than the amount of the shares they had taken. And he objected, also, to the provision legalizing sales of the property of joint Stock companies without any legal process.

Mr BENJAMIN said these were just the points he wished to reach. He tho't that in the case of road companies, whom the clause about the 50 per cent extra was meant to touch, they ought to be assessed so much on their stock, if after enjoying dividends for a number of years they refused to spend money to keep the road in repair.

Mr ROBLIN supported the measure.

Mr NOTMAN said many person who had contributed money to build roads had done so to benefit the country. They ought not to be mulcted in 50 per cent extra.

Mr ROBLIN showed that Mr Notman did not understand the measure. It did not propose to have the 50 per cent assessed in cases where the stock was voluntarily forfeited.

Messrs McKELLAR and AIKINS opposed the measure

Finally a division was taken and the result was as follows:

For the second reading..........12
Against it 57

SEPARATION OF CITIES FROM TOWNS.

Mr AIKINS moved the second reading of the bill for providing for the separation of cities in Upper Canada.

Mr BROWN said the bill had only just been distributed and he hoped the second reading would not be pressed. He knew the city Council were preparing a statement in reference to the bill, which it would be well to have before them.

Mr AIKINS said he proposed to refer the bill to a committee. The statement could be sent to them and considered.

Mr J. S. MACDONALD pressed for the second reading. The Council had had time to send in their statement since the bill was printed. It was well known that the United Counties suffered unjustly from the connection with the city.

Mr BROWN said it could be shown that it was the city rather which suffered from the connection.

Mr ROBINSON spoke against the second reading.

On motion of Mr BROWN, in amendment the second reading of the bill was deferred for a week to enable the City Council to consider its provision.

To the Editor of the Church Journal, New York:

BELLEVILLE, U. C. March 24, 1858.

SIR:—A Protestant Episcopal Church was opened for divine service, in this place, on Sunday, the 21st inst. Some details of the proceedings on which occasion, I now send you, under the impression that they may not be unacceptable to yourself and your readers. I have long noticed, with great satisfaction, the good feeling and harmony between the Episcopal Church in the United States, and the Church of England, both in the mother country and the North American provinces; and this friendly feeling has, doubtless, no slight bearing on our mutual, national relations. It tends materially to strengthen the friendship which all good and intelligent men desire to perpetuate between the countries.

St. Thomas' Church is a handsome and substantial stone building, in the modern ecclesiastical, akin to the florid gothic style, 120 feet by 60 feet in length and breadth, roofed with slate, with a lofty ceiling, across which run four slight ornamented arches, rising from handsomely cut brackets at the sides. Except the organ gallery, at the end opposite the Church, there are no galleries; and this omission adds much to the architectural beauty of the interior. The pulpit and desk, pews, &c., are mainly constructed of hard wood, elaborately carved, and stained in the modern ecclesiastical style; and being chosen wood, richly veined, the appearance of its polished and variegated surface is very pleasing. A fine, lofty arch, over the entrance to the Church, is a striking feature.

The previous night and morning having been very wet, fears were entertained that the weather would be unfavorable during the day, but at ten o'clock the sun shone out brightly, and gave the good people of this intelligent and loyal town, a portion of Queen Victoria's fine weather, which continued during the early part of the day. At eleven o'clock the services began; the Rev. John Grier, A. M., Rector of Belleville, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, A. M., Rector of Hamilton, and the Rev. W. B. Lauder, A. M., L. L. D., Rector of Napanee, officiating. The Church was quite full, but not crowded, and contained 1,000 people; a number of the Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists being present. The beauty and high finish of the carved work, and the commodious arrangement of the pews, were appreciated and much admired, and with great reason. The wood carving reminded those conversant with ecclesiastical architecture, of the beautiful screens once so common in English Churches, vestiges of which still remain in Westminster Abbey, the Cathedrals of York, Lincoln, Winchester, and several other Minsters.

Very soon after the service, it was evident, from the pleased expression of the general countenance, that the congregation were gratified in one material point, for everybody could hear well. The choir, in particular, were delighted to find that their harmonious exertions would not be deadened by unfavorable architecture, nor disturbed by intruding echoes: on the contrary, they soon discovered that the building was most favorable to their voices; and, doubtless, this feeling added to the effect of their anthems and psalmody, and the fine Te Deum, chosen for the occasion. The beautiful morning service proceeded; and, no doubt, the natural thanksgivings then offered up, for another week's additional life and health, were much enhanced by the permission to witness the completion of their pious work, and to pay the homage of prayer and praise in their own new Church.

The preacher of the day was the Rev. J. G. Geddes, of Hamilton, who took for his text, Acts II., 42; and I have scarcely ever heard a more eloquent, or apposite discourse. Mr. Geddes is a very good-looking man, in the prime of life and vigor, with a strong, clear voice, and a most impressive manner. After deservedly complimenting the congregation and their Pastor, on their liberal contributions and great exertions in raising so beautiful and substantial an edifice, he drew from his text the natural influence that they should follow the example of the Apostolic Christians; and, more especially, that they sho'd be faithful to that pure Church to which they belong, and train up their children in the same holy faith. I never witnessed greater attention than was then manifested by the congregation, and certainly the sermon deserved it. A handsome collection, towards the reduction of the debt of the Church, was received after the sermon.

The first stone of this new Church was laid three years ago, by the late Dr Ridley, a gentleman long resident in Belleville, of the highest character, and universally respected and esteemed, both by the members of Mr. Grier's congregation and the whole population of the town.—He looked forward to the completion of the Church with earnest desire, and the prolongation of his life to that time would have added much to the happiness of the Rector and his family on this solemn occasion. In the evening service of the day, conducted by Mr. Geddes and the Rev. W. Bleasdell, A. M., an impressive allusion to the eminent worth and liberality of Dr. Ridley, was made by the preacher, Dr. Lauder, to the truth of which the congregation must have heartily responded.

The whole interior of St Thomas' Church is now finished, but the tower is only raised as high as the roof. When this is completed, the whole expense is estimated at £5,000 currency, or $20,000. Of this large sum, about four-fifths have been subscribed by the Belleville congregation, and already collected and expended. No assistance has been asked or obtained from the great Ecclesiastical Societies in England, or from any other quarter, except a few voluntary contributions amongst the Presbyterians and Wesleyans in Belleville. And it is most creditable to the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, that they have not only incurred this large expense, but also, a few years ago, built a good, substantial parsonage, for their Rector, Mr. Grier, on a handsome site near the Church.

In a short communication like this, although details may be inexpedient, it would be unpardonable, in your correspondent, to omit all allusion to the exertions of the ladies of the congregation, in forwarding this good work. These have been most meritorious and productive. By the taste of their dainty devices and other skilful labors of their hand, as shown in several bazaars, and by their musical exertions at concerts, and also by direct contributions, they have emulated the liberality of their lords and masters, and already added £800, or $3,200 to the Church Fund. In addition, with great, good taste and feeling, they have presented to their venerated Pastor, Mr. Grier, a well-filled purse, and a very rich set of robes, for this joyful occasion.

To an informed and reflecting mind, it is delightful to witness these labors of love, and to discover, in them, the deep gratitude of woman, for the immense benefits her sex has received from christianity, Its divine founder raised woman to an equality with man, in all things suitable to her sex, by his countenance and society while he was on earth, by the ennobling influence of his doctrines ever since, and the tone of purity they have shed on human relations. And well, and zealously, and affectionately, has woman returned her tribute of good works, and paid her debt of gratitude, from the first promulgation of christianity to the present day. Authentic history tells how, by her instrumentality, warriors, conquerors, kings and emperors, nay, whole nations, have embraced the faith: and it is recorded, that the sight of her dying agonies in martyrdom, always was followed by converts to christianity. No woman ever slighted, or neglected, or despised, or blasphemed the author of christianity.—No! no!

She ne'er, with treacherous kiss, her Saviour stung;
She ne'er denied him with unholy tongue.
She, when apostles shrank, could danger brave;
Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave!

The Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

Yesterday evening (Tuesday), the steamer Kingston left the Commercial Wharf, on her first trip this season; she is to be followed this evening by the Banshee and afterwards by the Passport, New Era, and Champion; so that by the end of the week the whole of the Daily Line will be in full operation.

In pursuance of our pledge, we yesterday made an inspection of Mr Hamilton's fine boats, the Kingston and Passport. Being constructed of iron, and of everlasting wear, they stand in need of no repairs of any kind whatsoever; they have, however, this season been re-painted, their furniture renovated where needed, and every thing made trim and perfect for the summer season. The Kingston and Passport are sister vessels, of the same size, and of equal speed. In compliance with the new Act, the Government Inspector has examined the engines and boilers, the new force pumps, life boats, life preservers, &c,, and has furnished the necessary certificates. Capt. Kelly will again command the Kingston, with Mr. Wm. Gibson as purser, and Mr Taylor as engineer; while Capt. Harbottle will again take charge of the Passport, with Mr Fairgraves as purser, and Mr Brown as engineer.—*Whig.*

CASE OF IDENTIFICATION.—A witness for the Crown who professed to have been well acquainted with the notorious Townsend, was introduced to the prisoner's cell at Cayuga the other day. On his entrance he was accosted by a person sitting on the bed, with 'well, I suppose you have come to swear to me like all the rest of them.' He replied, 'come now Bill, own up, what's the use, you know you're Townsend, and I can swear to your being he.' Fancy his feelings when informed that the person he had been addressing, and offering to swear was Townsend, was no other than Mr. Barker, the prisoner's Attorney.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required

The Independent,

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Among the many parliamentary papers, for which we have to thank the member for Hastings, we have received "a bill to amend and consolidate the Jury Laws of Upper Canada." We have only had time to glance at the bill, which forms a very voluminous document; but we find, even, at a glance, a great number of useful reforms therein. It limits the right of challenge to a reasonable extent. It provides for special juries in cases civil or criminal, at the request of either party, excepting only indictments for treason or felony; and in suits "between merchant and merchant; or trader and trader; or merchant and trader, involving one or more questions of mercantile consideration; and in suits between manufacturer and manufacturer; or mechanic and mechanic; or manufacturer and mechanic, involving one or more questions of mechanical or scientific consideration; and in suits between any of the former and any of the latter involving one or more of any such questions; and in suits between any other persons involving one or more questions of scientific consideration;" it provides for juries of men belonging to the appropriate kind or kinds of business as aforesaid, or of scientific men, as the case may be.

The benefit of these clauses is so obvious and the reforms contained therein have been so loudly called for, that comment appears superfluous. We are satisfied, however, that, as regards the special juries, all parties, to an action, will be better satisfied with the result, by having their cases in the hands of men who thoroughly understand the evidence before them; and, we venture to predict, should the Act pass, that most all cases, coming within the range of the trades, professions, and callings above mentioned, will be tried by juries, specially chosen in accordance with the Act now before us. It was framed and introduced by Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, who deserves the thanks of the country for the great amount of labor he must have bestowed on the Act, and the salutary reforms contained therein.

"What threatened at one time to be the great ministerial difficulty of the session, the Usury Bill, has now, we believe, every prospect of becoming law. It may possibly undergo some modifications; but that it will pass in one shape or another, seems no longer doubtful; the threatened opposition of the Lower Canada members having been withdrawn."

We cut the above from the *Leader*, and we trust his prophesy is correct. Rendering money free from all restrictions, will prove a benefit to everybody. It appears, now, to be admitted that merchants and others engaged in trade, would have less difficulty in financing, if either Mr. Rose's or Mr. Benjamin's Bill passed the House; but those opposed to the measure, assert that the actual loss of a higher rate of interest would fall upon the farmer. At first sight, the arguments in favor of this assertion, look plausible; still they fail to consider that whenever money can be freely obtained, a number of speculators appear in the market; and that the prices of grain consequently range higher than they must under a depressed money market. At any rate, there would always be money for grain, at some rate, in hundreds of hands, and great competition would arise, while it is well known to our farmers, that lately, in bringing their grain to market, they found but two or three able to buy at all, so that what the farmers would lose on the one hand, in paying a small additional amount of interest on debts past due, or on money obtained from the banks, they would gain twofold on the other, in the sale of their produce; and, perchance, by rendering money easier, it may enable the farmer neither to allow his debts to run overdue, nor to require money from the banks.

For the benefit of our friends of all classes, we sincerely hope the Bill will pass.

Notwithstanding our journal is semi-weekly, we are unable to insert one-half of the useful matter before us; the editor's table is full to overflowing, and it is impossible to say when we may be able to make a clearing. A full report of the examination at the Belleville seminary, also our report of the proceedings of the town council this week, are crowded out. We have always upheld that Belleville requires a daily, and we are willing to supply the want if the inhabitants of the town and of the villages having a daily mail, will come forward and subscribe.—We have no hesitation in promising that our daily shall be fully as interesting as any paper from a distance subscribed for by our friends.

We notice that on the occasion of the conferring of academic honors at Queen's College, Kingston, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon William W. Elmer, of this town. To judge from what we hear of Mr. Elmer, he will be an honor to the profession.

A well written communication from Tweed, signed "Justice," has been mislaid. Will the writer favor us by sending another, embracing the same views.

From some cause unknown, we received no telegram for this issue, with the exception of a short, meagre report from the House, which came too late for insertion.

Belleville Markets.

We have but little of interest to report this week, as the deliveries of grain have fallen off to a load or two per day, and there is no prospect of improvement for at least a fortnight, by which time farmers will have finished sowing, and be at leisure to bring off the balance of last year's crops.

Many farmers still hold their wheat, and are looking for higher rates; but it is difficult to see any prospect of a rise in the face of the accounts from Europe and all parts of this country. Four vessels reached Kingston yesterday, with 57,355 bushels of wheat, and 1,011 barrels of flour, from Chicago, making the receipts of wheat at Kingston, en route to Montreal, about 150,000 bushels since the opening of navigation. A like quantity is now on the way, destined for the same point, and 320,000 bushels are on the way to Oswego, most of which is said to be on Canadian account. It is well known that this wheat will not make as good flour as our fall wheat, but the enormous quantity must have a tendency to keep down the price of all grades.

Wheat, choice Fall, 90cts per bushel; Rye, 45cts; Barley, 40cts; Peas, common, 50cts; California, and large, 60cts; Black Eyed, 70cts; Oats, 30cts; Buckwheat, 30cts; Corn, 60cts; Flour, extra, in bags, $4,25 a $4,50; Bran per ton, $11 a $12; Spring Wheat, fit for seed, is much enquired for, and would bring 85c a 90c.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Independent:

DEAR SIR:—What a degree of satisfaction it must afford to those electors who have been instrumental in sending Mr Benjamin to the House of Assembly of this Province—to behold the indefatigable exertions displayed by that gentleman, in legislating for the welfare and promotion of his country. Assuredly in their expectations they have not been disappointed; and for his assiduity to his Parliamentary duties, as well as for the talent and energy which characterize him, he is entitled to the best wishes of every man who has the happiness of "this Canada of ours" at heart.

I will put the broad question to every person who may peruse this communication, and who are in anywise acquainted with the workings of the political world; is he not carrying out and fulfiling to the very letter the promises made by him during the canvass in the late election—and has he not heretofore supported those measures introduced by the Ministry, which have for their end the benefit of the inhabitants of this Province. Verily may we say that his labors like those of Sisyphus are never ending; he knows very well that he was elected to go to Parliament not to make long harangues and useless windy speeches; but to legislate and frame laws, and be instrumental in having them passed for the benefit of the Province. Having this object in view and fully sensible that each Member when he comes back to his constituents, must render a true account of his stewardship, and being determined to carry out to the fullest extent the promises made by him at the Hustings, he has gone to work in right good earnest and framed laws which for their utility may well put some of our oldest legislators to the blush.

The various Acts introduced by this gentleman which are quite unnecessary to enter into as they have already been ably commented upon by you, will be found upon perusal to contain much useful matter for the benefit of the country. On the whole I think I am justified in saying that during his short career in the Legislative Halls of this Province he has brought forward, and been instrumental in getting more Bills passed, than any other Member of the House during the same period of time.

Taking leave of Mr Benjamin, we will now take a glance at the doings of our foxy little member for the South Riding of this County. During the late election he extolled himself to the skies for the superior qualities of statesmanship of which he was possessed, and the vast fund of legal knowledge which he could bring to bear upon any legal matters that might be brought forward for discussion; but when the writer of this letter heard him deliver his speech at the Court House on the day of nomination, he came to the conclusion—a conclusion which has since been fully verified—that his oratory would be like that of a school boy—his own pet phrase—in the councils of his sovereign. We must never depend much on him who blows his own trumpet, because, were he an able man and one in whom confidence could be placed, respectable, influential, and intelligent people would always be found ready to advance him and endorse his views—this was not the case with Mr Wallbridge during the last campaign. It so happened that by some chiselling or other he was elected, and raised to a position which I think he never expected—a position which displays to the fullest extent his utter ignorance of politics, and of the attributes of a statesman, and one in which his name, owing to the speech delivered by him during the debate on the answer to the speech from the throne, has been talked over throughout the length and breadth of the land—this is no imagination of mine, it is the real and substantial truth, and I am sure that Mr Wallbridge himself, must have deeply felt the effects of it, inasmuch as he has not, with one exception, attempted to open his mouth upon any subject introduced into Parliament, since his renowned debut.

If a person were to judge from the manner in which he harangued the electors of this County, denouncing the present Premier and the Government to the very dogs, as being steeped in corruption to the very lips—a borrowed sentence forsooth—and as being the willing and pliable tools of the Priesthood of Upper and Lower Canada, one would naturally come to the conclusion that when Brown, and himself, and their partizans, would have assembled together an end would be put to such heinous rascality as the Government were guilty of, and we poor benighted Canadians being loosed from the chains that bound us, would once more become a free, happy, contented, and prosperous people. Throughout the whole of the recent campaign Mr Wallbridge never once appealed to the intelligence of the people on great measures worthy a statesman, or in any other point bearing upon the development of our vast internal resources; the arena into which he launched was that of religion—"the deadliest prejudices of our nature were aroused, and none can discover in the other the face of a brother—at last society reeling with distrust totters to its very base, and shakes to its very foundations; those seeds of bitter strife which are sure to fructify in the direst thorns and brambles that ever harrassed the human family." To foster religious feuds in the bosom of the state is to attempt to wither it to the very core; but, nothwithstanding all this, Wallbridge and Brown, together with their supporters have waged war incessantly upon the creed of thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, "with whose peace and prosperity the dearest interests of our population are naturally and irrevocably bound up." Owing to the manner in which the election in this County was carried on, a line of demarcation has been drawn between men who, were it not for the baneful influence of his (Wallbridge's) tongue might have continued to grasp each others hands in the bonds of true friendship. Thus has he been raised to that position which he now occupies without dignity—and thus has he established for himself a name which is thoroughly detested, and which shall go down to posterity unaccompanied by any of those benign associations which characterize the memory of the gentle, the noble, and the good. It appears to be admitted even by his former friends, for a Toronto Correspondent writing to the Belleville *Intelligencer*,—a paper which supported Mr Wallbridge during the late election just because "he was a Tory!—expressed himself that in his second attempt to address the House upon a question of law it was a failure worse than his first effort, 'such contradictions—such apparent absent mindedness, cannot be reconciled with the reputation which he managed to obtain for himself before he entered Parliament,--I fear he will not rise." This is the language of a person in Toronto who is the correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, and I am sure any person with common sense can easily conceive that the *Intelligencer* would not have published it were it not owing to the fact that he sees the "Torys" of the County have been beautifully sold, and that when the next opportunity shall have arrived, they can say to Mr Wallbridge: when we reposed confidence in you previously, you deceived us—you have fallen into the ranks of the Clear Grit party—you had not the independence, the talent, nor the energy adequate to battle for our rights as the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, and, therefore, your term of office having expired, we must look around us and obtain a more suitable person. How will Mr Wallbridge's supporters in this County be pleased with the fact of his giving the Government a factious opposition? During the whole of his canvass, he stated that he would only oppose them upon such measures as would be injurious to the Country; and yet, in the face of all his protestations like publicly denying that he promised the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet to support the Government in case he should be elected—he has opposed them upon every salutory measure that has been brought forward, and thereby has been one of the instruments in adding to the heavy tax on the people of Upper Canada. I hope that the journey of the Clear Grits will have that speedy termination which their suicidal course so richly deserves.

A. L. S.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Wm. Cady, a young man residing in Amherst, in this County, had a narrow escape from death by lightning on the 12th inst. He was sitting by an open window, when a stream of the electric fluid struck him on the head, demolishing his hat and passing down his body to the floor, ripping his pantaloons the entire length, and destroying one of his boots. He received no bodily injury other than a slight scorching. He gives the most positive assurance that the operation was performed in a brief period of time. We have seldom recorded a more providential escape.—*Elyria Dem.*

(1858)
May 1 or after

1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE at the

Belleville Nursery,

a large assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

for this seasons planting, consisting of :—

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.

Standard and dwarf Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. Hedge, Green House, and Bedding out Plants, besides a large assortment of splendid Double Dahlias, named PŒNIAS; Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.

☞ For particulars seeCatalogue which will be furnished Gratis.

☞ Orders by mail and otherwise will receive prompt attention

J. PARKER THOMAS.

Belleville March 1858.

NOTICE

To Country Storekeepers

ARRIVED AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

BELLEVILLE,

The largest and best assorted Stock of

Fancy and Staple DRY-GOODS,

ever imported to this town, purchased in the European markets to great advantage during the panic, and will be sold

Below Montreal Prices

P. O'NEILL,
Importer.

Belleville, May 5th, 1858. n21 tf.

NEW

Summer Goods !

OPENED TO-DAY AT

KELLY'S

WHO has just returned from New York & Montreal markets where he has purchased one of the largest assortments of

Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods

ever imported to this place. Ladies and families in Town and Country who wish to get the best quality of Goods and newest styles at one half the usual prices will save their money by calling at **KELLY'S** before buying elsewhere as he is determined to sell his

Goods Cheaper than any House IN TOWN,

A call will convince all who know the value of articles in this line of the above facts; It would be useless to give a detailed list as it would fill several columns of a newspaper, suffice it to say the

Stock is complete in all the Departments.

An early call is respectfully solicited- at

KELLY'S.

May 1st 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE,

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest secured bya certain mortgage deed bearing date the second day of April A. D. 1855 for sucuring the payment of the sum of Four hundred and Eighty pounds, executed by Joseph Smith of the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, Plasterer, of the first part and Elizabeth Smith his wife of the same place of the second part, and George Filliter of the township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings Esquire of the Third part and which mortgage was Registered in the Registry office in and for the County of Hastings,on the fifth day of April A. D. 1855 at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., in Book C for Belleville pages 226.227, & 228, memorial number 689, general number 6482.

Public notice, therefore, is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage deed the lands and premises therein mentioned and discribed as follows, that is to say:

"All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate in theTownship ofThurlow, in the County of Hastings being composed of broken Lot No one on the North-west Side of Water Street, on that part of Lot Number three in the first Concession of said Township of Thurlow known by the name of West Belleville and is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: commencing on the Northwest side of Water Street aforesaid where a post has been planted at the South-west angle of the said Broken town lot number one, then north sixteen degrees thirty minutes West, ninety two links more or less to Colborne street, then north seventy-three degrees thirty minutes east, seventy-six links more of less to Colborne street, then south nineteen degrees thirty minutes east twenty one links more or less to water street, then south thirty one degrees west one chain and four links more or less to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the town of West Belleville in the County and Province aforesaid containing by admeasurement twenty two perches be the same more or less being composed of lot number two on the north side of Water srteet and south side of Colborne street in tne said town of Belleville and which said lot is butted and bounded as follows ,commencing on the south side of Colborne street on thet limit between lots number one ane two and a the north east angle of said lot number two then south seventy three degrees thirty minutes west one chain more or less to the limit between lots number two and three, then south sixteen degrees thirty minute ast, one chain eighty four links more or less to water street,then north thirty one degrees east, one chain thirty five inks more or less to the limit between lots numbers one and two, then north sixteen degrees thirty minutes west ninety two links more or less to the place of beginning.

Will be offered for sale by public auction a the Court House in the town of Belleville aforesaid on Saturday the SEVENTH day of AUGUST now next ensuing the day of the date hereof at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon to the highest and best bidder that can be obtained for the same and when the same shall have been so sold such lease or leases, conveyances and assurances, in the law executed to the party or parties purchasing the same as shall seem meet of all which premises the said Joseph Smith and all other persons claiming by,from,through,or under or in trust for him, or having or claiming any interest upon in or to the. above described lands and premises are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Terms to be made known on the day of sale, and the mortgage can be seen at any time before then at the office of the undersigned in Belleville.

JOHN O'HARE,
Attorney for George Filliter the Mortgagee.

Dated at Belleville the 27th of April 1858.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Further Reduction in Rates to Montreal

ON and after Monday the 19th Instant, our Rates for Freight will be:—

1st CLASS, 60cts. 2nd CLASS, 33cts
3rd " 28cts. 4th " 23cts

☞ These Rates include Cartage in Montreal.

C. H. LAY.

Belleville. April 19th 1858.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY !

UNTIL further notice the Grand Trunk Railway Company will ship Flour from Belleville to Montreal, in full Car Loads at

30 cents per Barrel

also Wheat in quantities of 350 Bushels and over

At 10 Cents per Bushel

☞ Great reduction, also, made in Flour in Bags, Shorts, Bran, Ashes, Pease, and all kinds of Grain. ☞ Enquire at the Station.

C. H. L Y, *Agent.*

Belleville, April 16th 1858.

NOTICE!

B. F. DAVY WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

WHEAT,
RYE,
BARLEY,
AND PEAS,

Delivered at

GROVE MILLS

—OR—

BELLEVILLE

Feb.20, 1858. 1tf.

Canadian Fire Insurance Company

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Prescott.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE PRESCOTT.

Capital $360,000.

Statement of business to January, 1858.

Total amount Insured on 700 Policies,	$6000 00.
Premiums received to date,	$20,000.
Losses and expenses of Organization,Commissions,&c	2,500
Bal. in favor of Company	$17, 500

The business so far has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its originators, considering the many obstacles they have had to contend with; and the Directors now feel implicit confidence in recommending the Institution to the public of Canada as one of the Cheapest and safest Fire Insurance Companies now doing business in this Country,

The efforts put forth by other institutions, organized in a Foreign Country, with a subscribed Capital Stock, for the purpose of realizing large dividends to their Shareholders. and large Salaries to the principal Officers,and too frequently of doubtful reliability, induced the Directors to organize this Company upon, Equitable terms, and to meet both their own and Country's wants. Its safety was amply secured by a deposit, by way of security of $50,000, which up to June 1st 1857, amounted to $360.000, and has increased in a still more rapid ratio up to January 1858, while the losses and expenses are comparatively trifling—$2, 500. The Income from premiums alone being $20,000, it can be plainly seen that the assured may confidently anticipate very cheap rates for a series of years, as all members are mutually interested in the profits, and *no liability beyond the amount stipulated at the time of effecting the Insurance.*

A. HOOKER, *Pres.* C. H. PECK, *Vice Pres.*

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED HOOKER, C. H. PECK, THOMAS FRASER, H. D. JESSUP, W. D. DICKINSON, J. S MERWIN, and JOHN ROSOMOND.

Honorary Directors.

AARON MERICK, ESQ., *Merrickville,* JOSEPH BOWER, ESQ., *Kempville,* DAVID ROBLIN, ESQ, M.P.P., *Napanee.* DUNHAM JONES, ESQ., *Maitland,* WM. JARVEY, ESQ., W. B. WELLS, Judge County Court, *Chatham.*

Executive Committee.

ALFRED HOOKER, THO'S FRASER, and C. H. PECK.

H. HURLBURT, *Secy.* V.R. KNAPP, *Genl. Agt.*
JAMES BURLEIGH, *Inspector.*
A. SPRINGFIELD McDONELL,
Agent at Belleville in the County of Hastings.

Mail Contract.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Post Master General, and marked "Tenders for Mail Service." will be received at Toronto until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday the 13th May for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Three times per week, each way between Belleville and Tweed on and from the 1st June next.

The conveyance to be made by Stage or otherwise at the option of the contractor.

The computed distance between Belleville and Tweed is Twenty-six miles.

The rate of travel to be not less than five miles per hour,including stoppages for all purposes.

The Days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to the right of the Postmaster General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do :—To leave Tweed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m. and, passing by Thomasburg Roslin, Latta,s Mills and Caniffton, to arrive at Belleville at 1 20. p. m To leave Belleville, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. passing over the same routes, to arrive at Tweed at 1.30. p. m

The Contract, if satisfactorily executed,will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years: the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the four years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls,Ferries &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in words at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded:—undertaking, also to become bound with the Contracter in the sum of £150 for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Belleville, Latta's Mills, Thomasburg and Tweed.

M. SWEETNAM,
P. O. Inspector

Kingston, 1st April 1858. 6w-

Auction Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED SEVERAL

Consignments of Goods,

which he is selling at his

AUCTION STORE

at half-price; consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LEATHER, FURNITURE, SLEIGHS, WAGONS, HARNESS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer.

Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable WASHING MACHINE,one that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz :— PRESSURE & KNUCKLE ACTION, either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudging, and rinsing can be done in it, if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, or chair or a barrel while being used. These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, C. W., by J. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings, and will soon be for sale in all the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, February 26th, 1858. n2tf

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER.

THE subscriber begs to inform the merchants of Belleville and inhabitants of the County of Hastings that he has opened an office in the

DAFOE BUILDINGS

For the purpose of carrying on the business of

Land and General Agent,

as, also, that of

Custom House Broker

All business intrusted to him may be depended on being carried through with regularity and despatch.

ARCH. DUNLOP.

Belleville, 13th April 1858.

REXFORD'S Medicated Gingerbread NUTS are the safest, most pleasant, reliable, and effectual remedy, ever discovered for eradicating every species of

WORMS,

In children and grown persons.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

Hammond, N.Y. Sept. 9th 1857.

DR REXFORD: Dear Sir,—I take much pleasure in testifying that, in my opinion, your "*Medicated Gingerbread Nuts,*" are the best anthelmintic I have as yet met with.

In my practice, not only in Hammond and neighboring towns, but in Scotland, I have used them for many years, and in every case with the most happy results. I do cordially recommend them in every case where a Vermifuge is indicated, as a safe, pleasant, and efficacious exterminator of every species of intestinal vermin.

Candor bids me further affirm, that almost every other Vermifuge I have used, either of my own, or other Practitioner's Prescriptions have occasionally failed in producing the desdire effect,—but with your Medicated Gingerbread Nuts, I have been always successful,

I am, Dear Sir,
Very Truly Yours,

ROBERT C. CLINK. M. D.

I certify that the Medicated Gingerbread Nuts prepared by Dr. Rexford are the best means we have ever used in our family, for the evacuation of worms. About 150 were passed by one of our children after taking three or four Nuts.

MATHEW PHIBBS.

Marlborough. C.W., Dec. 7th 1857.

Prepared only by R. W. REXFORD, M. D., Ogdensburgh, N.Y., Sold by

E. CHANDLER,

Belleville, C. W., and by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in the United States and Canada.

Christmas & New Years' Presents

CHARLES BRICK,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

HAS got a splendid assortment of the finest and best gold and silver watches, and gold and silver jewelry. His goods are of superior quality and sold at low prices, warranted to be as described:—

Gold Watches	from	$25	to	$150
Silver Watches	"	9	"	55,
Gold Brooches	"	3	"	40,
Gold Chains	"	11	"	50,
Gold Rings	"	1¼	"	10,
Gen. Diamond do	"	8	"	80,
Gents' Gold Pins	"	1½	"	10,

ATTENTION—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Will give to such of the fair Ladies of Belleville, whose husbands indulge in the nasty habit of smoking, an opportunity to gratify the wishes of the cruel offenders, and secure them perhaps in return, a nice HOLYDAY GIFT, which may be bought at

CHARL S BRICK'S J W LL R SHOP

☞ A large assortment of Owen & Clarke's Fancy Eight Day Clocks on hand.

Call, see, and Buy.

CHARLES BRICK,
Jeweller.

Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1.

B. F. DAVY,

Wants a few thousand bushels of

OATS,

For which he will pay

25 cts per bushel.

AT GROVE MILLS.

BELLEVILLE

Bakery, Flour and Feed Store

In the Stone Building Directly opposite the Office of BENJAMIN DAVY, ESQ., MAIN STREET.

F ANCIS TAYLOR, JR.

HAVING Just assumed the business lately carried on by

FRANCIS TAYLOR, SENIOR,

begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Belleville, and vicinity that he is fully prepared to supply all demands for

Groceries,

SUCH AS:

POTATOES, CHEESE, LARD, BUTTER, TURNIPS, APPLES, DRIED and Green, Eggs, & in fact Everything that could be wished for in that line of business can be supplied

As Cheap or Cheaper

THAN ANY ONE IN THE TRADE.

He has, also, for sale

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A large and valuable lot of

Flour, Corn meal, Buck-wheat, Buckwheat meal, Bran, Shorts, Peas, Corn, Oats, Beans, &c, &c.

besides a varied

Assortment of Confectionary,

Bacon and Ham kept Constantly

on hand of his own curing.

☞ *A Fine lot of Whitefish, Cod-Fish, and Herring for sale Cheap.*

☞ THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for all Merchantable Produce.

☞ He would likewise intimate to the inhabitants of the town that he continues to drive the "BREAD CARTS," as usual and would be happy to meet all engagements he may be favored with. ☞ Try his mode of dealing and be convinced that HIS IS THE SHOP for buyers.

Belleville,February 26th 1858. 2tf

Seeds! Seeds!!

NEWLY IMPORTED
GARDEN,
FIELD,
and FLOWER

Seeds.

THE growth of 1857,and warranted true to their names.

Large White Belgian Carrot,
Long Orange do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel
Yellow Globe do
Early and Large York Cabbage
Drumhead and low Dutch do
Red Dutch Pickering do
Early and late Paris Cauliflower
Yellow Swedish Turnip
White Globe do
Large Red and Yellow Portugal Onion
Long Green, and Early Frame Cucumber.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds,

ALSO,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

For Sale WHOLESAL AND RETAIL by

E. CHANDLER,
Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville March 23, 1858.

HASTINGS NURSERY!

THE undersigned being desirous of Furnishing the best qualities of Apple Trees, to the Farmers and others of Hastings, by Establishibe a Nursery in the county, begs to inform them that he has now in a thriving condition

30,000 Young Apple Trees!!

OF 23 VARIETIES,

Consisting of the best

HARVEST, FALL,WINTER & SPRING APPLES

These Trees have been **all grafted** in the root, and grown in the County, can be purchased with safety, without fear of having them die, as is the case with nine-tenths of foreign trees.

He is setting out this spring 150,000 Apple Trees, 15,000 Pear Trees, all grafts, so that hereafter persons can be supplied with the choicest Fruit Trees, at home, with a certainty of having trees congenial to the climate and therefore sure of having them grow.

Grapes.

He has also a large number of grape vines, of different varieties growing to which he invites attention.

Persons are particularly invited to examine his nursery, and apply for a catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

E. VANDEWATERS.

SIDNEY, 6th con. Lot No 29.
March 27th, 1858.

$50 REWARD !

THE undersigned will pay the above reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who fired his house on the corner of Hotel and John streets on Saturday night last.

The following facts are given to assist in the discovery of the criminals:—On the day previous to the night of the fire he was informed by Mr Wheadon that an indignation meeting would be held, that he had been talking to a certain person,concerning the erection of the burnt building and others of similar description.

On Thursday last a window sash which had been taken from the building previous to its being burnt was brought back to the premises with these words written thereon, "Cronk is a d——m d. d.—— his house was burnt because he was making a nuisance of this street" My reasons for erecting such a building as that burnt is to enable me to pay taxes upon vacant lands,which I have been unable to crop or otherwise realize from by reason of the acts of the public, and private individual persecution.

If therefore those persons who feel aggrieved will pay me the value of such buildings, as I erected, and also pay my yearly taxes, on the vacant lots I will at once remove them or cease building, but until such an arrangement be made I will under the law endeavor to make my property most profitable according to my means. Again I am ready, and offer to repurchase all lands from me purchased with erections thereon (except the church) at such price as will pay me six per cent rental. Terms similar to those sold on—property to be clear and unincumbered.

JACOB CRONK,

Belleville; April 23rd 1858.

CARD.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, with and without Dower, always on hand at the *Independent Office.*

OPENED!

AND READY FOR INSPECTION AT THE

COMMERCIL HOUSE,
BELLEVILLE;

An immense Stock of

FASHIONABLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS;

Arrived per Steamers from

ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Selling at prices from

30 TO 40 PER CENT

Below other Houses,

April, 1858. **P. O'NEILL, Importer.**

NEW

BONNETS, DRESS-GOODS, &c.,

RECEIVED YESTERDAY, AT

DONNELLY, CONGER & CO'S.

Belleville,April 3rd, 1858.

The Postmaster General has Established the following New Post Offices in Canada, and has authorized the following changes in names of Offices.

Name of Office.	Township or Seigniory.	Electoral County or Division.	Postmaster.
1st *March*,			
Wyoming	lymton	Lambton	Geo. *Brown.*
1st April,			
Chester	Chester	Arthabaska	Jasper Emerson.
Coventry	Albion	Peel	Thos. Swinarton.
Harold	Rawdon	Hastings, N. R	W. *McWilliams.*
Lachenaie	Lachenaie	L'Assomption	J. O. Laurier.
Migneault	Chatham	Argenteuil	F. Neilbert.
St. Severe		St. *Maurice*	Adolph Lamy.
Spooner Point		Richmond	Geo. Hutton.
Sunnidale Station	Sunnidale	Simcoe N. R.	John Ross.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Wicklow	Haldimand	Northumberland W. R.
Meyersburg	Seymour	Northumberland E. R.

CHNGES IN THE NAMES OF POST OFFICES.

The name of the Post Office at "Bellamy's *Mills*" County Lanark, N. R. changed to 'Clayton' from 1st April, 1858. The late "Sunnidale Station" Office, P. Paton, Postmaster, to be called "New Lowell" from the 1st April, 1858.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 6th April, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT THE

Canton Tea Store,

20 Reams Paper,
2 cases Mustard,
1 bbl Pickles,
2 bbls Filberts,
1 bbl Almonds,
10 boxes of Stearine Candles,
15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
6 chests Young Hyson Tea,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 chests Fine Oolong do,
2 chests Young Hyson do,
6 boxes Tobacco, Himdley's 7s,
1 case Tobacco,
3 bbls Syrups,
2 bbls Pot Barley,
1 hhd Pale Brandy,
14 bbls Porter, qts,
14 bbls Ale, qts,
14 chests Young Hyson Tea
1 case Liquorice,
1 case Indigo,
1 case Nutmegs,
120 boxes Scal'd Herrings,
10 boz. Brooms,
12 jars Mustard,
1 box Ground Cloves,
1 box Ground Pimento,
3 boxes Oswego Starch,
10 " Fig Blue,
10 " Glasgow Pipes,
1 bbl Currants,
2 bbls Mackerel,
1 bbl Salmon,
4 half bbls Herrings,
1 case Sardines,
1 " Lobsters,
1 bbl W. B. Elephant Oil,
1 " Cod Oil,
2 cases Salad Oil, pts,
2 cases Salad Oil, qts,
9 boxes White Soap,
1 tierce City Rice,
1 bbl Pearl Barley,
2 boxes Pudding Starch,
2 tierces Bordeaux Vinegar,
6 boxes Clothes Pins,
20 " Liverpool Soap,
3 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
4 hhds Dark Brandy, "Martell's."
4 " Pale Brandy, 'United Vineyard,'
15 cases Van Hoytema & Co. Holl, Gin,
12 boxes Maccaroni,
12 baskets Champaign, 'Jockey Club,'
15 chests Twanky Tea,
8 bbls Morton's Proof Whiskey,
3 bbls Morton's Family Whiskey,
4 bbls London Porter, pts,
3 bbls Extra Syrup,
1 case Blacking, No. 2,
1 case Blacking, No. 3,
1 case Blacking, No. 4,
1 case Blacklead,
2 bbls Bath Bricks,
1 tierce Washing Soda,
10 boxes Saleratus in packages,
6 boxes Cream Tartar,
1 keg Baking Soda,
9 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
1 case Scotch Marmadale Orange,
1 " " Lemon,
1 case English Plum Jam,
1 " Dawson Jam,
1 " Red Currant Jam,
1 " Green Gage Jam,
1 " Black Currant Jelly,
1 " Bottled Goosberries,
1 " Bottled Blk. Currants,
1 " Mushroom Ketchup,
1 case assorted English Sauces,
1 case English Double Glo'ster Cheese,
4 quarter cask Sherry Wine,
4 " " Port Wine,
1 case English Strawberry Jam,
1 " " Raspberry Jam,
1 " " Bottled Cherries,
1 " " Bottled Red Currants,
1 " " Bottled Raspberries,
1 " " Bottled Magnum Bonum Plums,
1 " " Green Gage Plums,
1 " " Dawson Cheese,
1 " " Bottled Damsons,
1 hhd " Van Hoytema & Co. land Gin,
15 boxes new Muscatel Raisins,
1 cases Stove Brushes,
1 " Shoe Brushes,
4 bbls Oatmeal,
5 boxes Toilet Soap,
1 tierce Loaf Sugar,
1 case Walnut Ketcup,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters,
150 gross Matches
1 case Sperm Matches,
3 boxes Castile Soap,
2 bbls Assorted Pickles,
5 Boxes ground Pepper,
12 doz Decanters
12 doz Tumblers
20 M. Cigars

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, Febrrary 18th, 1858.

BAY OF QUINTE AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Through passage and Freight Boat.

1858 1858

ST. LAWRENCE.

PETER FARREL, CAPTAIN.
MICHAEL McNAMARA, SAILING MASTER.

WILL, during the present Season, make regular weekly trips from the head of the Bay to Montreal, as follows :

DOWNWARDS, WILL LEAVE.

Trenton	every	Saturday	at 7 o'clock,	A.M.
Belleville,	"	Saturday	" 12 "	M.
Kingston	"	Monday	" 4 "	A.M.

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT, on Monday thereby giving passengers the advantage of th delightful scenery on the River St Lawrence.

UPWARDS, WILL LEAVE

Montreal every Wednesday,
Kingston " Friday morning.

For Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate ports, arriving at Trenton the same evening. The *St Lawrence* being a well known favorite boat, having every convenience for the comfort and safety of passengers,and will carry passengers and freight at reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board: Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger, Kingston Captain *Maxwell, Montreal;* or to John Meagher, Produce *Merchant, Kingston, C. W.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto 16*th April* 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lots in the Township of Tudor, in the County of Hastings. U. C., will be open for sale upon application to the Resident Agent, M. P. HAYES, Esquire, at Madoc on and after the TWENTIETH OF NEXT MONTH, at four shillings per Acre, one fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest; the purchasers to reside on the land, and to clear the place under crop at least two acres annually for each one hundred acres during the first five years.

No Timber to be cut or removed unless under license, except for agricultural purposes.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of G. Webster, Belleville, for the building of a School-house in School Section No. 3, in the 2nd Concession of Thurlow, until the first day of June next.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the above named office.

O. R. WESSE,
GEO. ORR,
FELIX GRAHAM. } *Trustees.*

Belleville April 26th 1858. 8n

Covering Grass Seed--Plaster.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

In to-day's Country Gentleman, (April 22) we find further editorial reference to "The Proper Depth of Covering Grass Seeds," explanatory and in continuance of the previous article. The reasons for the practice in the case are satisfactory; as to my mind, also, are the results, and I need not enlarge on the subject. In my own case, (Co. Gent., April 1,) I think the failure of the spring-sown seed was not so much from lack of vegetating as from the early drought drying the surface completely before the grass could root well from the top of the ground. The grass seed sown by a neighbor, which succeeded, was sown earlier--another circumstance in its favor. My communication was not intended to intimate even that you recommended "no covering"—on the contrary, it stated my opinion that "the plan proposed of sowing after harrowing, and then rolling down," was a good one, which I should give a trial. The object was to state the result of experiments where "no covering" was a comparative failure, showing there were "two sides to the question."

In regard to sowing plaster, I think it would be of no particular use to apply a bushel to clover sown in the spring, when the soil had received twice that amount in autumn. I have never practiced plastering in autumn, and so have no experience on that point, but know of its value when applied to clover in spring upon our soils, both loam and clay, and, of course, "hard water."

As a farther proof of its value, I found yesterday a marked difference in two fields seeded on winter wheat last spring, the one with, and the other without plaster. The unplastered lot was seeded to timothy, but by a misunderstanding, a portion was also seeded to clover,—neither clover or timothy are nearly as good or thick as where plaster was used, though the last was a remarkably favorable season. But I will not prolong my remarks on this subject—others may be able to throw more light upon it. J. H. Bixby.
Royalton.

Raising Turkeys.

Messrs. Editors—In one of your late numbers an inquiry was made as to food for young turkeys. Last season was not favorable, on account of the continued rain for weeks, but I raised sixty from three old hen turkeys; by putting the first litter under a hen, she hatched out eleven, and the old turkey commenced laying soon after her first litter.

I attribute my success, in a measure, to the feeding the young ones on hard-boiled eggs, until they are old enough to turn out days and pick for themselves—driving them up nights into some dry barn. When they begin to get a little hardy, and the nights grow warm, let them find food and shelter for themselves.

It is but very little trouble to mince the eggs: Take two or more in a cup or bowl, and the point of a knife. For a change give them bread soaked in milk, or a little boiled rice. Place the food outside the coop, on a clean board, out of the old one's reach, (corn is good enough for her) and my word for it, it will not only be profitable to feed eggs, but pleasure to see the little birds eat, and hear them sing at the same time. Feeding is one great point; there are, however, many things to be observed, as they are a very knowing fowl. Maria Brown. *New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y.—Ib.*

Various Methods of Sowing Annuals.

Annuals as well as other plants, may be planted or sowed in various ways, to suit the fancy or harmonize with other objects, as well if not better than any other kinds of plants. Many are admirably adapted for planting in masses or one sort in a bed, more especially Portulacca, Phlox, Petunias, &c., the requirements in plants for this purpose being a continuity of flowers through the season of brilliant hues. For a dwarf bed, or edging to other colors, the pretty little Lobellia erinus and others stand unrivalled.

Another way is to mix two kinds together, as Clarkia and Mignonette, the latter hiding the naked stems of the former; white Alyssum and Purple Candytuft, go good together, as well as the Dwarf Gilla and Blue Pimpernel. The method of sowing is to first sow one kind evenly over the bed, not too thick; then the other the same way; when up sufficiently large to handle, thin out to stand at equal distances over the whole bed.

Yet another way, once likely to come into vogue, is "ribbon fashion"—that is, by taking a certain number of kinds, those having contracting colors for example, and which will arrange for height, and sowing, if in a circular bed, in concentric, equidistant rings, or any other device may be as readily adopted, but none pleases so well. It will easily be seen, that with Annuals alone a good deal may be done in garden decoration. E. S. *Ib.*

The Usury Bill.

Though ministers have been sustained on the second reading of the Solicitor General's Bill, we fear the government will ultimately either have to withdraw it or modify it greatly in committee. It seems to be the general opinion that the Banks should get no further protection, nor be allowed any further power, than they at present have. The popular cry is restrict the banks to the present rate of interest, and the bill may pass. The difficulty will be, as it always has been with the French Canadians. They are notoriously opposed to a repeal of the Usury Laws in any shape; and though many of them voted in this case with the government, we have not the shadow of a doubt that it was on the distinct understanding that if the bill should be brought up again, it would be in a shape greatly and materially changed and altered. We do not of ourselves think that anything but a re-enactment of the present law—if a bill must be brought forward—will satisfy our lower Canadian friends.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The Comedian thus explained his reasons for preferring to wear stockings with holes to having them darned."

"A hole, said he, "may be the accident of a day and will pass upon the best gentleman, but a darn is premeditated poverty.

Above we present you with a likeness of Dr Morse, the Inventor of Morse Indian Root Pills. This Philanthropist has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western Country; It was in this way that the Indian Pills was first discovered. Dr Morse was the first to establish the fact that all diseases arise from Impurity of the blood; that our strength, health, and life depended.
When the various passages become clogged & do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, and becomes, thick corrupted and diseased; thus calling all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors the blood will become choked and cease to act and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open and how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely, Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots that grow among the mountainous cliffs of natures garden for the health recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made and is a Sudorific which opens the pores of the skin and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is an expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner perform its duty by throwing of phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic which gives ease & double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills Pill while engaged in puryfying the blood the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.
From the above, it is shown that Dr Morse's Indian Root Pill not only enters the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy, consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.
The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not take a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out. hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowed with corrupt mass: thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation constantly mixing with the blood which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. These Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine the Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised at witnessing their charming effects Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shewn especially by those who use these Pills that they will so cleanse and purify that disease, that deadly enemy, will take its flight and the flesh of youth and beauty again return and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your day.

PRIVATE

AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEDICAL ADVICE.

A THE BUFFALO PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Established for the cure of Syphical, Semenal Weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by Dr. AMOS & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. Office, corner of Main and Quay-sts., (up stairs)

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as Seminal weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits Lassitude' Weakness of the back and Limbs, Dimness o Vision, &c. &c., incapacitation its victim for business or matrimony, rendering him misanthropical and suicidal in his propensities, is instantly arrested, and permanently cured in from fifteen to twenty days by the use of the Instrument, when used conjointly with medcines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the more skeptical as to the merits of this Instruments, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial the money will be returned by gertunrin the Instrument in good order.
Persons wishing the above useful Instrument will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, in ten dollars

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Dr. Amos & Son are the only physicians in the state who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduates of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night in every stage and symptom of the venereal disease, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, seconary symptoms, seminal weakness Impotence and strictures of the Urethra, &c, with inviolable secresy. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of twenty years extensive and successful practice in London.—The most inveterate cases of venoreal disease eradicated in eight or nine days, and cases of a slight nature in two or three days, at a moderate expense. The cure effected without confinement or hindrance from business; also, nhdes and pains in the bones and limbs effectually eradicated.
It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to the venereal disease, owing to ano kilful men, who, by the use of that de eua poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, cdlys ulcerations, with blotches on the head, face, and body; dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcered sore throat, diseased nose wito nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution, ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period do their dreadful sufferings.
Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding acorrect detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicinal &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch.
Letters for advice must contain a fee one of ornerlar.
Address post paid DR. AMOS & SON
Corner Main & Quay sts. Buffalo, N. Y.tf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF CATARAQUE ELECTORAL DIVISION:—

Gentlemen,—Under the new law, as you are doubtless aware, members of the Legislative Council, or Upper House, are to be elected by the people, instead of being appointed, as heretofore, by the Crown. The Writ for the election of a Representative of "Cataraque Electoral Division," which includes the Counties of Frontenac and Addington, and the City of Kingston, will issue before September next, but the exact day is not known, and may be much earlier than is generally supposed.

I have consented to become a Candidate, and will stand, no matter what the professions or politics of my opponents may be. Those who are tendering me their support, have been kind enough in their requisition to say they do so "Because that, having closely watched the "conduct of their candidate, as a public "man, they are satisfied with the result; "that he has ever displayed an ardent "attachment to Canada; that for the last "several years he has always been amongst "the foremost in almost every public undertaking for the prosperity of and "restoration of rights to this neighborhood, and with this object, has never "hesitated to spend time or means; that "he is deeply interested, even in a worldly "point of view, in the advancement of "Cataraque Division; that having studied "the Law, he is possessed of that knowledge of the existing statutes of the "Land, which cannot be otherwise than "an advantage to one who aspires to be "a Law-maker, and that the objection "which is sometimes raised, whether properly so or not, is a question, against "the return of practising Lawyers to "represent the people, as he long since "retired from the Profession, and that, "if returned, his voice, as it ever has "been, will be heard whenever the interests of his Constituents require it."

Politics have nothing to do with the selection of a member for the Upper House. The duty of which is without bias to endeavor to conserve every existing benefit and reform every abuse. By the British Constitution that House was intended to act as an arbitrator between the people and the crown—to moderate the exactions of both and reconcile their differences as far as possible. The members were chosen for merit, vested interest in, and devoted attachment to their country: the political element never entered into its ingredient, and should not at the present time. If both Houses were to be partizan, would not the greatest danger exist of their constantly coming in political antagonism, in case one party had a preponderance in the Council and the other in the Assembly? Or if the composition of both Houses was intended to be the same, why the necessity of the two? The man, therefore, who through the instrumentality of a political convention avows himself as the candidate of a political party, and that party only is, by his own avowal, unfit for the position he aspires to fill, let those who desire advancement as the would-be representatives of any political sect go to the Lower House, the legitimate arena in which their merits will be appreciated and their partizanship be recognized; but let them not obtrude such unseemly strifes upon the Upper House For the Legislative Council the election at the polls is the only true convention. There every man who votes is entitled to do so, and exercise his own unbiassed judgment.

"Canada," our beloved country, shal always be my motto, and I defy living man to point to one public act of mine which has been tainted with selfishness or to name the time when I hesitated to devote every influence and energy I possessed to further the interest of our coubtry in general, and of Cataraque Division in particular. Born and bred in the Division, known to almost evrey one of you, if not personally at least by reputation, I boldly point to my past public actions as a criterion to judge of my future conduct, should I be elected as your Representative for the Legislative Council.

Yours Faithfully,
OVERTON S. GILDERSLEEVF
Kngston, January, 1858.

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
Frist quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. n1

To my Country Customers!!

ANOTHER BANKRUPT

STOCK.

WHEN you visit Belleville Don't forgot to call at my Store.

LONDON HOUSE,

Corner of Main and Bridge Streets

and examine my

NEW STOCK of CLOTHING

which I am offering at less than ☞ *HALF PRICE.* Come and see.
n4 L. BENJAMIN.

Rexford's

MEDICATED

Gingerbread Nuts!

—THE—

Safest, most pleasant, reliable and effectual remedy ever discovered, for eradicating every species of

WORMS

IN CHILDREN AND GROWN PERSONS.

For sale by
CHANDLER
Belleville Feb. 20th 1858 2m

FLOUR AND MEAL for sale, cheap, Grove Mills, by
B. F. DAVY

NEW FRUIT,

Just Received at the

CANTON TEA STORE

25 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, Layers
20 half do do do do
30 Boxes Muscatel Raisins, M. R
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do
20 Boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do do
20 boxes Brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultana Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits
ALSO,
5 cases Wolfe's Scheedam Schnapps,
1 case "Absinthe Suisse."
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1

R. R. R.

THREE GREAT LIGHTS.

MANKIND have long been engulphed in darkness, as regard the true means of securing health—ridding the human body from disease, and preserving life. The sick under the falacious treatment of the regular faculty, are subject to a continued practice of probabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing certain or fixed in the treatment of the sick either in the old or new school of medicine.

Dr. Radway has succeeded in producing 3 remidies—known to the world as Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, and Regulators. These remedies are not only established facts inasmuch as they have never yet failed in their special combined efficacy in producing fruitful and beneficial results—but, they are facts established a science—as they hav all cases, "when tried" succeded in restoring health—and ridding the body from disease after all other medical treatment had failed—and the most skilful physicians had given u the sick as beyond the power of human means to cure—and pronounced the dreadful mandate—incurable.

Radway's remedies are therefore fixed facts in the advices of medical science—thay have been often tried—never denien—and are ready to be tried again.

FIRST GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

As a special remedy is to be used in all cases where the human body is seized with the torturing pongs or paroxysms of pain—no matter what the cause of pain may be, or where it may be located—an application of the Ready Relief, either internally as a drink, or externally as an elleviator, will in a few minutes restore the afflicted body to ease and comfort.

In all cases of bowel disorder, dysentary, cholera, bloody flux, sick headache, nervous headache, and other nervous affections, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains strains, toothache, burns, scalds, wounds, shot wounds, bruises, poisoning either by bites or stings of reptiles, insects, of vegetable or mineral poisoning by accident--in all cases and under all circumstances where the human system is tortured by pain, Radway's Ready Relif can be relied upon as a quick, safe, and certain remedy.

In cases of biliousness, bilious fever, typhus fever, ship fever, yellow fever, fever and ague, scarlet fever, and all malignant fevers, small pox, measles, pneumonia, Radway's Ready Relief used in mixture with Radways Regulators, will positively cure the sick, afflicted with these disorders, and protect the system against sudden attacks when either of these malignant diseases prevail.

SECOND GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgation, and a new principle in the scene of medicine. In taking these pills no griping pains or sickness at stomach is experienced; they operate natulally, leaving the bowels, liver, and other organs in a natural and healthy condition.

They insure those who take them, a good appetite and a healthy digestion.

Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood; they purify it, take from it all impure deposits and equalize its circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Regulators will entirely remove all distressing symptoms of dyspepsia, jaundice, nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint, biliousness, melancholy, and will cure all organic disease, either in man or woman. Ladies troubled with irregularities or weakening discharges, may rely upon a prompt cure and regular periods if Radways Regulators are taken.

Every dose of Radway's Regulators that is taken instils new strength to the weak, feeble and infirm. All who take them are delighted with the happy change they experience in a few hours. The dispirited and melancholy feel joyous and happy; the sick and debilitated, strong and vigorous.

THIRD GREAT LIGHT.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

Cures humors, solt rheum, scrofula, ulcers. nodes, tumors, fever sores, skin eruptions, blotches, bronchitis, dyspepsia, gout, dropsy, syphilis, consumption, adoplexy, &c; and all constitutional and coronic diseases, either inherited by hereditary transmissions or inoculated by exposure or otherwise.

There is no remedy in the world that will wors kuch miraculous cures in old diseases as Radway's Resolvent. It changes the whole human body—reproduces new and healthy blood,

Bleeding from the lungs—Radway's Renovating Resolvent will, in a few miutes, check homarrhage from the lungs or throat. In cases where the patient cought up clots of blood or pus streaked with blood, Radways Resolvent will soon remove the difficulty.

Sarah Hammond, of 138 East thirty-second street, bad a bad cough for two years, she coughed up sometimes half a pint of blood during the night. She was cured in seven days by the relief and resolvent.

A sore leg of twenty-one years, cured in 3 weeks, by Radway's relief. Mr. T. H. Kilgu, a merchant of high standing in Dahlonega, Ga. says: 'that a gentleman, who, for 21 years, had been afflicted with a sorrleg, that resisted every kind of treatment, was affectually cured in 3 weeks by Radway's Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators.

THE THREE GREAT CURES.

RADWAYS RELIEF—REGULATORS—RESOLVENT.

In all constitutional diseases and where the constitution if broken down, or the body in a rapid state of decay, or the system inoculated with the voices of disease, either by the violation of the law of health, intemperance, excess and indulgence of the passions, or by hereditary transmission, as in cases of scrofula, consumption, rheumatism, gout, fits, and other heir looms, which a long line of ancestry has so bountifully and richly bestowed on posterity, as a momento of the past, at the cost of the sufferers inheritors. These remedies in their trinitary capacity possess a curative power that no disease can withstand; their combined effect will eradicate from the living body every particle of diseased matter, renovate the whole system with health; heal the unsound, decaying lungs or other organs; cleanse and purify the unclean from all impurities

To the disabled wayfarer, who is crippled with infirmities—we invite you to try these remedies. We will vouch for their efficacy.

With many hundreds of others who have witnessed and felt the effect of the Three Great Lights, and as they rule and govern those bodies which they are destined by the Almighty Power, so these three remedies stand as rulers, conquerers and grand masters of all diseases.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton-st, N. Y.

☞The R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers. (49

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The Original Medicine Established in 1837, *And first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers" in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore-throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above complaints in Ten Minutes
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all classes and constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Improve the compass and flexibility of the Voice.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid & lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
IN THE HOUSE.
No Traveler should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
IN HIS POCKET.
No dealer should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
FOR HIS CUSTOMERS.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

IRA C. BALDWIN & CO., Rochester, N. Y.,
Sole Proprietors.

For Sale by E. Chandler.

THE GREATEST

MEDICAL

DISCOVERY

OF THE AGE.

MR KENNEDY of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst of scrofula down to the common pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, (both the under humors He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value; all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will cure the worst kind of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure al humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt or running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two to three bottles warranted to cure the worst case of ring-worm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, abd a perfect cure warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that common weed, growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums nor ha's about it, suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case It has already effected some of the greatest cures ever effected in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty I have seen poor, puny, wormy, looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief in catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it, have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will ause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it—on the contrary when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extraanttagenconiums of it that ever man listened vo.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for use—Adults, one table spoonful per day—children of eight years, desert opoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As ns directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Price $1. Manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
120 Warren st., Roxbu.

E. W. Palmer, *General Agent, Kingston*, and for sale by
J. S. Edgar, Napanee,
Dr Ash, do
A. Caton, Newburgh,
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MOFFAT'S

VEGEABLE LIFE PILLS

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

A purely vegetable and most mildly yet effectually operating family medicine, is now fully established upon the highest station in public estimation, by the sure ordeal of universal experience. he most respectable and scientific menbers of the Medical Profession, who have witnessed their prompt and astonishing power in the most difficult and frightful cases of *Scrofula* and other destructive maladies that can be found recorded in the annals of Medica Science have been compelled to surrender their prejudices, and have freely awarded to these **Vegetable Life Medicines** the testimony of their warm and full approbation, in letters now in the Proprietor's possession.

In addition to these, he has housands of Certificates from persons whom they have cured of the most obstinate and distressing *Bilions and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Erisypelas, Swellings, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Rheumatic Colds and Coughs, Incipient Consumptions, Nervous and General Debility, Wasting away of the Flesh and Loss of appetite, Night Sweats, Inward Fever, and Dyspepsia, with its frightful train of sufferings.*

These Certificates all contain the names and residences of the writers, who, with the exception of some medical men, are the persons our ed, and whose testimony therefore, can neith be denied nor doubted.

As Family Medicines independently of the astonishing specific efficacy in remarkable a unusual cases, they cannot be too highly r commended or too universally kept on hand

No Medicines at present known have do so much good to mankind as these, within t last few years; and certainly none have be rewarded with more numerous and authent testimonials of their invariable and extensi efficacy.

Prepared and Sold, wholesale and retail, Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadwa New York. E. CHANDLER, AGENT.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRI TANT!!

The virus of disease often makes its wa the internal organs through the pores of skin. This penetrating Ointment, mel under the hand as it is rubbed in, is abso through the same channels, and, reaching seat of inflamation, promptly and invari subdues it, whether located in the kidn the liver, the lungs, or any other impo organ. It penetrates the surface to the rior, through the countless tubes that com nicate with the skin as summer rain p into the fevered earth, diffusing its cool regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASE AND GLANDULA SWELLING.

Every species of exterior irritation is ly reduced by the anti-inflamatory act this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, su Salt-Rheum, Erasipelas, Tetter, Ring Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or &c., die out, to return no more, under plication. Hospital experience in all p the world proves its infallibility in dise the skin, the muscles, the joints a glands.

ULCRES, SORES, AND HUMO

The effect of this unriveled external upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulc sores, is almost miraculous. at first dis the poison which produces suppurati proud flesh, and thus the cures wh healing properties afterward complete as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the and contraction of the sinews, it is e and warmly recommended by the facu marvelous remedy has been introduce inventor in person into all the leadin tals of Europe and no private househol be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMO

The Medicall Staff of the French an Armies in the Crimea have official their approval of Holloway's Ointme most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, s gun-shot wounds. It is also use surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and should be used in the fol cases:

Benions,	Mercural Eruptions	Swell
Burns,	Piles,	Sore
Chapped Hands,	Rheumatism	Sore
Chilblains,	Ringworm,	Sor
Fistula,	Salt Rheum,	Sor
Gout,	Scalds,	sores of
Lumbago,	Skin Diseases	W
all kinds		

°°° Sold at the Manufacturies of Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New 44 Strand, London, by all respecta gists and Dealers in Medicine throu United States and the civilized wor at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each

☞There is a considerable saving the larger sizes.

N B.—Directions for the guidar tients in every disorder are affixe pot.

For Sale by E. CHANDLER

THE GREAT ENGLISH R

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female P

Protected by Royal Letters

Prepared by a prescription of Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary

THIS invaluable medicine is unfai cure of all these painful and da eases to which the female constitu ject. It moderates all excess, a all obstructions, and brings on th period with regularity. These Pill used two or three weeks before co they fortify the constitution, and suffering during labor, enabling th perform her duties with safety to child.

These Pills should not be taken who are pregnant, during three fi as they are sure to bring on misca at every other time and in every they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of nervous and spina pain in the back and limbs, Heavin on Slight exertion, palpitation of Lowness of spirits, Hysterics,, Si Whites and all painful diseases occ a disordered system these Pills af when all other means have failed, a a powerful remedy do not contain mel, antimony or any other miner

Each bottle, Price one dollar, Government stamp Great Britain. counterfeit.

Sole Agent for the United States
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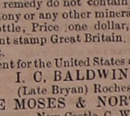
GRANGE & EDGAR, *Agent*

N.B. $1 enclosed to the gens New Castle, C. W., will ensure a b turn of mail.



THE PEOPLE'S CAND

Your Vote and Interest are respectfully

OVERTON S. GILDERS

AS

LEGISLATIVE COUNC

FOR CATARAQUE DI

P. S.—This Electoral Division In Counties of Frontenac and Addingt City of Kingston. The qualification and the places for voting are the s members of the Legislative Assem writ for the election will issue befo day of September next.
January, 1858.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858. NO. XXXVII.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

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Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
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Six lines and under first insertion,	2	6
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Remark :—PAYMENTS made on subscription of the INDEPENDENT within three months from date of subscribing will be considered in advance.

Business Directory.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the McDonald Building, over O'Reilly's Store, and next door to Harrison's Book Store Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Gillespie & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville, C. W. n1.

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BARRISTERS &c &c., two doors South of the "Potash Inspection Office."
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BELLEVILLE, C. W. n1.

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AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000
COLONIAL Life Assurance Company. Capital, £500,000 Sterling. (For Life only.)
Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1858. n1.

George E. Henderson,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon,

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. n1.

M. Nulty,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHant, and general Broker, Belleville. n1

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1.

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AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

P. V. Dorland, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE at the residence of his brother, the late G. E. Dorland, M. D., Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—Gratuitous advice to the poor.

Arch. Dunlop,

LAND and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, Belleville, C. W.

B. C. Davy,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor, Conveyancer and Notary Public.
Office on Front Street, over O'Reilly's. 15

James Fraser, Jr.,

BARRISTER, &c., &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

I. S. Farrell,

WINE and Spirit Merchant, opposite the Market,........Front St. Belleville.

N. McArthur,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

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ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

CARD.

A LARGE QUANTITY of Blank Mortgages now on hand and for Sale Wholesale and Retail, at the *Independent Office.*

CARD.

ALL kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly, cheaply and Quickly at the *Independent* O[illegible] n1.

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[illegible]inds of Law Blanks printed in an un[illegible]led manner at the *Independent Office* [illegible]ildings, Belleville.

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[illegible] MERCHANT, and General Agent. [illegible]er Mr Lewis' Hardware Store, [illegible]lleville.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
OFFICE, Merchants Exchange.

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MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville 9th February, 1757. 1n

INTERNATIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchants Exchange, Montreal.

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

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THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

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CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 49 Great St. James Street.
HON. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
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B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."
JOHN OGILVY MOFFATT, Esq. Merchant.
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MANAGER.
JAMES GILCHRIST DIXON.

RATES FOR ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Annual Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Annual Premium without Profits. £	s.
15	1	14	0	1	1[illegible]
20	1	18	4	1	1[illegible]
25	2	3	3	1	1[illegible]
30	2	9	4	2	[illegible]
35	2	16	7	2	11
40	3	5	6	3	0
45	3	17	3	3	10
50	4	13	0	4	5
55	5	16	0	5	6
60	7	7	1	6	14

These Premiums can be paid half-ly or in quarterly instalments.

Proposals for Assurance and other business *finally disposed of in Canada* without reference to the Parent Board.

Agent at Belleville,
JOHN BELL.

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FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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S. MERRILL. Secretary.
DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-tf

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,

Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, AGENT,

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.

March 10, 1858.

$10 REWARD!

ANY person giving such information as will lead to the apprehension of the party or parties who entered the garden belonging to the House of John C. Anthony, and took therefrom without permission a number of Gooseberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and Currant bushes, besides a Rhubarb plant will receive the above reward, by leaving such information with the present occupant of the House.

April 20th 1858.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES

LIFE ASSURANCE

—AND—

GUARANTEE COMPANY.

11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

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A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,

JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.

Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

Royal Insurance Office,

Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Sotre.

B. S. CURRY,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselve of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Ac-

ROSS & BELL, | JOHN O'HARE,
WM H. PONTON, | *Clerk of the Peace*
L. & A. H. WALLBRIDGE | A. R. DOUGALL,
G. E. HENDERSON, | C. L. COLEMAN,
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SODA WATER!

JAMES EVES

ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD!

THIS SODA WATER is without a parallel as a summer beverage. Its superior qualities over all other beverages of the kind, are numerous and conclusive—it is manufactured of pure spring water and the best of materials—it is the purest, clearest, best flavored, and healthiest beverage that can be used, and needs but a trial to test its value.

Having purchased at a great expense a large and splendid generator and all machinery necessary for manufacturing and bottling soda water, he is now prepared to furnish any quantity of this delicious and celebrated article at wholesale and retail, at his factory in Belleville.

☞ Portable fountains, for the use of stores, &c., &c., charged at a low rate.

All orders from surrounding cities, towns, or villages, promptly attended to.

☞ The Bottles in all cases to be returned without delay.

JAMES EVES.
Belleville, Dec 9, 1857. 5.

☞ James Eves, of this town, has commenced the manufacture of Soda Water, as will be seen by advertisement in another column. In order to provide a first rate article he has been at considerable expense in procuring suitable apparatus, and his Soda Water is warranted free from the injurious ingredients sometimes employed. By a simple improvement on the old plan of tying the cork to the bottle he former is easily removed—at least this was the case with the dozen bottles left at our office, and the gusto with which the whole went off, leaves no doubt as to the superiority of the beverage.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

EVES' SODA WATER.—Those who like a good Soda Water, well flavored, can enjoy the luxury, by applying for that made by Mr. Eves of this town. It has been well tested and pronounced of the first quality.—*Intelligencer.*

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville [and vici]nity, for the liberal patronage they [have ki]ndly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that [he has le]ased for a term of years and fitted up [his AMBROTY]PE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

[PH]RENOLOGY.

[Having] studied given his attention to the practice of the above science for several years, would state that he will examine heads phrenologically and give charts [and] char. Also, written descriptions of [character] if required.

H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST,
Belleville, O'Reilly's Store, Front Street.
[Febru]ary 18th, 1858. n1.

TO LET.

THE [large] and commodious [premises] at present occupied by the undersigned and to whom apply J. C. Frank, Esquire, [for in]formation are referred for further information.

Belleville, [ROB]ERT GORDON,
58.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, $1,000,000.

Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.

R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

DR CHARLES E. WALL,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

WILL remain in Belleville until the FIRST of MAY. All diseases in these delicate organs treated with a view to their

PERMANENT CURE!

DR. WALL'S connection with his Uncle, DR. CADWELL, of Toronto, for the past few years, has given him every facility for making himself thoroughly acquainted with all affections to which the EYE or EAR are subject.

DR. WALL'S immense experience has enabled him to make every operation to restore

LOST SIGHT OR HEARING!

with safety and success.

Operations will be made in presence of the family Physician when desired.

CROSS EYE removed in one minute. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. DISCHARGE from the EARS in children (a sure forerunner of Deafness) permanently cured.

Operating Rooms—At RAILROAD HOTEL.

☞ N. B.—No charge for examination and an opinion.

Belleville, March 5th, 1858.

EXTRACTS FROM MY CASE BOOK:

Mary E. Wright, aged 17, daughter of John Wright, Stirling, came to me in December last painfully blind, in which condition she had been for 13 years. Discharged February 1st with perfectly good and restored eyes.

Miss Anna Warren, of Belleville, age 16, had double squint or cross eye since an infant.—Sight of right eye very poor; can't see to read or sew with it. Operated on both eyes, and they are now perfectly straight. The sight of right will soon become as strong as the other.

Silas Smith, of Smithville, aged 61, has been blind 8 years; came to me three months ago, perfectly blind; could not tell where the window was in my room. Can now see to go without a guide, and can distinguish small objects with ease. 4

WASHING MACHINE.

TO the Canadian public, and more particularly the Female part of it, we are happy to say that we are now prepared to furnish them with a newly patented and very valuable WASHING MACHINE, one that has never before been used in Canada, nor in any other part of the world till within the last six or eight months.

It has two principles, viz:— PRESSURE & KNUCKLE ACTION, either of which can be used at the will of the operator. We would state for the information of all who are or may be interested in this very great improvement that one half at least of the time, labor and soap can be saved which are usually consumed by all other methods of washing, and that all kinds of bed clothes can be washed perfectly clean without the least danger of wearing or tearing even the finest muslins or collars; and the washing, sudging, and rinsing can be done in it; if you choose, without making any slop or dirt whatever. The use of this machine does away with all rubbing if desired, and may be used and handled by any old lady or small girl, as it turns very easy, and only weighs about thirty-five pounds. A trial of it cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous of its value as a labor saving machine. It can be put on a table, bench, or chair or a barrel while being used. These machines are now manufactured in Belleville, C. W., by J. W. Payne, for the proprietors.

B. WALTON & C. PETERSON.

Mr. Payne's shop is over Mr. Amos Proctor's Axe Factory, where we respectfully invite all persons to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. One of these machines can be bought for the small sum of two pounds ten shillings, and will soon be for sale in all the principal towns and villages in Canada.

Belleville, February 26th, 1858. n2tf

FLOUR AND MEAL for sale, cheap, Grove Mills, by
B. F. DAVY

Select Reading.

Victoria Bridge.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The description of what this Victoria Bridge is, not one for figures, either for height or of similitude. The work is the advancing, progressing, resisting, subduing power of human hand, its course defined by the human intellect. The preperation for the erection was enormous. It was no narrow strait like the Menai, no quiet placid stream as the Hudson, no easy breadth like the Thames, over which this way for the locomotive was to be thrown, but the giant St. Lawrence, a river that deserves that name, fed by the successive seas that reach to Superior's Fond du Lac, a river taught in the gorge of the Niagara to all lessons of the rapids, and its education not forgotten, a wild and savage current, and over this an iron road of a mile and a quarters length was to be placed.

And while the unending rush of the open water was an obstacle that seemed to defy the labor of art, it was in the farewell of winter, when the ice of a climate such as this formed above in the La Praire Basin, a widening of the River just below Lachine, when thus taken up in mass by the accumulation of the fragments that are broken in the descent of the rapids at Lachine, comes down riding the terrible current like the destroyer, that structure of man's work must be mighty, the binding together of wood the timber ever so heavy, and the knitting together like the intricacies of a canebrake, which would endure before this descending attack. This must be encountered, and the commerce of the River must be respected. High up above smoke pipe and spar, and what is most of all, above the swollen flood of the Spring, must the Bridge be placed. It was to a work like this that Mr. Ross summoned his energies, and the result of his skill is already in our sight.

A [illegible] of earth and stone is first built, reaching far out into the river very broad, and with its side at such a slope as to make the advance of the ice gradual. This embankment is a great work itself, and is forgotten only in the next step. In the River twenty-four piers are to be built. If it was all in prediction, I think the tourist would smile at the wild promises of the Engineer as at the day-dream of the enthusiast. Out of these piers, these foundations for the Bridge, sixteen are built and four in progress, leaving four for the ensuing year. There they stand, like sentinel towers, like vast fragments of an enormous wall, ten thousand tons in weigh! ninety feet in length at their base, and so angled that the crushing ice glides up the slope, and broken at the top, falls into a huge cataract of massive blocks on either side. In the last spring the ice piled to their full height and went over. There stones, where they meet the first shock of the ice, are smoothed and are bolted with irons, themselves clinched by plates. They throw aside the ice of spring, which although it formed late, was very massive and they stand as near the invulnerable as human hand can construct.

I am glad to have seen them in this unfiinished condition, for arch of the Roman age cannot furnish more of the beauty or the graceful with the ponderous than these great structures sentinelling this mighty river. At each end of the bridge a tube is securely placed, and a just judgement of the bridge can be formed in an examination. I presume the idea of most of us concerning a tube to be used as a bridge is that of a round one, like the tube of a telescope, an enormous iron cylinder. The reality is that they approach the square, not entirely so, but with sides of height greater than the breath of top and bottom, the iron of the bottom thickened at the extremities, that at the top made strongest at the centre, to resist alike compression and elongation. The effects of heat and frost are forseen, and the sunshine is given room sufficient for its daily sport with the metal by the use of rollers. Thoroughly painted, with its rivets in line, its ridges at the intervals, close and secure, it seems like a long saloon. As for its capacity to bear the burthen of a locomotive and its train, let them roll through at the pace of pedestrian or roll through with the bird's flight-time, the idea is not, after seeing the structure in consideration. It has but one burthen, —itself. That borne its work is all done.

Four more of these tubes are to be laid in this year's work. It must be recollected that it is only from May to November that work can be done, for a Montreal winter is no time for up air out door employment. 1,200 men are employed. The preparations for every department of the work would suffice for the energies of most communities. To build in this deep rapid, the coffer dams, in which working as securely as if in a mountain shaft, the masonry is laid, is one of the most arderous undertakings. All manner of anchorage is necessary, and with these, with great cribs and piles and whatever else can bind and hold, the contest is unceasing. If the pier will go up the river will go down, and it is only the sure supremacy of patient perserevance that brings these great masses of clenched masonry to the surface. When the foundation stones are once laid, six weeks suffice for the construction of a pier. Men work, steam works, and wheel and cylinder will lift and tug and build when arm would weary and human heart fail.

Great frame works of solid timber are temporarily built up, and on these plates are brought for the tubes, and the rivetters do their work; no fragile scaffolding where there is a constant limitation of labor by the insecurity, but a firm floor is made and the clanging hammer swings clear and full. The sides are put together in the workshop on the shore, and the next tube finds the proper arrangements, ready for complete union with the one already placed. Each tube weighs about three hundred tons, and the span is 240 feet the centre ones to be greater. Sixty feet above the water all this iron work is suspended. It is said that Stephenson saw an iron boat fall, and catching by bow and stern, remain suspended, and while he looked for its fracturing, it remained entire, and this was to him the origin of the Tubular Bridge. Men may come from the Menai to the St. Lawrence to see the grandest display of this iron art. The river Mr. Ross has braved has dangers, the overcoming of which will associate his name with all that is most eminent in engineering.

Beyond all that I had expected to find of massive work, of combat with difficulty, of the secured and strong, in the Victoria Bridge resulted, and all this set in a scenery such as is framed within the Isle of St. Helen and all of city and mountain, and River side, that the St. Lawrence in beauty portrays. I have given no coloring of delineation. We saw it amidst the gloom of a storm, but gloom of glitter. it has been one of those acquaintances with the result of art and labor that teach ineffaceably the lesson how much of power the Creator has given to the creature.

Finished—yes, even now incomplete and unfinished—the Victoria Bridge takes rank as the noblest structure of art this Continent has within it.

WHO PROSPERS?—Look around the circle of your acquaintance, and observe whether they are not the sober, the industrious, and the virtuous, who visibly prosper in the world, and rise into reputation and influence; observe whether the licentious and intemperate are not constantly humbled and checked by some dark reverse either in their health or their fortune; whether the irreligious and profligate are ever suffered to escape long, without being marked with infamy, and becoming objects of contempt. Does it not obviously carry the marks of a plan—a system of things contrived and fore-ordained by Providence, for rewarding virtue and punishing vice in every form of its disorders? The Governor of the world need not for this purpose step from his throne, or put forth his hand from the clouds. With admirable wisdom he hath so ordered the train of human affairs, that, in their natural course, men's "own wickedness shall reprove them, and their backslidings correct them;" that they shall be made to eat the fruit of their doings, and to fall into the pit which themselves had digged."

NEW WAY TO KILL RATS.—A writer in the Rochester *Union* proposes a new method for killing rats. His own house being overrun with the vermin, the servant girl, who had seen the effects of "Old Bourbon Whiskey" on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment on the rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours afterward she went down and found several gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing bean pods and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering with a severe headache. The writer adds that the medicine is quite agreeable to take.

INTRODUCTIONS.—It is neither necessary nor desirable to introduce everybody to everybody; and the promiscuous presentations sometimes inflicted upon us are anything but agreeable. You confer no favor upon us, and only a nominal one on the person presented, by making us acquainted with one we do not desire to know; and you may inflict a positive injury upon both. You also put yourself in an unpleasant position; for "an introduction is a social endorsement," and you become to a certain extent responsible for the person you introduce. If he disgraces himself in any way, you share, in a greater or less degree, in his disgrace. Be as cautious in this matter as you would in writing your name on the back of another man's note.

A WIFE.—How many temptations would come into the house if she were not there to shut the door against them!

A QUEER TRICK.—A glaring imposture has been detected in a performance at the circus at Paris, which has for months been drawing crowds of spectators. A man who called himself L'homme canon professed to sustain on his shoulder as on a gun carriage, what seemed to be a piece of ordnance of the calibre of a tenpounder, which loaded with a full charge of powder, was discharged within a few inches of his ear. The shouts of applause at the explosion were instantaneous, but to the professional ear there was a want of sufficient simultaneity between the flash and the report. To the professional eye there was also an abscence of recoil which a full charge must create. It now appears that a mere Roman candle was shot from the gun, while immediately under the stage a tin box, crammed with powder, was made explode among sand-bags while the smoke circled round the intrepid preformer.

The Cancemi trial now going on in New York city is the third for that individual. On the first the jury failed to agree, and on the second he was convicted. The N. Y. Tribune in speaking of the present trial, says:

Some of the testimony given yesterday in the Cancemi case produced a great excitement in Court, and serves to invest that case with additional mystery.

The principal witness for the prosecution, the man who saw the pistol fired by which policeman Anderson was killed, and who positively identifies Cancemi as the man who fired it, stated that since the previous trial an attempt had been made to "settle with him," as he expressed it; in other words, as it would seem, to buy off his testimony by the payment of a large sum of money, and to induce him to go to California. The witness pointed out, as having been active in this negotiation, not only the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Blankman, and Mr. Christadoro, but also a Mr. Muller, a German as well as the witness, and who was at the very time sitting as one of the Jury before which the case was on trial.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A sale of Crown Lands in the townships of Brooke, Enniskillen, Plympton, and Warwick, took place yesterday in the office of Alex. Scott, Esq., Crown Land Agent for the County. The upset price for the whole was $5 per acre. In Brooke only one lot was advertised, and this was not sold. In Enniskillen, 14,000 acres were advertised; four lots were withdrawn, and the remaining 1000 acres were purchased by H. Glass, Esq., for Hon. M. Cameron, at the upset price, with the exception of one lot, which brought $5 20. In Plympton three lots were sold at the upset price, and one withdrawn, it being understood a party was in occupation. In Warwick three lots were sold at the upset price, another at $5 20, and the third was withdrawn. The terms were one fifth down, and the balance in five equal annual instalments.—*Sarnia Observer.*

☞ The Sheriff of Montreal has received official intimation that His Excellency the Governor General has not seen fit to exercise his prerogative in commuting the sentence of death passed upon Jean Baptiste Desforges, and Maria Anne Crispin, tried and found guilty of the murder of Catherine Prevost, wife of Antoine Desforges, in January last. The execution is to take place on Friday the 25th instant. We believe His Excellency has not found anything in this case to induce him to intervene between the Court of Law and the prisoners, to set aside the sentence pronounced.

LIFE'S SALT.—Richness have made more men covetous than covetousness hath made rich.—As much as you excel others in fortune, so much ought you to excel them in virtue.—Let great actions encourage greater; and let honor be your merit and design.—Recreation is a second creation, when weariness has almost annihilated one's spirits.—One hundred hours vexation, says the Italian proverb, will not pay a farthing of debt.—False wit, like false money, only passes current with those who have no means of comparison.—The clouds that intercept the heavens from us come not from the heavens, but from the earth.

The Editor of the London *Prototype* was shown a very good counterfeit of a British shilling. The coin was of copper, silvered over, and resembled as nearly as possible a genuine quarter; unless very closely examined, the cheat could hardly be detected. Several of a similar kind were in circulation in the city. A new edition of counterfeit gold dollars have also made their appearance. They are well executed, and would take a most practiced eye to detect their spurious quality. They are of light weight.

A MOTHER.—A mother is too good a creditor for her children ever to be able to repay her here below.

A LOWER THAN LOWEST EVIL.—There is no being so poor and so contemptible who does not think there is somebody still poorer and still more contemptible.

Invasion Invited by the Defenceless State of England.

The bulk of our veteran soldiers is already in India. This day's paper informs us that "25,000 including four cavalry regiments, are to be sent out without an hour's delay."

2. Of the few regiments of militia that have been enrolled, many are already disbanded.

3. The late first Lord of the Admiralty stated in Parliament, that to forty-two English steam line of-battle-ships, built and building, the French had forty built and building.

4. The French fleet is of recent and excellent build.

5. The English Government made known their intention to have this Summer, a channel steam-fleet. The two ships, Malborough Renown, put into commission for this purpose several months back; are only now obtaining their full crews. So complete is the failure to get sailors.

6. The French, by their "Inscription Maratime," called out 70,000 sailors some weeks ago.

7. Those sailors are said to be generally armed with revolvers,—collected by one of those energetic efforts, which point to a special purpose.

8. The French army consists of not less than 400,000 men, some say 600,000 men, and an addition of 42,000 is now taking place.

9. A part of the French Army now in Algiers, has, within these few days summoned home. Any force can be carried from the interior by the new railway to Cherbourg, which is just completed, (a month before the time specified.) A considerable army is in the old camp at Boulogne.

10. Cherbourg is now a fortress of the first order, both on the sea and land sides and has basins so built that troops can at once walk from the quay on board a ship of the first magnitude.

11. Thus, by her well laid plans, France is now mistress of the channel.

12. The distance from Cherbourg to Portland, with its new, but its undefended harbor, is seventy miles: that is an affair of ten hours. The distance from Boulonge to the open beach of Peresey bay, is but fifty miles.

13. The same fleet may land one army after another.

14. On the present state of feelings in the French Army towards England not one word may be said.,

15. The Emperor is one who does not speak but acts.

16. What then is to be done?

17. England performs a sacred duty in sending out large reinforcements to India, to support her brave soldiers in that country. But their place must be at once filled by a general embodiment of the militia, and by raising all other available forces.

18. Above all, an efficient fleet must at once be equipped.

19. Sailors are also wanted, and that because the market price is not offered. Let the price at once be paid, and the shores of England be again protected.

20. Let the country be at once aroused to a sense of the imminent danger, which cannot be warded off by any but the most strenuous and immediate exertions.

June 5th, 1858.

From the London Times, June 10.

Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question; for whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations in a time of profound peace tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. We have too much at stake within this little island of ours, to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful—of any foreign Prince, however magnanimous. History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm we must either be content to lie at her mercy or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army, we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insists upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a Channel fleet.

This expenditure which is not required for domestic purposes, nor the defence of our colonies, nor for the reduction of the Indian Rebellion, is purely of the nature of a war expenditure in self-defence, forced upon us by the threatening attitude of a Power which tells us in the same breath that it is our cordial friend and sure ally. We should prefer other proofs of cordiality, friendship and alliance than are to be found in an attitude which compels us either to trust ourselves blindly and entirely to the professions of a powerful neighboring state, or to hamper our commerce, embarrass our finances and retard necessary improvement for the purpose of keeping up a barren and unprofitable force to defend us against attacks which may certainly never have been contemplated, but which it is our bounden duty to render impossible.

The time has arrived when we ought to speak plainly on this matter. We have had somewhat to much of compliment and grimace of late, and a little openess and sincerity on the part of England would be refreshing, were it only for their novelty. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor Napoleon that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and true ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more; but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.

NEW TIME TABLE.

GOING UP.

Express,	5 P. M.
Mail,	5:45 A. M.
Freight, (through)	8:15 A. M
" (way)	10:25 A.M.

GOING DOWN.

Express,	1:08 P. M.
Mail,	11:50 P. M
Freight, (through)	9:40 P. M.
" (way)	3:55 P. M.

These trains are run by Montreal time, which is 14½ minutes faster than Belleville time.

☞ A Passenger Car is attached to numbers 5 and 6 Freight trains for the accommodation of local passengers.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

The Independent.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

The consummate impudence of Mr Geo. Brown, in the committee of public accounts, is really out of all character. Just fancy this fellow getting up and putting every question, as if *he alone* composed the whole committee. We are at a loss to understand how his conduct could be tolerated by the other members of the committee. Are they afraid of this man? Or how is it?

It is high time that this intolerable nuisance should be got rid of. We are really sick of him. No one seems to have any confidence in him, and yet the opposition don't feel willing to interfere to put down a nuisance that is a positive disgrace to the country. If he would make use of even the smallest amount of truth in his remarks, we could understand that he might gain the esteem of his own party, for the industry which he displays: but, confound the fellow, we hear nothing but lying and abuse from him. Let the good sense of the opposition, put this sort of thing down. It can only be done by them, and we hope, for the sake of the country, they will lose no time in doing so. If he would conduct himself with anything like decency we might be inclined to give him some credit for his efforts; but he is as rude as persons generally are who do not hold themselves responsible for the statements they make. We are quite willing to endorse the following from the *Leader* of Friday last. Speaking of George Brown the writer says:

"He has the manners of a finished ruffian; and the only wonder is how he was let in contact with gentleman, or why he is tolerated in his barbarous rudeness and elaborate blackguardism. In any other condition of society such a fellow would be horsewhipped every day of the week. Yesterday, his habitual brutality got the better of him in the Committee of Public Accounts. Mr Brown had charged the Inspector General with having entered into improper transactions with the financial Agents of the Province in England and called Mr C. E. Anderson to prove the statement. Mr Anderson merely gave it as his opinion, based upon probability, that there have been private correspondence between Mr Cayley and the financial agents of the Province, on the subject of the sale of certain debentures, which were in question. Mr Brown seizing upon this doubtful statement gave Mr Cayley the lie, in no very indirect terms. Mr Cayley very naturally gave expression to the indignation which any gentleman must have felt under such circumstances; and some explanations followed with closed doors. Happily the exhibition of the last few days have brought Mr Brown to his proper level, in the estimation of the public. You might as well undertake to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear as to expect that the senior member for Toronto could be brought to conduct himself like a gentleman.

It must be very annoying to the Clear Grit party to find themselves, every day, becoming more and more weak. Not one victory have they gained during the whole of the present Session of Parliament; not a statement of their very worthy leader, but has been disproved; not a measure for the public good have they introduced, and worse than all, not a chance has any of their party to sit on the treasury benches. The fact is, that they have snuffed themselves out. The only annoyance they can give to the ministry, is to compel them to listen to long speeches; they are, beyond all doubt, the best specimens of men who "*talk* a great deal, and *say nothing*."

The Sitting of the House which commenced on Thursday at three o'clock, did not terminate till Saturday at 9 o'clock, a. m. During all this time nothing was d in the way of business' Long Speeches were made by that inveterate talker, George Brown, and others of the Clear Grit party; all this is done to impede the business of the country.

The following from the Leader of Saturday will give our readers some idea of what took place during this *long Sitting:*—

"The sitting of the Legislative Assembly which commenced on Thursday at three o'clock has not yet terminated at the time we go to press. It may be added that no evidence of intention of adjournment is yet manifest on either side. The opposition determined to persevere in the useless policy of obstruction which it initiated with the beginning of the session and in which it has consistently held its undeviating way, has put up its most windy orators, one after the other, to talk against time. Clear Grit after Clear Grit takes the floor; but as the ministry is as resolute to advance the business as the obstructives are to impede it, the final result may easily be conjectured. The opposition have not obtained a single political victory this Session, and their monotonous want of success is in no danger of being broken at this advanced period. Judging from present appearances it seams not improbable that no adjournment of this extraordinary sitting will take place till the arrival of Sunday necessitates an attention on the part of members to duties of a very different character. During the course of the day, some items were passed; and at half-post eleven o'clock, last night Mr Brown made one of those gross assaults for which he has become so notorious, upon Mr Powell, of Carleton, charging the Hon member, whose seat is on the opposition side of the House, with listening to the conversation of the opposition members and carrying across to the ministerial benches. An imputation of dishonorable conduct so glaring as this could not be passed over by the assailed member. Mr. Powell retorted with withering effect, which caused even the senior member for Toronto, insensible as he generally is on matters of feeling, to wince and crouch in his seat. Mr Powell took the ground that if the tone of blackguardism indulged in by Mr. Brown was to be persevered in, it would necessarily lead to results which there would be reason to deplore. He read extracts from the *North American*, in which the Browns were decribed as fugitives from justice: and said the man who could take by the hand the author of these attacks and recommend him to the constituency whose suffrages he had sought was a murderer of his father's reputation He also hinted that there was now in a city a firm with £30,000 of 'floating capital," which was not likely very soon to square of its bank obligations; and said the popular notion was, that in order to prevent an impending crash, the handling of the moneys which passed through Receiver General's Office was desired by the head of this firm. This he gave as a popular rumor of a particular specimen of opposition Patriotism. Mr Powell, also, alluded to the infamous character of the Globe newspaper; saying there was not in the Province a public man respectable and respected from the Hon Rob't Baldwin to Mr White that it has not assailed and villified. Mr Brown admitted that his father had embezzled £2,200 of Trust money, in the city of Edinburg; but said the sureties, one of them the uncle of Mr George Brown, had made good the amount; that the family, who had rested under the stigma fifteen years had paid part of the money—he did not say how large or small a part—and that they intended to pay the remainder.

These personal matters being disposed of, at about half-past two o'clock, the House proceeded with the debate with no prospect of an early adjournment.

Ourselves.

According to promise we shall, on and after Saturday next, issue a Weekly edition of our paper, which will contain all the reading matter of the Semi-weekly, the price of which shall be *One Dollar per annum*, payable invariably in advance. Parties desirous of subscribing, will please send in their names, and address as early as possible. The Semi-Weekly edition will be issued on Wednesday and Saturday, of each week as usual.

Mr. Wallbridge again.

Our worthy and accomplished! member, has again made a speech in the House, which will astonish the people of Hastings. On a former occasion he said that the ministry showed about as much talent, as any *ordinary Schoolboy* would have displayed in the getting up of the Speech from the Throne;—and his own speech on that occasion, caused a good deal of mirth, at the expense of the speaker; but we were not prepared for so classic! a speech as that delivered by the learned gentleman on Friday night. As reported in the *Colonist* it appears that he has been boasting of having the "best blood in Canada in his veins," that he is "one of the largest landed proprietors and not like the *rest* of the rubbish in that House, who have got in God knows how, God d--m it," Pretty, very!! What next?

☞ It is pleasure to inform our readers that Mr EiLemann's Brass Band, for the entertainment of the inhabitants of the town, have volunteered their services to play two evenings in each week,—Tuesday and Thursday evenings, in the vicinity of the Court House.

☞ Mary Ann Bellisle and Jean Baptiste Desforges, convicted of the murder of Catherine Preyoste, of St Jerome last winter, were executed in front of the Montreal Jail on Friday last, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The prisoners confessed their guilt and showed much calmness. This is the first execution in Montreal since the Rebellion of 1838.

☞ We have received a copy, of the annual report of the Commercial Bank; and we are glad to perceive that notwithstanding the great depression of business in every part of Canada last year, the losses of the Bank have been very trifling indeed. Its branches extend to every part of the country. In a future issue we shall notice this report more at length.

Wonders never Cease.

We have just been shown a Strawberry still growing, measuring at present four inches and a half in circumference. The plant is the English Hautboy crossed with the Alabama Wild, and has been imported from Georgia by Mr. Joseph Wilson of West Belleville, in whose garden the fruit can be seen. Mr. Wilson will have a number of the plants for sale next fall.

Errata.

In our last issue in calling attention to the change of time of the steamer St Lawrence, the printer made us say St. Helen. It is the St. Lawrence's time of sailing which is changed.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Independent.

MY DEAR EDITOR.—If you will receive good advice and that without fee, for tho' my advice is more wholesome than all the Lawyers advice you can get in a century, I am too liberal and too well inclined towards you to charge you anything—I say if you will receive good advice free gratis, for nothing, I would advise you in these fearfully hot days to lay down your pen, leave your sanctum, and go forth on a pleasure excursion. What! a trip on the dusty cars you exclaim, perchance to Portland or some other sea port; you are quite mistaken, that would be too much like lawyer's advice, dear and unwholesome; I mean to reccommend a good steamboat and a cheap excursion down our beautiful bay, find a more beautiful scenery than our bay presents; you cannot find better accomodation nor better treatment than the steamer Bay of Quinte, and her popular commander Capt Carrol offer; there is, however, one thing you must be sure to do before leaving home, and that is, should you require to visit any of the smaller ports on the bay, you must enquire a day before whether you have been fortunate enough to select the day appointed for stopping at such port, for without that precaution no matter how urgent your business, no matter how many passengers require to stop at the port in question, the great Captain and his still greater mate, decide upon your humble petition to be set down at the place of your destination, that the regulations must be upheld, and that your convenience is but as a feather when thrown in the scale against that of the two great Despots of the bay.

Now you think I am severe, I tell you I speak from experience. To escape the dust and heat of the town, I accompanied last week a friend of mine who had some business at one of the small courts on the bay, we found the passengers on board few and far between (not counting, however, any number of heads of cattle) one half of the few passengers required to stop at the same place with us, we first saw the Mate who told us that we must submit to be set off at a distance of two miles and a half from the place we desired to reach; our appeal to the Captain was in vain, no entreaties prevailed, nay we even threatened him with your displeasure Mr. Editor, but without effect; now I remember in the good old time of steamboat travelling before the great monster was dreamt of, that passengers on the bay were fearfully annoyed by the great number of stoppages, a signal for one passenger would call the boat to the smallest port, however, it is perhaps but natural; in those days the parties discommoded were only human beings, while now too many stoppages would annoy the cattle;—I say it is but natural that the officers of the boat should exhibit more fellow feeling towards the cattle than the passengers. Should a like apparent inconvenience ever befall you Mr. Editor, I trust it may be accompanied with as good and pleasurable results, for by means of being set down at Adolpustown instead of Fredericksburg, I had the pleasure of being introduced to one of most amiable and hospitable families it has ever been my good fortune to meet on this continent, they not only kindly lent us a carriage to save us a five mile walk going and returning, but allowed us on our return to spend a few such pleasant hours as would forcibly remind foreigners of the hospitalities of their native country. I intended to have given you a description of the old Court House in Adolphustown, where some thirty years ago the Assizes for what now comprises three counties were held. I also proposed to make some remarks about the Division Court, where murder is committed on the Queen's English, where a new Code of Laws is established, and where egotism reigns supreme; but I am aware I have already taken up too much space, still, if you desire to hear further from me on the subject, pray let me know and I will address you again in some future issue. Meantime I trust you will profit by the advice of your friend

TRAVELLER.

PERIPATETIC MUSINGS, No. 4.

BY PERAMBULATOR.

"There is nothing new under the sun." Does this apply, think you, to the discourse in which we are about to engage? Are the thoughts that occur to us, during our day dreams, such as have been pondered by generations that have gone before us? Why then should you and I consume our time with needless repetitions? Why weary ourselves with thrice told tales? Does the statesman; does the orator, upon whose accents hang the breathless multitude; does the poet, child of heaven-born thought; merely repeat in varied phrase, the ideas that have been entertained, and expressed by others before him from time immemorial? It may be so; and yet how excellent a thing it is to be conscious of so much of divinity within us, as to appreciate a noble sentiment worthily expressed! "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Nothing new indeed! To each successive generation of men all things are new. It is worthy of remark, how quaintly sometimes, in merry mood, great intellects give interpretation to their thoughts. Such instances of playfullness are often puerile in the extreme, but they should not be quoted in disparagement of a mind capable of great achievements. For,

"*Bonus aliquando dormitat Homerus.*"

which freely rendered may read—

"Great men may sometimes be caught napping,"

or found unbending after the severity of toil.

That eminent American Statesman Daniel Webster with whom, in his lifetime it was the writers privilege to enjoy a personal acquaintance, in a letter to his farm superintendent says.—

"John Taylor,

The heart of the winter is broken,"—

unfeeling man, to speak so of the broken hearted; and as if exulting in the fact that the winter was heart broken, he immediately adds a favorite and much used phrase, strictly American, signifying proceed, viz: "Go ahead, John Taylor, &c." accommodating his language to the taste and capacity of his correspondent, after an introduction ornamented with such a startling figure. A favorite method with this distinguished man was to make a brilliant debut. I recollect being present at the delivery of a speech by the "God-like Daniel," as he was somewhat impiously styled by his admirers, in the Senate of the United States, during an exciting crisis in American politics, the exordium of which I thought at the time, and still think was singularly felicitous. The metaphor that he employed on that occasion still remains vivid, although the words have long since faded from the memory. "The waves of popular excitement," said Webster, "long violently agitated, have, at length, reached such an altitude [illegible] tom of the abyss which threatens to engulph us."

From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a single step. Let us attend a public meeting and listen to the stirring eloquence of the enthusiastic orator of the day. "Friends, Patriots, countrymen, lend me your ears," (A Jew in the crowd.) "On what security?" "The time is fast approaching, nay, it has already arrived." (a voice) "By what conveyance?" "when duty to our common country demands that every man should stand firm at his post." (Tipsy Irishman,) "Only give me a post, your honor, and you'll see how I'll stand by it."

As an instance of what may be regarded as a tolerably well intentioned effort at wit, though falling lamentably short of the mark, or missing it by just one step; that step that marks the line of Separation between the sublime and the ridiculous, between the fitness of things and its opposite, take the following from Col. Prince of Sandwich, tho' not claimed by him, as his own bon mot, but endorsed with his approval. Speaking of an individual of a remarkably grave and serious aspect, he says, "He looks as if the centre of gravity was depicted in his countenance," But a concentration of seriousness can never with any propriety be converted into the centre of gravity. The two ideas are repugnant to each other; the two things are incompatibles. It is, therefore no legitimate pun, but a miserable failure. The gallant Colonel, however, is not a man with whom failure is habitual. He is a favorable specimen of the "fine old English gentleman," and his conversation is highly entertaining and instructive; sometimes positively brilliant after two bottles. [illegible] mind stored with classical reading, is "the noblest Roman of them [illegible]. Like a magnanimous mastiff among [illegible] looking down upon them with [illegible] descension, and serene forbearance, [illegible] roused into indignation by [illegible] cied aggression, when wo to the [illegible] wight offending.

Miscellaneous Items.

Some of the cities and [illegible] the Western States are suffering [illegible] "hard times". In Chicago up-wards of five thousand labo[illegible] ployment; in Cleveland, Buffalo and Milwaukie, laborers [illegible] to find work at half a dollar per [illegible] the farmers in Illinois are hiring [illegible] $8 per month.

NEWS FROM UTAH.—[illegible] day Brigham Young has surren[illegible] Next day, yesterday's report is [illegible] Next day, report con-[illegible] great fight at Salt L[illegible], Mormons firmed—next, all hu[illegible] gone, but all gone to Mexico—[illegible] are kept in preparing to fight, [illegible] out what is a continual sweat [illegible]rican paper. and what is not t[illegible]

MR BROWN [illegible] FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Several contemporaries mention a fact, co[illegible] by our private correspondence [illegible] Brown is making use of his po[illegible] member of Parliament to defra[illegible], by an abuse of the franking [illegible] a considerable extent. It has been asserted and not denied that he franks the bushels of letters which are constantly being sent from the *Globe* office, containing newspaper accounts. It has been estimated that the extent to which the revenue is thus defrauded by the immaculate leader of the Clear Grits is $3,000 a year. No wonder that the expenditure of the Post Office exceeds the revenue.—*Leader 20th.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Markham *Economist* says that in the village of Altona, distant about twelve miles north-east of that place, an accident occurred on Saturday evening last, by which one man lost his life, another was seriously injured, and three others narrowly escaped being drowned. It appears that a heavy rain had fallen during the afternoon north of the village, which caused two milldams to break, so as to allow them to be emptied in the course of a few hours. The rush of water coming suddenly down to the Altona Mills, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Reesor, and now occupied by Mr. Monkhouse, the destruction of his dam was also apprehended, when James Chambers, John Miller, Ephraim Lehman, Robert Rae, Israel Courtnay, Jacob Lehman, Henry Gould and George Levit proceeded to the flat immediately below the dam, to turn some hogs out of a pen. It was now fairly dark, and the water was still rising, when just as they had removed all the hogs but one, the dam gave way, and an immense body of water immediately surrounded them. The darkness, the deep, swift current, the logs and stumps that came tumbling over the dam, rendered it exceedingly difficult for them to make their escape, and they were all carried down into the dam of the sawmill below, a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Chambers was carried below the saw-mill and drowned. He was a blacksmith and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. Levit is so badly bruised about the head, that serious doubts are entertained as to his recovery. The damage done to property is considerable.

SOAP SUDS.—Save the suds from the sink and the laundry. If you do not want it for purposes of irrigation, let it be conveyed to manureheaps, or mixed with materials of compost. No article of a liquid nature possesses more powerful alimentary properies, and its economizing will be found a source of considerable profit to any one who will properly use it. It contains the food of plants in a state of solution, and therefore is prepared to act at once, and with energy. By mixing it with sods, chip manure, muck, refuse straw, green vegetable matter, or, indeed, any kind of decomposed rubbish, and allowing the whole to ferment slowly, a most excellent fertilizer for Indian corn may be prepared, and one that will bring forward the crop with greater vigor than almost any other article that can be named. It is also very [illegible]

Speaking of the Temperance Demonstration, which took place at Kingston, the *British Whig* says:

"On Wednesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the Grand Temperance Procession left the Temperance Hall, Princess Street, and marched, in full regalia and with banners flying, thro' the principal parts of the city; staying for a while in the City Park, where several effective speeches were made, and returning thence to the City Hall. The procession was very large and respectable, and told well for the cause, the welfare of which they were met to advance and advocate. The Odessa Band, much improved since their last visit to Kingston, had the honor of heading the procession, and very creditably did they sustain their part in the proceedings of the day. A most pleasant evening was afterwards spent at the City Hall, the attendance being exceedingly numerous, and the conversation generally a perfect triumph—a decided 'feast of reason and flow of soul.' And what was equally palatable—the refreshments were really good; which is saying a great deal. The singing of the Choral Society was one of the leading features of the entertainment, and gave all the satisfaction that could possibly be desired. Several choice pieces of music were sung, and so well that they alone were worth the price of admission. This Choral Society is a credit to Kingston. The principal speakers were the Rev. Mr. Short, Dr. Beatty, G. W. P., Chairman, and Mr. Moffat, of Newborough, Leeds.

REMARKABLE MARRIAGE.—Last week, at Preston, near Brighton, one of the most extraordinary marriages which have ever taken place was celebrated in the parish church, it being no less than that of the Dowager Countess of Effingham to Mr. Holmes, who has filled the humble position of a Scripture reader at Brighton, in connection with one of the churches at that celebrated watering-place. The bride is upward of eighty years old and the bridegroom about thirty, so that there is only a disparity in their ages of half a century! It is said that, for a long time past, the Countess has manifested great interest in the labors of the Scripture reader, and made him some valuable presents. The Countess is understood to have a princely income, worthy of her position as the daughter and the mother of a peer of the realm. The aristocratic relatives and connections of the bride are said to be terribly excited by this most unexpected and eccentric conduct of this aged and noble lady.—*British Standard.*

The House adjourned on Saturday, at nine o'clock in the morning, after an unparalleled sitting extending over upwards of forty-two hours! All the various items having been gone through, with the exception of those relating to the indemnity of members, education and a few others, the Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress.—The report was received, and leave was then given that the Committee sit again on Thursday next.—*Leader.*

Effects of Protection.

[From the Boston Daily Journal.]

The duty on iron, which is insufficient to protect the manufacturer on or near the seaboard, is ample for the interior States which have a market of their own sufficient to consume the production.—The expense of carriage, added to the duty, shuts off foreign competition, both in the raw material and the manufactures made from it, in a great measure. The statistics of Ohio for 1857 give us a case in point. That State had in 1850, 35 furnaces, which produced 52,658 tons; in 1857, 54 furnaces, which produced 105,500 tons—an increase of more than 100 per cent. in seven years. The number of persons who obtained their whole living from this production is estimated at 35,000.

The value of 105,500 tons pig iron at $30 a ton is $3,165,000, and this production of Ohio saved the export of so much gold last year; or at least of such portion of that sum as the cost would have been in England. But this is but a small part of the saving. The manufactures of iron in Ohio—protected and encouraged by the same means as the production of the raw material—amounted to $20,000,000, requiring all the rough metal produced in the State and one-third more imported from neighboring States, and saving a further export of gold to the extent of the value of these manufactures in England.

The Commissioner of Statistics estimates the consumption of four articles of farm produce, by the 35,000 persons employed in making pig iron, as follows: 32,400 brls. flour; 16,200 brls. corn meal; 864,000 bushels corn; 2,700,000 pounds bacon. Add to these the minor productions—butter, cheese, milk, vegetables, fruit, &c., and the farmers of Ohio found a market at their own doors for a million dollars worth of surplus produce in feeding a small portion of the population of the State engaged in getting iron out of their own soil to supply the wants of these very farmers.

But this is not all nor half the advantage to agriculture. The other 70,000 persons employed in making up the pig iron into all useful shapes were fed all in the same ratio, and thus the farmers found home markets for *three millions* worth of their heavy productions, which otherwise they would have been obliged to export at heavy charges, to foreign markets already over-supplied with the same articles; thus helping to reduce the value of, not only their own surplus but of all the surplus of bread and bacon of the whole country; and it is safe to say that such an additional export to glut the markets would have depressed the value of our whole export more than the whole amount realized for their surplus by the Ohio farmers at home.

But there is still another important effect to be considered. With free trade in iron there would not have been a [illegible] the State of Ohio. Something would have been done in manufacturing, doubtless, but probably not to half the extent. The effect then would have been that 70,000 persons employed in producing iron and manufacturing it, would have been employed in producing wheat, corn and bacon; that this large number of persons, instead of being profitably employed in supplying the wants of their neighbors, and taking their surplus agricultural commodities in part pay, would have been producing those same agricultural commodities—already in excess—in direct competition with their neighbors.

Thus the effect of protecting the production and manufacture of iron in Ohio is no less a protection to the leading interest of the whole country—agriculture. It not only opens a market for the farmer's surplus, at good prices, at his own door, but it staves off a competition which would be ruinous to both parties. The advantage of protection in this case and *as a general rule*, is that it enables producers and consumers *to buy cheap and sell dear.*

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

Quebec, June 28.

The Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool noon of the 16th, arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She came via the Straits of Bellisle, and reports meeting a good deal of ice.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the 12th, and the Edinburgh at Glasgow on the same day. The Niagara reached Liverpool on the 13th.

Southampton, June 13.—The New York went ashore on the Mull-of-Cantyre, in a dense fog on the night of the 13th. She is said to be breaking up.

In the Commons Lord Stanley read letters showing that the pacification of Oude was proceeding very satisfactorily, landholders and Talookdars giving in submission.—The debate was resumed on the resolution relative to the government of India. Lord Stanley moved the 5th resolution, which provides that part of the Council shall be elected by holders of India stock. Lord John Russell moved in amendment that the Council be appointed by the Queen. After a debate the amendment was rejected by a majority, and the original proposition carried.

On the 15th, in the Lords, Earl Malmesbury said he apprehended not the slightest difficulty in manning a fleet sufficient to defend the Channel, at the shortest notice. The bill abolishing the property qualification of members of Parliament had finally passed.

In the Commons, Fitzgerald explained the settlement of the Cagliari affair, and said the Sardinian representative in London had expressed satisfaction at the result.

The London Times continues its arguments in favor of acceding in regard to searching of vessels and the discontinuance of the practice.

Queen Victoria was on a visit to Warwickshire for the purpose of inaugurating a public park and museum at Birmingham.

Violent thunderstorms had prevailed in England, causing serious damage in parts.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1859. NO. CIV.

The Independent, BOOK, JOB, AND General Printing Establishment,

CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

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Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

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AGENTS for the MONTREAL Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company. Capital £200,000
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Who continue to insure Fire, Life and Marine risks in the above Companies, upon very moderate terms.
Belleville, 18th February, 1858. n1.

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Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

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HAS resumed the Practice of his profession and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
BELLEVILLE, December 27, 1859.

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These Premiums can be paid half-yearly or in quarterly instalments.
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WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

TO LET,
A COTTAGE in West Belleville. Apply to
G. E. HENDERSON.
Belleville, June 4th 1858.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Annual Division of Profits.
THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,
One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.
Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, *Agent*.
n5-tf

Ladies' School.
MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL WILL RE open after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr. Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per Quarter in advance
Belleville January 5th 1859.

MR. H. JAMES
WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.
PHRENOLOGY.
H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically, and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.
H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Stre
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.
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CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.
ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, January 29th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CANTON T STORE!
20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay "
20 catties Gunpowder "
12 catties Old Hyson "
10 catties Young Hyson "
5 chests Souchong "
3 chests Oolong "
10 chests Old Hyson "
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEASTORE.
15 bags Java Coffee,
bags LaGuayra Coffee,
5 bags Mocha "
10 bags plantation Ceylon
By JAMES LACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 boxes Montreal Soap'
30 boxes Toronto Soap,
5 boxes Castile Soap,
10 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap,
50 boxes Stearine Candles,
50 boxes Tallow do
15 Boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes sperm do.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
15 cases (green) Gin,
10 cases (red) Gin,
3 hhds Martell's Brandy
5 hhds Holland Gin,
1 hhd Old Tom,
10 casks Port Wine,
15 casks Sherry Wine,
5 cases Leslies Ginger Wine,
5 cases Leslies Stomachic bitters,
2 cases Vermouth bitters,
5 cases Schiedam Schnapps
4 cases Absinthe Suisse,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters
1 case Raspberry Vinegar,
1 hhds Scotch Whiskey,
3 cases Milk Punch,
5 cases pepper Sauce,
0 bbls bottled Ale,
10 bbls London and Dublin Porter,
15 baskets Champagne,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
50 dozen assorted Tumblers,
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Stove Brushes,
2 cases clothes Brushes
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
1 cask Batty's Pickles,
3 bags Allspice,
5 bags Pepper,
3 bbls Pot Barley,
15 bbls Oatmeal,
1 hhd. Carolina Rice,
10 bags Rice,
59 boxes M R L Raisins,
25 boxes M R do
5 drums Sultana do
25 boxes Shelled Almonds
25 do button blue,
15 do Starch.
10 do pudding Starch,
5 bales Cotton Wick,
5 bdls Twine,
30 boxes pipes,
50 Jars Coleman's Mustard
1 case Sardines,
1 case preserved lobsters
6 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar
1 box Blacklead,
50 gross Shoe-blacking.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
25 boxes Tobacco. 5s., 7s., 10s.,
20 ½ boxes Tobacco
1 case Fig Tobacco,
1 case Virginia Twist Tobacco.
JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
5 bbls ground loaf Sugar,
5 do Granulated Sugar,
20 do Crushed Loaf sugar,
15 do Y C Sugar,
10 hhds Muscovado Sugar.
5 bbls Sugar House Syrup,
5 bbls Molasses,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
Nelsons Galatine,
Russian Isinglass,
5 cases Salad Oil;
Taylors Chocolate,
French Capers,
5 doz "Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce."
Burgess Essences, Anchovies,
50 doz assorted English Sauce,
Bengal Chutnee,
Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,
At JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
100 boxes Scaled Herrings.
26 bbls. Herrings.
Whitefish and Lake Herrings.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

FOR SALE OR TO LET
THAT new, large and commodious two Story Brick building lately erected by
JAMES MEAGHER, JR.
on the Road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot. The house is finished in a superior style with every modern improvement and has good outhouses attached thereto.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Gillespie & Co,

LIFE ASSURANCE.
A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.
This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer.
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

CIRCULAR.
I TAKE great pleasure in introducing to the notice of my friends and patrons, a recent improvement in the manner of manufacturing Artificial Teeth, one which is deemed of great importance, not only by myself but by all the leading Dentists of the United States I allude to the "Vulcanized base."
This style of work has been fully tested, and will undoubtedly, be adopted for general use as that which is capable of rendering the greatest service in strength, neatness and durability.
It possesses at least two advantages over metals. There can no injurious effects arise to the patient from electrical action, which is sometimes the case, even when the plate is composed of the finest gold. Again, there is sufficient electricity to make it agreeable to the wearer. It also forms a reliable aid to mastication, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to metal plates.
G. V. N. RELYEA,
Belleville, June 22, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
IS NOW prepared to furnish Teeth in the Vulcanized Base, to all who may desire his services, at the lowest remunerating prices, and with all possible despatch.
G. V. N. RELYEA.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.
NEARLY OPPOSITE
DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
AND
GRANTS HOTEL,
FRONT STREET.
MR SHORTS
Begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that he has leased for a number of years and fitted up rooms with an excellent skylight where he is prepared to take
PICTURES
of the
"HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"
IN GREAT VARIETY,
and in the highest style of the art.
Having established himself permanently in Belleville, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his profession, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him *Persons* desiring likenesses to transmit by mail can have them taken on patent leather or rubber. Particular attention paid to taking
LIKENESSES OF THE SICK.
At no other place in Belleville can pictures be taken cheaper or better,
Instructions given in the Art.
Remember Short's new operating rooms.
21th December, 1858.

Farm for Sale.
TO be sold, the interest of Robert Francis, the younger, in the
DEAD-CREEK FARM!!
situate on the road from Trenton to the carrying place, on the side of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Murray; no better wheat-farm in the township; the crops now on the ground, 11 acres of wheat and 11 of rye, with the agricultural implements and stock.
Terms Liberal!
TITLE INDISPUTABLE!!
Application to be made to W. H. Ponton Esq., Belleville, and Alex. Macauly, Esq, Custom House, Trenton, or to Robert Francis jr.
Possession can be given at ano time.
Township a Murray, Dec, 6, 1858.

Salt! Salt! Salt!
THE undersigned is now receiving Ex Schooner Bay Queen, from Montreal
LARGE QUANTITY OF
VERY SUPERIOR
COARSE SALT,
which he will sell unusually low to Pork packers, and Farmers wishing to use it on their Hay or for Salting cattle.
B. F. DAVY,
Belleville June 15th 1858.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has presented his regiment (Royal Canadians) with a stand of colors. The youthful officer made a speech to "his men.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A private letter from Jacksonville, Florida, states that a bark left there a few weeks ago for Africa, to take in a cargo of negroes for that State and Georgia, and that a brig left port the previous day to meet the vessel, and transport the cargo at sea.—The letter states that it is firmly believed, at Jacksonville, that the slave trade has been re-opened.

A number of gentlemen in Washington, including many of the most eminent statesmen of the United States, have invited Lord and Lady Napier to accept of a public ball in their honor previous to their departure. The invitation has been accepted for the 17th inst.

A New York paper says that the Postmaster General has sent to Congress his estimate of receipts for the next fiscal year, amounting to seven and a half millions. Estimated expenditures, seventeen and a half millions; deficiency for the next year, ten millions in this one department.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On Saturday evening, the National Telegraph Line worked in an unbroken circuit from New York to Leavenworth, Kansas, and subsequently to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Messages were sent and received with the same promptness with which they could have been sent fifty miles.—The distance by the wires to Leavenworth is nearly 2,000 miles. Dispatches were also dropped at all the principal cities on the route.

On Sunday last, says the Montreal Gazette, Father Chiniquy was denounced from the pulpits of the Roman Catholic Churches of this city. We understand that the different congregations were told that he was an apostate priest, and that if any of the members of the congregations spoke to him, or attended his lectures, they would be interdicted from receiving the rights of the Church.

CATTLE KILLED BY EATING SORGHUM.—The Independence (Iowa) Guardian gives an account of the destruction of seven head of cattle from eating the refuse Chinese sugar cane, after it had been compressed in the mill. The outer coating of the stalk is of a very vitreous character; when thus broken up and taken into the stomach, it operates like broken glass, cutting, and in some cases penetrating entirely through the coats of that organ, producing a violent inflammation. A post-mortem examination in this case revealed this as the cause of death. This important fact should be made known to every farmer, as it may be the means of preventing a serious destruction of their stock.

IMPORTING FLOUR FROM LIVERPOOL.—John Young, Esq., of Montreal, has purchased at Liverpool, 10,000 bls superfine flour at fifteen shillings per bbl, to be shipped to Quebec at 1s 3d freight, so that it will be put down at Quebec at a cost of only about $3,90 per bbl, exclusive of insurance. The above shipment is thought to be Oswego flour, which will thus have made two voyages across the Atlantic. Dealers could, at present prices, import flour from Liverpool to New York at a fair profit, and even to Detroit.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—The Sioux City *Register*, just received, notices the arrival there of Major Culbertson, direct from the head waters of the Missouri River. He reports the discovery of new gold diggings on the divide between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, in the neighborhood of Stevens Pass. The gold obtained from these diggings is inferior in quality, being worth only about $14 or $15 per ounce, but it is said to exist in great quantities. Major Culbertson brought down about $1,300 worth in lumps nearly the size of a grain of corn He says these mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats! He also says the head waters of the above named rivers are so near together, that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and half an hour afterwards from the Columbia River, on the the Pacific slope.

ANOTHER "BRITISH OUTRAGE."—The Yankee papers are again growing indignant over another British "out rage." A Captain of an English war-vessel, cruising on the African coast in serch of Slavers, encountered a suspicious looking craft, which on being hailed hoisted the Yankee flag. Not satisfied with the display of a mere peace of bunting, the "Britisher" lowered his boats to board the doubtful ship, which the skippers perceiving, he at once threw over his flags and the ships books and papers. Thus assured of the illegality of the pursuits of the stranger, the English officer at once treated her as a prize, took the crew prisoners, and the capture no being worth the trouble of bringing into port, set her on fire, and thus destroyed her. This is the latest "outrage" complained of,

The Independent,

SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

Devoted to Agriculture, Politic LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY, COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion.......2 6
Each subsequent insertion............0 7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion.........3 4
Each subsequent insertion..........0 1
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion.0 4
Each subsequent insertion per lin..... 0 1
A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.
All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Remark:—PAYMENTS made on subscription of the INDEPENDENT within three months from date of subscribing will be considered in advance.

W. B. Astor, Esq., New York, paid his tax bill lately to the Recorder of that city, amounting to $85,000.

The press in Canada number 20 daily newspapers, 156 weekly, 33 tri-weekly and semi-weekly, making a total 209 public journals.

An Eloquent Speech.

The following plea of a spread-eagle lawyer needs no comment:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The Scriptures saith, 'Thou shalt not kill!" Now, if you hang my client you transgress th command as slick as grease, and as plum as a goose egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen or an humble individual like my client having killed a man, but is that any reason why you should do so? No such thing. gentlemen: you may bring the prisoner in guilty; the hangman may do his duty but that will not exonerate you! No such thing. In that case you will be all murderers. Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped upon his brow to-day? Who freeman—who in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word, not one of you has a bowie knife or a pistol in his pocket. No, gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with perfumes of Cigar cases and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience, but hang my unfortunate client, and the scaly alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles animal viscera, until the spinal vertebra of your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair. Gentlemen, beware of committing! Beware, I say, of meddling with the eternal prerogative! Gentlemen, I adjure you, by the manumitted ghosts of temporal society to do no murder.

"I adjure you by the name of woman, the mainspring of the ticking timepiece of time's theoretical transmigration, to do no murder. I adjure you for the love you have for the esculent and condimental gusto of our native pumpkin, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the stars set in the flying ensign of your emancipated country! I adjure you, by the American eagle, that whipped the universal gamecock of creation, and now sits roosting on the magnetic telegraph of time's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder. And lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear store made coats—if you expect free dogs not to bark at you—if you ever expect to wear boots made of the free hide of the Rocky Mountain buffalo—and to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but a set of sneaking, loafing, rascally, cut throated, braided, small ends of humanity, whittled down to instinctibility, acquit my client and save your country."

The prisoner was acquitted.

Theodore Parker, of Washington, tells the following anecdote, related to him by an old soldier, who vouched for the truth.

At Cambridge General Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries.—So one night when the pass word was 'Cambridge,' he went outside the camp; put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel.

'Who goes there?' cried the sentinel

'A friend,' replied Washington.

'Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign,' said the colored man.

Washington came up and said 'Roxbury.'

'No sar!' was the response.

'Medford,' said Washington.

'No, sar!' returned the colored soldier,

'Charlestown,' said Washington.—The colored man immediately exclaimed,

'I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say 'Cambridge.'

Washington said 'Cambridge.' and went by, and the next day the colored man was relieved of all further necessities for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

A DUTCHMAN being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy, but added, "I dush petter as dat—I drinks de prandy, and den I rubs my leg mit de pottle."

THE following conversation was overheard among "the volunteers of the Rio Grande." Scene, night. Two volunteers wrapped in blankets, and half buried in the mud.

Volunteer 1st.—"Jim, how came you to volunteer?"

Volunteer 2nd.—"Why, Bob, you see I have no wife to care a red cent for me, and so I volunteered; and besides *I like war!* Now tell me how you came here?"

Volunteer 1st.—"Why the fact is you know I—I—I have got a wife, and so I came out here because *I like peace!*"—Hereupon both volunteers turned over in their blankets, got a new plastering of mud, and went to sleep.

NEW TIME TABLE

—o—

On and after Monday the 24th January, inst., the Trains will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail,	4:30, A. M.
Day Express,	5:05, P. M.
Way Freight,	7:40, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail,	11:30, P. M.
Day Express,	1:06, P. M.
Way Frieght,	8:30, P. M.

☞ These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time

Note.– All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Terms of Subscription.

Semi-Weekly "Independent," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one address $2 per annum.

Weekly "Independent," is published every Saturday, and contains Seventeen columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for Ten Copies, and Ten dollars will pay for Thirteen Copies. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

The Independent.

Wednesday, February 16, 1859.

Toronto Correspondence.

Toronto, Feb. 11, 1859.

The vote was taken this morning at half-past one upon the amendment proposed by M. Sicotte, which was to defeat the Government, and admit himself and friends to power, and disposed of 64 to 59, the particulars of which vote you have no doubt before you, and your readers before this. Before this vote was taken, George Brown made a long speech, of which many strange tales are told, for it was a most extraordinary speech; he apologized for his past misconduct, begged he might be forgiven for his frequent attacks upon those who were his colleagues, and upon their religious opinions. It seldom falls to the lot of any public man to eat more dirt than Mr. Brown swallowed when he made his speech. He unsayed all the charges he had for years brought against his opponents, for he as much as acknowledged that he had been wrong, and of course the only deduction is, that his opponents whom he assailed for the opinions he then uttered and entertained, and for which he now craves pardon, that he was wrong and they were right, and he gives in to the fact, that they, his opponents, have had justice and right upon their side all the time. Among the strange stories told of Brown's speech the following is given, as having passed between a handsome, good looking, and rather soft-pated old lady of the Upper House, and Mr. Brown's Lower Canada friend, the eloquent Mr. Dorion, and I give it for your information.

Old Lady.—What a splendid effort Mr. Brown's speech was.

Mr. D.—Indeed!

Old Lady.—I think it was the best speech I ever heard from him.

Mr. D.—Do you say so?

Old Lady.—Yes. But were you not in the house?

Mr. D.—O Yes.

Old Lady.—Do you not think it was a great effort?

Mr. D.—I was not listening to it.

And I believe this conversation on table certainly gives a just estimate of George Brown's *great* speech.

Mr. Galt made a most excellent speech upon the general affairs of the Province, and when he touched upon the finances, he did not fail to show the great ignorance of the Ex-Inspector General in matters of finance and figures: and day after day convinces the members of the House that George Brown is—nothing.

Among those who voted against the Queen's award, I must give you the name of the member for South Hastings, Mr. Wallbridge. The motion of Mr. Hogan's which he seconded, pledged itself to the Queen's award, and as soon as that is disposed of, and mark, instead of sustaining the paragraph in the original address, he votes for M. Sicotte's motion, which was to supercede the Queen's award, and which he endeavored to set aside; and for why, because it is said he would do anything to upset the present Ministry. I do not know the composition of the gentleman's constituency, but a more disloyal and dishonest vote was not given by any member of the House upon this occasion. Because he first shows that he concurs in that award, but would gainsay it and insult the Royal personage who made it, for low, party and dishonest intrigue. But so he voted, and so he will have to account for it when the day of reckoning comes between him and his constituents. It is said of him, when he came up here to attend this session, he was heard to say that he would support the Address; but he soon faltered, and was drawn off by men known to be disloyal and dishonest, and lent himself to offer an insult not only to the Queen, but to the constituency he misrepresents, if that constituency is, as I have heard, a loyal, and honor-loving constituency.

No sooner was this amendment of M. Sicotte's defeated, than up rose Mr. McDougall, one of the Sub-Editors of the *Globe*, and moved another amendment, to the effect that the Seat of Government should move to Ottawa as soon as the buildings were ready, meaning to supercede the faith pledged, that it should go to Quebec. Upon this a great debate ensued, which after sundry small speakers, brought up the Hon. John A. McDonald, who rose to address the House at ten at night; and a most excellent speech was delivered. He bro't unquestionable proof that the compact was complete that the Government should be removed to Quebec, and quoted and read the speeches and compromise at the moment, and I am sure, much as I questioned the propriety of going to Quebec, I with many others, who were listening to the Hon. Mr. McDonald, became converts to the opinion, that to proceed to Quebec, was, and is a part of the compact.

Q.

Toronto, 14th Feb., 1859.

There have been several speeches today on the address, with amendments, and the House is now discussing one proposed by Mr. Dorion, to go to Montreal; but the general impression is, all the amendments will share the same fate; they will be defeated. I will let you know the result of all the movements up to last Friday night inclusive. Not only were the galleries full, but the passages and lobbies were also crowded. The vote on Mr. Sicotte's amendment appears to have settled public opinion, and consequently the attendance at the House is not so dense. The idea of a dissolution has passed away, and people begin to see that they have become excited for no good purpose; all are willing to concede that George Brown is now more than ever a "Government impossibility."

On Saturday I heard some of the lawyers say, that judgment was to be given in the case of the Crown against Mercer. I went there. I heard two judgments of the Court, and I am sure every one who heard the judgments given could only say, how fortunate the country was in having such pains-taking, honorable and able men on the Bench. Judgment was given for the Crown, and Mercer is deprived of office. Everyone appears to sympathize with him, Judges, Bar, and every one in his own County. I am told that Mr. Foley, who was the chief man against him in the Assembly, feels it very much; and as the whole County is in favor of his restoration, it is said a Bill is to be brought in to declare that notwithstanding this case, that Mercer should not be incapable of holding office. This investigation has resulted in showing that the Government had no knowledge of the bargain, and has also shown that Mercer would not have acted as he did, had he not received the advice and opinion of Dr. Connor. The Doctor must certainly feel his position. Had he, when Foley made the charge, stood up in his seat and defended his client for what he had done under his advice and opinion, the probability is the matter would never have become serious; but poor Mercer was sacrificed to the party spirit which burns so strongly in the breast of the worthy Doctor.

I do not think the decorum of our Courts is increasing. At one time, I remember, none would be admitted to the seats for the Bar, unless dressed in a manner recognized by the Court. Law students would appear in black, if they had to attend to give their masters assistance. But I saw one person who I do not know, with a red beard, or half red, not looking any too cleanly in his habiliments, seated by the side of a Belleville lawyer. I expected every minute to hear a Judge call attention to the intruder, but the gentleman had to thank the kindly feeling of the Bench for having been spared a well merited rebuke. It did appear to me, that it was done for a piece of assurance and insolence, to show that he was as good as the rest; or under the hope that he would be made a mark, and thus ride into notoriety. I do hope he will learn better for the future, and remember if he intends to follow an honorable calling, it will be best followed out by his appearing as a gentleman, if he cannot feel like one.

Q.

☞ M. Cauchon, in a letter to the *Journal de Quebec*, expresses the opinion that when the present Ministry goes out, M. Sicotte will come in, to the exclusion of the Clear Grits and their leader. This must be peculiarly consoling to the latter.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Turner, Stove Merchant. Mr. Turner keeps an excellent stock, and sells cheap. He keeps none but first-class workmen, and guarantees every satisfaction. Give him a call.

MR. WALLBRIDGE.

Our Toronto correspondent refers to the vote given by Mr. Wallbridge, on the Seat of Government question, and very justly pronounces it the "most disloyal and dishonest vote given by any member of the House on this occasion." What will the Electors of South Hastings think of their Representative, who seconded the motion of Mr. Hogan, affirming the Queen's decision, but asking for delay in the construction of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and only a few hours after voted to annul that decision! Language fails to express our contempt of such detestable conduct, such gross inconsistency, such contemptible time-serving and trickery. We venture to say, that in the whole annals of Parliamentary legislation in Canada, it would be difficult to find a parallel to this case. But as an old elector of South Hastings said to us the other day, "nothing better could be expected of him—it is characteristic of the man—his whole Parliamentary course has been a great failure—it has been characterised by the grossest inconsistency and recreancy to principle from first to last."

Mr. Wallbridge's political doom is sealed. He long since lost the confidence of the Moderate Conservatives, who supported him at the last election, expecting he would act with the Ministerial party. He has lost the confidence of a large number of his Clear Grit friends, and his recent disgraceful and dishonorable votes on the Seat of Government question will, we doubt not, consign him forever to political exile. When the day of reckoning comes, if he should have the presumption to appear before the electors of South Hastings for re-election, we have no doubt he would be rejected by a much larger majority than that by which he was first elected.

PARLIAMENTARY.

After a period of a little over two weeks, Parliament has at length got through with the Address, and it was presented to His Excellency yesterday afternoon in the same shape in which it was introduced by Ministers. All the amendments have been lost, some by large and others by narrow majorities, and the last paragraph was passed yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The third paragraph, by which the House bound itself to go permanently to Ottawa and temporarily to Quebec, was carried on the following division. For details of Parliamentary news we refer the reader to the letters of our Toronto correspondent.

Yeas.—Messrs. Alleyn, Archambeault, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, Burton, Campbell, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cimon, Cook Countlee, Daoust, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne Dunkin, Fellowes, Ferguson, Ferres, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Gowan, Heath, Holmes, Labelle, Lacoste, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McCann, A. P. McDonald, Meagher, Morin, Morrison, Ouimet, Panet, Papineau, Playfair, Pope, Price, Roblin, Rose, Richard, W. Scott, William Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Talbot Tasse, Terrill, Tett, Turcotte, Webb, Whitney.—59.

Nays.—Messrs. Aikins, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cauchon, Chapais Clark, Connor, Dessaulniers, Dorion Drummond, Foley, Fortier, Gaudet, Harcourt, Harwood, Hebert, Hogan, Jobin-Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, Loranger, John. S McDonald, Mattice, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mywat, Munro, Notman, Walker, Powell, Robinson, Ross, Sicotte, Somerville Starnet, Stirton, Tasse, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Wright.—47.

FIRE.—LOSS $1,000.

On Sunday evening last, just after Divine service had commenced in the various Churches, a fire broke out in the Stone Stables connected with the Empire Hotel, on Bridge Street, which resulted in their entire destruction, together with the adjoining sheds, and about 14 cords of wood. A quantity of hay and oats were also destroyed. There was considerable wind at the time, and had the fire not been confined by stone walls, a much larger amount of property would have been destroyed. The residence of Mr. Bogart on Pinnacle Street, was in imminent danger, and the furniture which was removed was considerably damaged.

The buildings burned were owned by Mr. Bogart, and used by Mr. Scovill, of the Empire House. Loss about $1,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

The Seminary.—During the past week parties have been canvassing the Town for aid to the Belleville Seminary, and we are glad to learn that the result, so far, is highly gratifying. The sum collected is, we are informed, a trifle over $550. We hope when the canvass is complete, we shall be able to report an amount at least double to what has already been raised.

☞ Captain Archibald Ponton, has been gazetted as acting Adjutant of the First Volunteer Rifle Company of Belleville.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The Inspector General, in the speech on Thursday evening, reviewed at considerable length the past and present of the country, and gave an indication of the policy of the Government. He showed that the taxation, so far from being increased, had been materially lessened, that instead of our taxes being raised from 12 to 20 per cent., as stated by the Opposition, they were in reality reduced from 14 to 10 per cent. The depression of trade had passed its lowest point, in the first half of last year; and the first month of the present year promises well for the trade and revenue of 1859. The total value of the goods imported in 1858 was $29,098,527, against $37,530,576 in 1857; the duties for 1857 reached $3,925 071, against $3,381,380 in 1858. The revenue, during the last six months of 1858, showed an increase of $99,093, as compared with the corresponding period of 1857; part of which was due to the augmentation of the tariff. In the first month of this year the revenue was nearly double that of the same month last year. The Government had taken every possible means to reduce the expenditure. No fresh appointments had been made in any of the departments, and all public works in progress, as far as was expedient, had been stayed. It was intended to reduce the expenses of the Militia Service, and by carefully husbanding the resources generally, the Inspector General hoped to avoid any further increase of the public debt. Respecting the tariff it was the intention to reduce gradually the duties on tea and sugar, and other articles not produced in Canada; and to increase the taxes on articles which the Province can supply for itself

The Insane.—We observe by a letter in the *Leader* from Dr. Workman of the Lunatic Asylum to the Police Magistrate of Toronto, that in the portion of the building designed for the accommodation of 264 lunatics, there are no less than 406. Altogether there are 478 lunatics in the Asylum, and there are 120 in the country for whose admission application has already been made. The jails of the country, says the Dr., are tenanted by a multitude of similar dangerous maniacs, and what is to be done God alone knows. It has been evident for some time past that the accommodations for this class of unfortunates are far from being sufficient, and a good deal has been said in Parliament and out of Parliament, about providing further accommodations. It is high time some action was taken, and we hope before the present Session is over that something practical will be done to provide proper accommodations and medical attendance for this class of sufferers The evil has reached a crisis, and demands prompt action at the hands of the authorities.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday evening, in pursuance of a call from the Mayor, to take into consideration the By-Law on Taverns, introduced by Councillor Henderson. It was not until an hour after the usual time of meeting that a sufficient number of members were present to form a quorum. When the Council commenced business there were present His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Hope, Clarke, Coleman, Patterson, Henderson, and McArthur. About an hour after, Mr. Corby took his seat.

The following Report of the Committee on Poor, on motion of Dr. Hope, was read:

To His Worship the Mayor, and Council of the Town of Belleville:

The Central Committee appointed at a recent public meeting for the purpose of raising and appropriating subscriptions for the benefit of the indigent of the Town of Belleville, beg leave respectfully, with the view of obtaining further aid, to report to your Worship, and Council, the progress already made in attending to the wants of the destitute. The first step taken by the Committee, after it had ascertained the probable extent of the destitution to be met, was to secure the co-operation of a number of Ladies, by whose prompt and zealous exertions in appealing to the benevolent for contributions, the sum of $330, 17 cords of fire-wood besides a quantity of superfluous apparel, were placed at its disposal. To guard against imposition, and for other good reasons, the Committee next applied to another class of Ladies, whose valuable services were most readily and cheerfully given, and by whom the applicants for relief were again visited, and the committee advised regarding the amount of aid, and the manner in which the respective cases should be relieved. The limitation of its resources has prevented the Committee from extending relief to any except the most urgent cases and to these only at the rate of from 50 cents to $1 per week. The number of cases on the Books of the Committee at present obtaining relief are 48, although from want of funds, and other causes, applicants for aid are daily refused. Of the amount raised by subscription, $272, all the fire-wood and spare raiment furnished, have been expended, and there remains on hand to meet future exigencies only $58. The dreary aspect of the future clearly indicates that this Committee, alike from motives of benevolence and duty, is warranted in bringing under your notice, and pressing upon your consideration, the great necessity which exists for making further provision for the relief of the poor of this Town, who suffer from cold and hunger, and who are unable to help themselves. As individual liberality, which in this crisis has been generous, is considered exhausted; and as there appears to be a general desire and expectation on the part of the public that the Council will meet the emergency by a grant of money, or otherwise, proportionate to the distress still demanding assistance; this Committee can only express the strong hope which it entertains that such expectation will not be disappointed.

In thus soliciting the benevolent action of your Worship and the Council in behalf of the Poor, this Committee would be utterly wanting in duty to your honorable body, as well as to themselves and the community at large, were they to fail in bringing prominently and specially under your notice the obvious and undoubted source of probably eight-tenths of the frightful poverty and distress—not to mention vice and crime, the usual concomitants—which exist in our midst.

The cause of the most of the evils referred to is, directly or indirectly,—strong drink. In urging upon the attention of your Worship and Council, in the most earnest manner, the prevailing evil of drunkenness, this Committee must not be understood as advocating any particular views, peculiar to what are technically called "Temperance Societies," because such is not the fact. This Committee have in view merely to entreat your honorable body to deliberate on facts obvious and notorious, vitally affecting the well being of society, and causing beyond all question a very large proportion of the misery this Committee are now grappling with, and on account of which they are obliged to solicit further aid The investigation of the various cases of penury brought under the notice of this Committee, but too well establishes the fact that strong drink, in its immediate or more remote consequences, has an intimate and baneful connexion with nearly every one of them. If the Provincial laws now in force, regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors, were faithfully and judiciously carried out and acted upon, this Committee believes that a vast amount of present and future misery would be prevented.—But it will not be disputed that the laws in this regard are kept very much in abeyance. It is within the observation of every person, that within the limits of the Town of Belleville nearly every petty Grocery that can afford to place two tobacco pipes across each other in the window, sell whiskey, generally without a license; and the extension of the shop license indiscriminately appears to be an almost unmitigated evil When it is considered that the article of drink is so low priced, and the facilities for obtaining it so great, it cannot be a matter of surprise that reflecting people should view the temptation thus permitted to stand in the path of the ignorant or thoughtless poor, as something very much like an encouragement to dissipation. This Committee can entertain no doubt that so soon as the matter is fairly brought under the cognizance of your honorable body, some means will be devised forthwith to abate the nuisance referred to, and that those illicit nurseries of poverty, misery and crime, will speedily be suppressed. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. MEUDELL, *Chairman.*
JAMES MEAGHER, Jr., *Secretary.*

After the reading of the Report, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the proposed By-Law. Mr. Coleman in the Chair.

Several clauses, to the number of ten, were severally discussed, and adopted with some slight amendments. As it is possible these may yet be amended when the By-Law as a whole comes before the Council, and when passed, published for the information of the inhabitants, we deem it unnecessary to reproduce them here.

It was gratifying to observe that nearly all the members present were anxious to have some more stringent and effective measure than now exists, for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

Dr. Hope took strong ground in favor of the total suppression of the traffic, as the only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, but as such a measure was impracticable under existing circumstances, the next best thing would be to pass a stringent license law, limiting the number of taverns, giving no one a license who was not moral and respectable, and had ample accommodation for the traveling public, and attaching severe penalties for violation of the law. He expressed himself strongly against unlicensed houses, to which could be traced a very large proportion of the destitution, debauchery, and crime which prevailed, and urged upon the Council the absolute necessity for the adoption of some more efficient means to suppress these houses of infamy. He deeply regretted that owing to a provision in the Imperial Statute, Municipalities had not the power to prevent shop-keepers from selling by the quart, for he was satisfied that a great deal of drunkenness, demoralization, and pauperism, originated here.

The Mayor concurred with Dr. Hope in much that he had said, but more particularly with respect to unlicensed houses, and shops where liquors were sold by the quart. Until a day or two ago he was under the impression that Municipalities had the power to prevent shop-keepers from selling in less quantities than one gallon, and he was exceedingly sorry to learn that they did not possess this power, for in his opinion, more liquor was sold in small quantities at shops, than by all the taverns, licensed and unlicensed. He found fault with Councillors for dereliction of duty. During the three years he had occupied the office of Mayor, no Councillor ever made a complaint to him of the infraction of the existing license law, though several were cognizant of such violations. If the majesty of the law is to be respected and vindicated, those who made the law should be foremost in aiding in its enforcement.

Mr. Corby was very much surprised that an attempt should be made to thrust down our throats the temperance doctrines introduced into this By-Law. He took his glass when he wanted it, and thought that those who drank in moderation set a better example than those who did not drink any. It would be a gross act of injustice and tyranny to pass such a measure, and even if it should become law, it would be impossible to carry it out. As a town we were not more immoral than other localities. He was not in favor of the new-fangled notions promulgated here.

After a few remarks from the Mayor and others, expressing regret that there was such a small attendance of the Council, and wishing each member to have an opportunity of expressing his views upon the measure before final action was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Council adjourned to meet this, Wednesday, evening.

☞ The crisis in Hayti has eventuated in the abdication of the black Emperor Soulouque, and the proclamation of the Republic. General Geffrard had been declared President of the Republic.—The Ex-Emperor had taken refuge in Kingston, claiming British protection.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

☞ The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, including the Library and laboratory, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. This was the oldest institute in the country. Loss about $60,000.

☞ The Freight Warehouse of the Great Western Railway, at Preston, was consumed by fire last week. A quantity of goods, the books belonging to the Customs Department, and a car, partially loaded with goods were destroyed.

☞ New Gold diggings have been discovered near the head waters of the Missouri, in the neighborhood of Stephens Pass. The ore is said to be very plentiful, but of inferior quality. The mines can very nearly be reached by Steamboat navigation.

☞ The Dublin Nation, states that William Smith O'Brien, is about to visit the United States, and that he will sail from Galway in a short time. Mr. O'Brein proposes to travel through the Union.

☞ Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received A rich quartz vein has been discovered at Relston's Fork, 12 miles from Auria, and shot gold abounds in several localities.

☞ Mr. Prescott's mother once showed his room to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and said to him, "This is where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never in a single instance groped my way across the apartment to take my place at his side that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer. Not in a single instance. As if we were the patients and it was his to comfort us." No word of complaint throughout all that dismal period, no sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrepining will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative example.

☞ An important announcement made by the Inspector General will be highly gratifying to the public, and especially to the mercantile community. Mr. Galt stated that the government had reason to infer that the exclusive right of trade enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their extensive territories would be abrogated by the Home Government, on the 1st of June next. This important step in the promotion of the final settlement of the question will also be received with pleasure, not only as a proof that the Imperial authorities are fully alive to the interests of Canada, but that our government have not failed to do their duty in urging on this important matter.

☞ An image of the Virgin Mary, in the parish church of St Hyacinthe, was recently robbed, n open day, of the crown of gold, set with precious stones with which it was decorated. Notice was received in a fortnight after the robbery, that the crown would be found, at 10 on a certain morning, on the side walk of the Bishop's Palace; and this proved to be the case, though the half relenting thief had paid himself for his trouble by keeping three of the precious stones.

☞ The Overland Mail arrived at St. Louis, on Monday the 14th inst, with dates from San Francisco to the 21st January. News not of much importance. Col. Hoffman's escort of dragoons, under Lieut. Chapman, had been attacked by the Mohawk Indians near Beal's crossing of the Colonde, but were beaten off with the loss of ten killed. The Mohawks have united with the Pintos and other tribes, and declare that no military posts shall be established in their country.

☞ A Quebec paper, in announcing that certain religious incorporation bills will be presented to Parliament during the present session, calls upon Catholic members to be on their guard against the introduction of clauses which would prevent these corporations from holding and disposing of real estate, as they please.—The writer adds, "it would be too absurd to restrain the liberty of acquiring wealth "and the means of employing it, at a time "when it is thought right to do anything "Full liberty is given to the usurer to "ruin the unfortunate, and it is desired to "cramp the energies of those whose only "object is to alleviate suffering and to "spread instruction united into moral education." This writer observes that the restrictive clauses which, contrary to the prevalent opinion of Upper Canada, he thinks injurious, are generally introduced in committee of the whole; and asks the Catholic members to oppose all such amendments. How will the two-Day's Government agree on this question.

Arrest of a Robber.—Some few days ago Mrs. Kane had a boarder at her house on Ontario street of the name of Thomas Conckley, alias Thomas Nolan. He robbed her of her cash box containing six or eight dollars in silver, a prayer book, silver guard broach and pin. The police on being informed of the matter made diligent search for the man, but were unable to discover his whereabouts until yesterday. R. Chanonhouse, Esq., Chief of Police, yesterday received information from Belleville to the effect that the man had been arrested and was loged in Belleville gaol. It would appear that the robber in effecting his escape evaded the city police by making his way on the railway track to Ernestown, and from Ernestown he proceeded to Tyendinaga. At Tyendinaga he got in company with a young man, a drover, whom he robbed of $65. Upon this charge he was arrested, the money being found upon him, together with the stolen property from Kingston, and he now awaits his trial.—*Kingston Whig.*

Our Iron Bridge.

The County Council of the County of Hastings having taken the initiative in the construction of Iron Bridges for common road purposes, and as the one now in course of construction over the River Moira in this town, is the first that has been designed in Canada for such purposes a brief account of the work may prove interesting to our readers, and the country generally, as we expect ere long to see iron supercede the use of wood in all such structures.

Being fully impressed with the necessity of having a permanent bridge over this site, the Council gave instructions to Robert L. Innes, Esq., Civil Engineer, to prepare plans for both a wooden and Iron Bridge, together with specifications and estimates. These were made and the wooden structure upon the arched truss plan was estimated to cost £800 while that of the wrought iron girders £1,500 On tenders being received the contract was given to Geo. Neilson Esq., Contractor of this town, who lost no time in procuring from England the necessary boiler plate, and angle, and T. Iron, and then to employ Mr. Fleek, long and favorably known in Montreal to make the rivets, punch the plates, and put together the work, which he did in lengths of twenty-one feet, at his establishment in Montreal, and sent them to this place, by the Grand Trunk Railway. We should rather have seen this work done by our own mechanics, but this wish detracts nothing from Mr. Fleek's share in being connected with the construction of the first work of the kind, designed as it was by a Canadian Engineer, erected by a Canadian contractor, and the work performed by a Canadian mechanic.

The length of the bridge between abutments is 252 feet, divided into spans of 80 feet each the width of the piers on top is six feet each. The superstructure consists of two longitudinal Boiler Plated Girders, the depth of each being 3 feet 3¼ inches, placed 14 feet apart; on the top flang, (which is one foot nine inches wide,) is placed at intervals of six feet, timbers of 12 inches square, firmly bolted to receive the joist, upon which the flooring plank is laid, and which is of pine, three inches thick. The number of rivets in the structure is 16,000 and the total weight of iron used, is 39 tons. These girders are calculated to bear a weight of 60 tons. The whole has a light and novel appearance. Should this plan prove to answer the purposes, of which the Engineer is positive, we may expect to see other municipalities adopting the plan, as being both economical and durable, particularly as it has been demonstrated that the cost of such bridges is so small, and the material and workmanship being procured at home, nothing having to be imported but the plate.

The Engineer having determined to try its strength, sent teams with heavy loads of green wood trotting over it, backwards and forwards, and the oscillation was so slight as to be hardly discernible thus giving evidence of the feasability of his plan, and strength and solidity of the work.—*Intelligencer.*

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, $1,40 a $1,50; Oats, 55 cts; Peas, 65 a 70 cts; Flour, $7,00 a $7,50 Beef, $2,50 a $4,50; Pork, $5,00 a $6,00; Potatoes, 50 a 55 cts; Butter, 20 a 00 cts; Mutton, per lb, 4 a 5 cts. Eggs, 15 a 17 cts; Cheese, 10 cts; Lard, 12½ cts; Fowls, per pair, 25 a [illegible]; Geese, 35 a 40 cts; Turkeys, 70 a 70 cts; Wood, per cord, $1,50 a $2,00.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing he publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the ormer direction, they are held responsible.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2 BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL, 2, 1859. NO. 13.

The Independent,
SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY, COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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Six lines and under first insertion,......	2	6
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A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their discontinuance.

Business Directory

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

Ross & Bell,
BARRISTERS, &c &c., Office Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Front Street, BELLEVILLE, C. W. nl.
JOHN BELL.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Wilson's Saloon,
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. nl.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHant, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

Charles Brick,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. nl

R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. nl.

J. A. Phippen,
SOAP & CANDLE Manufacturer, Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. nl.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins'
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

Arch. Dunlop,
LAND and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, Belleville, C. W.

P. O'Shee.

HORSE FARRIER, Office opposite Papineau's Hotel, front Street, Belleville. All communications either by mail or telegraph strictly attended to.

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c, &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c.. &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's ook Store, Front Street. Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,
ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings, Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

Jonathan Sisson.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
OFFICE,—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, Hardware Store.......BELLEVILLE, C.W. 30-ly.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Dr Holden's Drug Store, Front Street, Belleville.

F. W. Alport,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Agent OFFICE over Mr Lewis' Hardware Store Front St., Belleville.

Short & Smith.
PHOTOGRAPHER, and AMBROTYPIST. Rooms, opposite Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Mr. Grant's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

Dr Walton,
HAS resumed the Practice of his profession and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
BELLEVILLE, December 27, 1859.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo skins, Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes, &c.
☞ Orders Punctually attended to.
☞ New York prices for Raw Furs.

Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Accoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence: Tweed, Hungerford. 1ly.

Curry & M'Candlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins' Marble Buildings Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.
AGENTS FOR THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia.
B. S. CURRY, R. D. M'CANDLISH

Business Directory.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood. SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c.w.

CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.
ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, January 29th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
OFFICE, Merchant's Exchange.

WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.,—*Chairman*,
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.
JOHN THOMAS, *Agent.*
Belleville, 20th February, 1858. 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. La Rocque, Esq. | Theodore Hart, Esq.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entituled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies," the co-partnerhip between the undersigned as Attornies-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr Ponton.
The business will be conducted by Mr Bell, under the style heretoforeused of Ross & Bell,
JOHN BELL.
W. H. PONTON.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD,
ABSALOM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL, Secretary.
DANIEL MCMULLEN, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings. 1-tf

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.
WAMTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞ Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLE

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, AGENT,
Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858.
Apply at this office.

IMMIGRATION!

Henry Chapman & Co's
PREPAID PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER
LABEL & SEARLE'S
FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL,
To Quebec, New York & Boston,
Rates and every information will be furnished on application to
JAS. BLACKLOCK, AGENT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, $1,000,000.

Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effect ed prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests ... are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, *Agent.*
n5-tf

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL W open after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per Quarter in advance.
Belleville January 5th 1859.

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.
H JAMeS,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOG
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Sistr
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

B. S. CURRY,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

ROSS & BELL,	JOHN O'HARE, *Clerk of the Peace*
WM. H. PONTON,	A. R. DOUGALL,
L.& A.H. WALLBRIDGE	C. L. COLEMAN,
G.E. HENDERSON,	A. PONTON,
R. P. JELLET,	Q. MACNIDER,
JAMES FRASER, JR.	

L. H. HENDERSON.

Belleville Seminary,

THE Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on
Wednesday the 27th of April,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
and continue fourteen weeks.
A. CARMAN, *Principal.*
Belleville Seminary, March 29th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
CANTON T STORE!

20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay "
20 catties Gunpowder "
12 catties Old Hyson "
10 catties Young Hyson "
5 chests Souchong "
3 chests Oolong "
10 chests Old Hyson "
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEASTORE.
15 bags Java Coffee,
bags LaGuayra Coffee,
5 bags Mocha "
10 bags plantation Ceylon
By JAMES ACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 boxes Montreal Soap
30 boxes Toronto Soap,
5 boxes Castile Soap,
10 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap,
50 boxes Stearine Candles,
50 boxes Tallow do
15 Boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes sperm do.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
15 cases (green) Gin,
10 cases (red) Gin,
8 hhds Martell's Brandy
5 hhds Holland Gin,
1 hhd Old Tom,
10 casks Port Wine,
15 casks Sherry Wine,
5 cases Leslies Ginger Wine,
5 cases Leslies Stomachic bitters,
2 cases Vermouth bitters,
5 cases Schiedam Schnapps
4 cases Absinthe Suisse,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters
1 case Raspberry Vinegar,
1 hhds Scotch Whiskey,
3 cases Milk Punch,
5 cases pepper Sauce,
0 bbls bottled Ale,
10 bbls London and Dublin Porter,
15 baskets Champagne,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Stove Brushes,
2 cases clothes Brushes
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
1 cask Batty's Pickles,
3 bags Allspice,
5 bags Pepper,
3 bbls Pot Barley,
15 bbls Oatmeal,
1 hhd. Carolina Rice,
10 bags Rice,
59 boxes M R L Raisins,
25 boxes M R do
5 drums Sultana do
5 boxes Shelled Almonds
25 do button blue,
15 do Starch.
10 do pudding Starch,
5 bales Cotton Wick,
5 bdls Twine,
30 boxes pipes,
50 Jars Coleman's Mustard
1 case Sardines,
1 case preserved lobsters
6 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar
1 box Blacklead,
50 gross Shoe-blacking.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
25 boxes Tobacco. 5s., 7s., 10s.,
20 ½ boxes Tobacco
1 case Fig Tobacco,
1 case Virginia Twist Tobacco.
JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
5 bbls ground loaf Sugar,
5 do Granulated Sugar,
20 do Crushed Loaf sugar,
15 do Y C Sugar,
10 hhds Muscovado Sugar.
5 bbls Sugar House Syrup,
5 bbls *Molasses*,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
Nelsons Galatine,
Russian Isinglass,
5 cases Salad Oil;
Taylors Chocolate,
French Capers,
5 doz "Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce."
Burgess Essences, Anchovies,
50 doz assorted English Sauce,
Bengal Chutnee,
Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,
At JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
100 boxes Scaled Herrings.
26 bbls. Herrings.
Whitefish and Lake Herrings.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THAT now large and commodious two Story Brick building lately erected by JAMES MEAGHER, JR.
on the Road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot. The house is finished in a superior style with every modern improvement and has good outhouses attached thereto.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Gilespie & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer.
DR. D. E BURDETT,
Front Street.

CIRCULAR.

I TAKE great pleasure in introducing to the notice of my friends and patrons, a recent improvement in the manner of manufacturing Artificial Teeth, one which is deemed of great importance, not only by myself but by all the leading Dentists of the United States I allude to the "Vulcanized base."

This style of work has been fully tested, and will undoubtedly, be adopted for general use as that which is capable of rendering the greatest service in strength, neatness and durability.

It possesses at least two advantages over metals. There can no injurious effects arise to the patient from electrical action, which is sometimes the case, even when the plate is composed of the finest gold. Again, there is sufficient electricity to make it agreeable to the wearer It also forms a reliable aid to mastication, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to metal plates.
G. V. N. RELYEA,

THE SUBSCRIBER,

IS NOW prepared to furnish Teeth in the Vulcanized Base, to all who may desire his services, at the lowest remunerating prices, and with all possible despatch.
G. V. N. RELYEA.

NEW PICTURE
GALLERY

NEARLY OPPOSITE
DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
AND
GRANTS HOTEL,
FRONT STREET.

MR SHORTS
Begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that he has leased for a number of years and fitted up rooms with an excellent skylight where he is prepared to take

PICTURES
of the
"HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"
IN GREAT VARIETY,
and in the highest style of the art.

Having established himself permanently in Belleville, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his profession, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him. *Persons* desiring likenesses to transmit by mail can have them taken on patent leather or rubber. ☞ Particular attention paid to taking
LIKENESSES OF THE SICK.
At no other place in Belleville can pictuers be taken cheaper or better,
Instructions given in the Art.
☞ Remember Short's new operating rooms December, 1858.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold, the interest of Robert Francis, the younger, in the
DEAD-CREEK FARM!!
situate on the road from Trenton to the carrying place, on the side of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Murray; no better wheat-farm in the township; the crops now on the ground, 11 acres of wheat and 11 of rye, with the agricultural implements and stock.
Terms Liberal!
TITLE INDISPUTABLE!!
Application to be made to W. H. Ponton Esq., Belleville, and Alex. Macauly, Esq, Custom, House, Trenton, or to Robert Francis jr.
☞ Possession can be given at ano time.
Township a Murray, Dec. 6, 1858.

WANTED.
A Tub or Firken of good Butter for Family use. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.
TRENT, to Improving Tenants, three Improved Farms of superior land, in the fifteen concession of Sidney, near Chisholm's Rapids.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to J. F. WAY, Belleville,
J. STEVENSON, Napanee

The Slave boy's wish.

BY ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.

I wish I was that bird,
Up in the bright blu[illegible]
That sings and flies just [illegible]
And no one asks it wh[illegible]

I wish I was that little brook,
That runs so swift along,
Through pretty flowers and shining stones
Singing a merry song.

I wish I was that butterfly,
Without a thought or care;
Sporting my pretty brilliant wings,
Like a flower in the air.

I wish I was that wild deer,
I saw the other day:
Who swifter than an arrow flew,
Through the forest far away.

I wish I was that little cloud,
By the gentle south wind driven,
Floating along so free and bright,
Far, far up into heaven.

I'd rather be a cunning fox,
And hide me in a cave,
I'd rather be a savage wolf,
Than what I am—a slave.

My mother calls me her good boy,
My father calls me brave,
What wicked action have I done,
That I should be a slave?

I saw my little sister sold,
So will they do to me;
My heavenly Father, let me die,
For then I shall be free.

Joseph Kimball and the Wolf.

A MATE TO PUTNAM'S WOLF.

EDS CO. GENT.—In the first settlement of the town of Plainfield, Sullivan Co., N. H, Capt. Joseph Kimball figured as a pioneer and soldier in conquering the forest and the soil. He possessed a sound mind in a sound body; and was, like Putnam, great in an honest heart and steady courage. He was a lamb in the chamber, and a lion in the conflict." He cleared away the dense forest with his own strong arm.
'How fell the woods beneath his sturdy stroke.'

He cultivated his land in a manner in advance of the time in which he lived, combining the occupations of law-giver, [illegible] hunter, and his encounter along side that interesting page of history which tells of "Putnam and the wolf."

An old wolf had been known to make frequent visits and sojourn in Plainfield, ever since the first settler came into the town. This wolf was known by the large tracks he made; and he, in connection with a troop of smaller villains, had destroyed sheep and young cattle to a great amount for those times; and Kimball and other hunters had resolved to destroy the wolf, cost what it would.

The hunters, with their hounds, had followed the wolf into Vermont, towards the mountains, but on account of the depth of the snow there, they were obliged to return. But the wolf came back as soon as the hunters, and that night killed a young cow, the favorite property of the Kimball family, on which they were depending for their winter supply of sweet milk. This was a severe loss, and the first sight of the murdered animal to our hero was anything but pleasant. As the cow had been killed near morning, and the wolves had left without their meal of flesh and blood, he concluded to try again his steel traps. They were cautiously and ingeniously set, and he awaited the result. The next morning, on visiting that part of the farm, he discovered that the veritable old wolf was in the trap, and was held by only two toes. The hunter was now at his wits ends, needing not only courage but wisdom to secure the animal. The wolf could have pulled away and left his toes in the trap, and then easily escape to the woods. The rifle was left at the house, and he dare not go for one lest the wolf escape during his absence. If he made an attack with a club, he would at first blow (perhaps slightly wounded,) pull away and be off.

Kimball believed that man had dominion over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, and concluded to try his skill in that direction. He came up to the wolf slowly, looking him steadily in the face The wolf's gaze was averted, and he gradually dropped his ears, shut his eyes, and laid down close to the ground.

History says that when Putnam went down into the den to shoot the wolf, the wolf dropped his head between his feet, and was on the point of springing at him, when he levelled his gun and fired. This could not have been the fact. It is more probable that the wolf was only cowering before the bold front of the mighty general, and might have been captured alive without danger. Kimball approached his wolf after Chesterfield's rule—gentle in manner but firm in purpose, and put the rope which he held in his hand upon the wolf's head, adjusting it about the neck in a way not to be got off. He then passed the other end of the rope under the limb of a tree lying just by, making him secure. He then stepped upon the springs of the trap, bore them down, and drew the foot in above the knee.

The rope was now untied from the tree, and the wolf was set under quick march for home. The family were in waiting for the father to come to his morning meal, when he neared his habitation leading by a string this fierce denizen of the forest.

The news of the victory spread far around the country, [illegible] men and maidens, old and young, came to see the live old wolf. Some dealt blows with their whips; he was set upon by a troop of dogs; but our hunter, rather than see the cruelty, despatched him with his rifle. All came up to him boldly then; and from his well worn tusks, the elongated soles of his feet, and his grizzly appearance, they all gave as their opinion, that this was the old offender, and no other than the mate to the she wolf which Israel Putnam shot in the den.

With Kimball, to will was to accomplish, believing that with man almost all things were possible. The eagle might fly away and hover between the stars and the "wrinkled sea," yet the ingenuity and the soft hand of man could capture him.

This chivalric spirit was inherited by his children. The next spring after the old wolf was taken, his daughter of the tender age of sixteen was to a neighbor of an errand at sundown: and passing over a bridge through a forest, she met in the path a huge black bear, who seemed to her but little inclined to leave the road. But our heroine walked on toward the bear, motioning him with her hand and a clear voice to be away. The bear ran up a maple tree near by; she went to the tree, placed her mantilla about it attaching it to the rough bark, and left her bonnet also to keep old bruin up. She then ran a little way toward home and the word 'father' was echoed by the woods. He heard it, and soon came; and at the first fire the bear came tumbling through the branches mortally wounded. Tradition says it weighed 500 lbs.

Kimball at the age of forty commenced planting fruit trees and vines. One of his friends advised him not to transplant as he could not probably live to eat the fruit. Said he, "I will set out my orchard and I will eat the fruit forty years." It came to bear in five years and [illegible] lived near a hundred, and sat [illegible] gers of the first settlement of New Hampshire in his defiant manner, and feasted with his friends and neighbours on the rich viands for more than half a century.

One of this race of men, a man of industry and benevolence, established and endowed one of the best literary institutions this side the Atlantic. C. COLBY, *Meridan, N. H.*

Early Ploughing.

As soon as the soil is in the right condition, neither wet or dry, but moist, is the best time for plowing. City lands must be let alone till dry enough to crumble before the plow. If not underdrained, that will of course be late. Hence the importance of underdraining such land, as without it the crops are necessarily started late, and owing to the coldness of the soil, advance but slowly, whereas, if underdrained, the soil becomes dry earlier, and maintains a higher temperature throughout the summer.

Oat land should be plowed as soon as in condition, and sowed early. If you seed with grass at the same time, remember not to cover too deeply. The small seed of the grasses will not force their way through a great thickness of earth. It is better to sow the oats first, cover them with a harrow, then sow the grass seed, and cover with a light brush. Much seed is lost by too deep covering.

The Boston *Post* has an interesting "pome of Lake Ontary." It is very comprehensive and expressive, as the last verse will show:—

Green are thy waters, green as bottle glass,
Behold 'em stretched thar;
Fine Muskolonges, and Oswego bass,
Is chiefly kotched thar.
Wunst the red Injuns thar tuck thar delights,
Fish, fit and bled,
Now most of the inhabitants is white,
With nary red.

A VENERABLE COIN.—We were shown on Tuesday, a British halfpenny coined in 1860, under the reign of William the First. It is somewhat worn, but the date and name of the sovereign are both nearly as legible as they ever were. The coin is about the same size as the present half-penny, but not so nice a piece of work. This ancient piece is now more than 769 years old.

—The Superintendent announces that the Welland Canal will be open for the season on the 1st of April.

—According to the Chatham *Planet*, farmers in that vicinity had already commenced ploughing, preparatory to putting in their spring crops.

A bill to prohibit the marriage of white with black persons, has passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

NEW TIME TABLE

ON AND AFTER Monday the 24th JANUARY inst., the TRAINS will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail,	4:45, A. M.
Day Express,	5:05, P. M.
Way Freight,	7:45, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail,	11:45, P. M.
Day Express,	12:50, P. M.
Way Frieght,	8:00, P. M.

☞ These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Terms of Subscription.

Semi-Weekly "INDEPENDENT," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four [illegible] the expiration of the year. To clubs of [illegible] or more to one address $2 per annum.

WEEKLY "INDEPENDENT," is published every Saturday, and contains SEVENTEEN columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for TEN COPIES, and Ten dollars will pay for THIRTEEN COPIES. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

The Independent.

Saturday, April 2, 1859.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The country will receive with gratification the announcement made by the Premier, that the present Session of Parliament will close before Easter. There does not seem any reason why the prorogation should not take place before that time. The Seat of Government question has been settled; the Public Works Bill, the bills relating to the Sinking Fund, and the new Tariff, have passed the House, and received the Royal Assent; considerable progress has been made with the Estimates, a large portion of the private Bills have been advanced to the second reading, and there are very few measures of general importance now before the House. The Ministry deserve credit for the manner in which they have forwarded the business of the Session.—

In the Upper House on Wednesday, Hon. Mr. Morris gave notice that he would move on the second Tuesday of [illegible], praying His Excellency to ask the permission of Her Majesty for the Parliamentary Electors of the Province to elect twelve notables from each section of the Province, to compose the Convention, whose duty it would be draw up a Constitution for the acceptance of the Canadian people.

The Committee of the Lower House, to whom was referred the petitions relating to the traffic in liquor, reported on Wednesday that it was desirable that an Act be passed authorizing and establishing the prohibitory system in all the Municipalities in Upper Canada, wherein, in the month of July next, at a meeting of persons authorized to vote for School Trustees, held for the express purpose of considering the matter, the majority of persons present at such meeting shall not vote against its taking effect within the limits of the said municipality. Mr Brown moved the House into Committee on certain resolutions on the debt of Toronto, and local taxation in cities. The Resolutions passed through Committee, and are to be incorporated in a Bill.—Several private Bills were advanced a stage.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

It seems that the remonstrances of the press against the re-imposition of newspaper postage, have had very little, if any, effect upon the Post Master General. No Bill enacting the proposed regulation has as yet been brought before the House, but from what we can learn, there can be no doubt but that it has been determined upon. We did think that the almost unanimous protest against this measure would have induced the Post Master General to recede from his position. We can conceive of no more unpopular measure, or one that will produce such wide-spread dissatisfaction.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, a few days since, recommended as a last resort, a convention of the press to remonstrate against the proposed regulation. If such a convention would have the desired effect, most heartily would we approve of the suggestion. But if Mr. Sidney Smith will pay no attention to the voice of the press uttered in its individual capacity, what reason have we to suppose he will listen to its remonstrances in a conventional capacity?

AN INFIDEL PUBLICATION.

We were somewhat surprised, on looking over the columns of a Town cotemporary the other day, to see advertised the prospectus of a new monthly publication of unmistakeable atheistic tendencies. It may be argued, in justification for its appearance in the columns of our cotemporary, that it is paid for as an advertisement, but we very respectfully submit that no pecuniary compensation can justify a journal of the professed character of the *Chronicle*, to lend its columns to the dissemination of information of such dangerous and pernicious tendencies. It is the opinion of many of the warm supporters of that journal, that it acted very unwisely (if it did not insult the good sense of its readers,) by giving insertion to the infidel publication. The Hamilton [illegible]s notices the work in question [illegible] sorry to perceive that several [illegible]poraries have been tricked into advertising the prospectus of a new publication, now being issued in New York, under the cognomen of "The Cosmograph," and which, judging from its list of contents, is thoroughly infidel in its tendencies. A copy of the advertisement was forwarded to this office, with a request to insert it three times, but we preferred consigning it to the waste basket. Since then we have been astonished to notice its appearance in some respectable journals, one of which actually gave it a favorable recommendation. Such a publication is most vicious in its tendency, for it purports to show that the Bible is little better than a fable. We trust it will meet no encouragement on this side the lines."

ANOTHER FIRE.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the building close to the Upper Bridge, occupied by Mr. T. J. Higgins as a marble factory, by Mr L. Roenigk as a cabinet workshop, and by Mr. Donoghue as a grocery. When first discovered, the part of the building occupied by M. Higgins was enveloped in flames, and all attempts to save it from destruction were useless. Mr. Higgins had a large quantity of finished tombstones and marble, the greater part of which was destroyed. His loss is estimated at $1000. Mr. Donoghue succeeded in saving the principal part of his stock, though in a somewhat damaged condition. His loss will not be less than $200. The second story of the building, where the fire evidently originated, was occupied by Mr. Roenigk as a workshop, [illegible] of the workmen, we regret to say lost all his tools and some upholstery work. The building was one of the oldest in the Town, and belonged to the estate of the late Bishop Reynolds.—There was no insurance upon any of the property destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

From the 20th April next, Canada will have between Quebec and Montreal and Liverpool, a weekly line of steamers, till the end of October. One of the steamers of this line will leave Liverpool every Wednesday, during the summer months. In winter, the trips will be once a fortnight instead of once a week. The line will be composed of the following steamers:

The Bohemian......	Capt.	McMaster.
The Hungarian.....	"	Jones.
The Indian.........	"	Ballantine.
The Nova Scotian...	"	Borland.
The North Briton...	"	Grange.
The Anglo Saxon...	"	Powell.
The North American.	"	Aiton.
The Canadian......		(building.)

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The steamer *Bay of Quinte*, reached this port from Kingston on Thursday evening, making the first trip of the season. She will commence her regular trips between Kingston and Belleville on Monday next. We are informed that the *Moira* will also commence running on Monday. She will ply between this port and Oswego.

$400 REWARD

His Worship the Mayor has issued a proclamation, offering Four Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person who perpetrated the recent robbery at the Catholic Church in this Town.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Martha" will appear in our next. "Jack Tar" is too personal. We do not intend, so long as we have the control of a public journal, to allow it to become the medium of personal vituperation and abuse.

— At Harris, Wisconsin, on the 25th ultimo, the Rev. J. Post, a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were killed by their son, who was insane.

Summary of News.

— It is officially announced that the New York State Canals will be opened to navigation on the 15th of April.

— The propeller *Lady of the Lake* exploded a short distance from Cleveland, on Friday last. Two of the crew were killed. The propeller had a full cargo of flour and provisions, which was lost.

— John Long, who was convicted at the late London Assizes for the murder of his wife, was sentenced to be executed on the 21st of June. We should infer, from the remarks of the presiding Judge, that the sentence will be carried into effect.

— The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 5th of March says: The receipts of gold dust during February continued light, but were improving. The most favorable expectations were entertained of the success of the present year's mining, and it can be safely assumed that the yield of gold will exceed that of any within the history of the State.

— Advices from Salt Lake are to the 15th ult. The Indians are said to be very troublesome. Seventeen white children, who were captured at the massacre eighteen months ago at Mountain Meadows, when one hundred and forty emigrants were murdered, have been recovered from their captors.

— According to the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, the right of search question is settled upon the basis of a project suggested by France, the main feature of which is the allowance of a right of visitation, in case there is a reasonable ground to suspect the vessel to be a slaver.

—On Monday last the steamer Nat Holmes and the David Gibson, came in collision opposite Aurora, Indiana, and both sunk. No lives were lost on the David Gibson. The Nat Holmes had 86 passengers, 43 of whom were lost.—The survivors lost all their clothing, and about $15,000 in money. The total loss of boats and cargo is about $300,000—insured for $175,000.

—The British war steamer Jasseur, while on a cruising voyage, struck a hidden rock to the northward of Jamaica, on the night of the 4th inst. A raft was at once constructed, to which were attached the two boats belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, [illegible], with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck. A heavy gale set in soon afterward, and the party took to the boats, twenty in one, and the remainder in the other. After several days of great suffering, the small boat was driven to a port on the southern coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived. The other boat has not been heard from, and it is believed to have been lost with all on board.

GLOBE EXTRA.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

CONSTERNATION IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMP.

BROWN TRIUMPHANT.

Five o'clock, P. M.

We hasten to inform our readers that Mr. Brown has purchased a new coat. The old time-honored swallow-tail has been laid aside. At twenty-five minutes to four this afternoon, he entered the House enveloped in his new external.—The effect was overwhelming. The opposition rose *en masse* and cheered lustily for twenty minutes, at the same time in their enthusiasm waving hats, wipers, ink-bottles, and newspapers. The ministry attempted to hiss but failed, they evidently were thunderstruck. Rose swore, Cartier sat silent, John A. rushed down stairs for a horn, and even Galt lost his usual smile. Further particulars soon.

Seven, P. M.

The House broke up in confusion.—Supporters of the ministry held a caucus, and after a fierce discussion came to the conclusion that unless the ministry appeared in a new suit at the opening of the evening session they would withdraw their confidence. High words passed between them and the cabinet. Intense excitement prevails. Mr. Brown is followed continually by friends desirous of examining his new dress. Bon-fires are burning at the corners of the streets, and the bells ringing.

Eight, P. M.

The ministry failed to appear as expected. A vote of non-confidence was moved and passed in three minutes and a half after the House opened. They immediately resigned, and his Excellency sent for the coat—we mean Mr. Brown—to form a new one. Hurrah! The reign of corruption is ended. Mr. Brown will entertain his friends at his house this evening. Bill of Fare: Haggis and Oatmeal.

P. S.—The old swallow tail is on exhibition at the Globe office—admission 5 cents. Will be sold in a week cheap for cash.

Later from California, &c.

New Orleans, March 24.

The California mails by the Quaker City have arrived.

The mail steamship Sonora, which left San Francisco on the 5th for Panama, had 400 passengers, and the Orizaba, which sailed on the same day, also for Panama, had 700 passengers.

The brig Swiss Boy had been destroyed by the Hudson Bay Indians in Nitanet Sound. The crew were captured by the Indians, but afterware released.

Advices from China, to January 20th, had been received at San Francisco, and mention the bombardment of Nankin, probably by the rebels, though our despatch leaves us in the dark in the matter.

The San Francisco papers have advices from Australia, but no dates are given.

The bark Temandite had been wrecked and 115 lives thereby lost, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

Vera Cruz dates are to March 4th.

There is no news of importance.

The cities of Guadalajara and Mexico were in a state of siege on account of the near approach of the Liberals.

De Golado's force consisted of 4,000 men.

The Liberals had stationed a strong force at the national bridge, to prevent the passage of Miramon. The latter is said to be unprovided with tents.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

The overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst. arrived last night.

Advices from Victoria to the 25th ult. state that Governor Douglass refused to permit the Americans there to publicly celebrate Washington's birthday. Much indignation was manifested thereat.

The steamship Youcey was launched at Mare Island on the 3rd inst.

Passengers by the Mail coach confirm the accounts of the recent battles between the troops and Camanches near Fort Arbuckle. Upwards of 20 Indians were killed. The Camanches have killed several families in Denton County, Texas, and run off with their stock. Both the Camanches and Apaches were committing depredations on the mail coaches all along the route.

Lieutenant Reed, of Fort Buchanan, pursued and captured a band of thieving Papagoes in the Mexican town of Santa Cruz. The Mexican authorities were highly indignant, and called the people to arms to resist the invasion.

Accounts from the Arizona silver mines are of a very favorable character.

Insolvency.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

We do trust that the Session will not be allowed to close without the passing of an Insolvency law. Mr. Foley's measure on the subject would do—if we understand it to provide for the discharge of debtors from their obligations, on their giving up all their property to their creditors. Mr. Robinson's bill—to revive temporarily the old Insolvency law—would be better than nothing. By either of these enactments the crushing load of [illegible] upon the country would be relieved, and, as there are symptoms of reviving confidence in trade—symptoms of which, we confess, we can hardly discover the reasons, but must admit the fact—the business of the Province would take a fair and fresh start.

It is an error to suppose that a good Bankruptcy or Insolvency law would benefit the debtor alone; it would be of as much advantage to the creditor. The honest debtor every one would wish to see relieved; the dishonest debtor can evade his heaviest obligations even now, by suffering judgment against him to go by default in favor of a small creditor.

Parliament will not be doing its duty to the country; the Representatives will not be carrying out the well understood wishes of the represented, unless the matter to which we refer be at once and earnestly taken in hand. Why should it not be? It is evident from the fact that Mr. Foley on the one side and Mr. Robinson on the other, introduce bills on the subject, that party has not, as yet, interfered with it. Messrs MacDonald and Brown have expressed themselves agreed to the principle to be adopted. Who will push the question to a speedy issue, and thus prove himself a legislator for the people, other than in name?

Public buildings at Ottawa.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

Messrs Killaly and Rubridge the Government Engineers, arrived here on Tuesday last, and left for Toronto on Thursday. Their business was to examine and select sites for the public buildings.

We understood that the Parliament buildings are to be located on barrack hill, near the centre.

The main building is to be 715 feet in length, and 530 in breadth, running east and west. There are to be two wings, or something of the kind, from the east and west ends of the main building, forming something like three sides of a square—the open space facing the south. In these wings the public offices are to be located. The Library, &c., is to be in front of the building, facing the river The Legislative Chambers are to be close together, in the centre of the building, and will be lofty and spacious. Those who have seen the plans, speak of the design as being remarkably fine and beautiful. If the structure be in keeping with the location, the Capitol Buildings will be creditable to the Canadian people, for the site is one of the finest in America.

The open space between the building and the street is to be laid out with gravel walks, ornamented trees, fountains, &c. Metcalf street will be laid up nearly to the centre of the buildings.

It is thought the working plans will be ready by the first of June next, so as to receive tenders.

The site for the Governor's residence has not been definitely arranged. The "Major's field" and the Sherwood property on Ashburnham Hill have been carefully examined. It is believed that the latter will be chosen.

We hear that Mr. Wright has offered twenty acres of land in Hull for a residence for the Governor. The site is unequalled.

Arrival of the "Persia."

NEW YORK, Marco 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, from Liverpool, March 19th arrived at 10:30, a. m.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, March 16th arrived this morning.

The Africa arrived out on the morning of the 13th.

The Saxony from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

The Clipper Dreadnaught, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, in 13 days and 8 hours, mean time from New York.

The Steamer City of Manchester arrived out on the 17th, and the Fulton on the eighteenth

The following is the substance of the Kangaroo's news:—

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant The jury on the Irish Treason trials were out 22 hours; being unable to agree they were discharged. Lord Cowly had a protracted interview with the ministers. Nothing authentic was known of his mission, but it is rumored and believed that little is to hoped for.

Paris Correspondents regard the situation of affairs as critical, and speak of Continental preparations for war. The Moniteur published another official article complaining of the attitude of the German States—insinuating that they have been influenced by unworthy motives, and reiterates that the Emperor's views are pacific, and that his actions are prompted for the benefit of Italy.

Bourse depressed, closed 67 a 70.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia has called out reserves, and made a new levy She is also reported to have applied to France for 72,000 men. The attitude of the Austrian and Sardinian troops is extremely menacing. Austria continues her armaments energetically An outbreak in Central Italy is almost daily expected.

SPAIN.

Mr. Preston, the American Minister to Spain, had an audience with the Queen. The most cordial sentiments were expressed on both sides.

CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of Feb. 28, unimportant.

Hong Kong, January 27.—Freights depressed at Shanghai.

Tea—high in price, a light supply at Couchon, and a good business doing.

The following is the substance of the Persia's news:—

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Waiting the reform struggle on the 27th.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company is still considering the Government offer of a conditional guarantee. One of the conditions is the surrender of the fifty [illegible] cables at Newfoundland.

Another Company is said to be preparing to carry out the project without government aid.

Continental advices had been very warlike.

The *Moniteur's* second article had an unfavorable effect.

Lord Cowley had returned to Paris, and had an interview with the Emperor. Nothing definite was known in regard to his mission.

Reassuring rumors were circulated on the 18th, causing considerable advance in funds in London, and a slight rise in Paris, and 1 per cent in Vienna.

Austrian journals continue very bellicose, and no abatement in Austrian preparations.

Affairs in Sardinia are unchanged.

A secret treaty is reported to exist between the King of Sardinia and Napoleon. The latter guarantees defensive and offensive and against Austria, and security for Sardinia in any Lombardy acquisitions, on condition of Savoy and Nice being ceded to France.

The Spanish official Journal announces full satisfaction from Mexico. The Portugese Minister has resigned. The Duke Terceiva heads the new Cabinet.

Russia forbids the exportation of horses for European frontiers.

The London *Times* says that the leading submarine Cable makers are willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic Cable, taking all risk of loss or damage upon themselves.

The American ship C. Scranton had been slightly damaged by fire at Liverpool.

The Neapolitan exiles continued to attract sympathy, and liberal subscriptions were being made to the fund for their benefit. Most of them were about going to England. One who went to Bristol in advance, was met with a perfect ovation; his horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn through the streets by the populace amidst great cheering.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley's mission tended to increase the apprehensions of war.

Rumors were current that that the Lyon's Railway had received orders to keep itself in readiness for transporting 75,000 men,

The Emperor was to review the Imperial guards on the 50th anniversary of the entry into Paris of Napoleon from Elba. There is some expectation that he will address them.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that the Austrians have commenced to lay mines for the purpose of blowing up the bridge Buffalora, over the Tymo. The Austrian Governor General at Milan, assurred the guests at the dinner party, that peace would soon be consolidated.

ITALY.

An American, who had received disastrous news from home, had thrown himself into a torrent of lava at Vesuvius. The body was instantly consumed.

It is stated that, in accordance with the wishes of the Pope, French troops will prolong their stay at Rome.

RUSSIA.

Seige is being laid to Schamyl's capital in Caucausus. Stubborn defence is expected. It is also asserted that the squadron which left Toulon, would proceed to Algiers, for the purpose of embarking troops, the projected conference for examining the recent election proceedings in the principalities, would adjourn indefinately.

There is a great talk of an army of observation near the Alps. Leave of absence to officers and soldiers is prohibited.

The Moniteur contains a decree appointing sixteen generals and thirteen colonels, and also announces that the squadron left Toulon to practice naval manœuvres.

The whole of the Sardinian navvies, employed on the Toulon and Marseilles railway, suddenly left for Piedmont.

The Emperor pardoned or mitigated the sentences of 700 soldiers tried by a Court Martial.

A Paris correspondent says that Prince Napoleon is to be created Viceroy of Algiers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS BY THE PERSIA.

Breadstuffs generally quiet; Yellow corn lower; flower dull and unaltered at 10s. a 12s 6d; wheat firm; good American marketed at full rates; red western 5s 9d a 9s 4d; white 8s 7d a 10s; Southern 10s a 10s 9d; corn dull—yellow offered lower: white 7s 2d a 7s 4d; provisions generally dull. Beef firm and marketed good; inferior dull and plentiful.—Pork offered at a decline. Bacon dull. Lard nominal. Tallow quiet, but rates firmer; ashes quiet; Sugar dull; tea quiet but steady. London consols advanced on the 18th, closing buoyant, at 96 a 96⅛; Money in more demand; nothing doing under 2½ per cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 18th, the market opened weak but subsequently improved, and the official closing quotations of consols was 95⅝ a 95¾ for money, and 95¾ a 95⅞ for account.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

Stocks opened dull, but in the forenoon a remarkable change occurred; several large purchases were made by influential buyers, causing a sudden advance of ⅜.

Rumors were circulated that France had consented to suspend or diminish their armaments.

No doubt was entertained that some important intelligence had been received after business hours, the improvement became still more decided, with a further advance of 1⅛.

Among the rumors was one to the effect, that Lord Cowley's mission had attained some important results in the interest of peace.

Rumors prevailed of the disorganization of the Cabinet.

Lord Manners, stung by the response of the House to his appeal on the Church rates question, tendered his resignation, but was induced by Lord Derby to withdraw it.

A meeting of 400 conservatives had sent a deputation to Lord Derby requesting the withdrawal of the Reform Bill. His reported reply is interpreted by the Daily News to mean, that the moment he admitted his inability to grapple with reform he surrendered his position.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, March 26.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

M. Piche said that if the reporters in the gallery did not choose to give reports of his speeches, he would object to their criticising them.

AN EXPLANATION.

M. Thibaudeau also called attention to the translation of a motion of his in reference to the employees of the Government. He intended the motion to apply only to the officers within the chamber, whereas in the translation it was made to apply to all the officers of the Government. He made this remark because he saw that some of the papers of Toronto had noticed the motion in a manner as if he desired to expel all the officers from the public departments who could not speak French.

SATURDAY SITTINGS, &C.

Attorney General Cartier gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move that Thursday be set apart as a Government day; also that after Saturday next there should be a morning sitting from ten to one, and an afternoon session from three. He believed there was a general desire that the House should be prorogued before Easter, and it was therefore necessary that the business should be pushed forward. He might say that His Excellency would be pleased to have the House prorogued at that time. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Buchanan's bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Powder Company, and Mr. Burton's bill to amend the Act incorporating the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway Company, and the Acts amending the same were read a third time.

TUESDAY, March 27.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the business was principally confined to the reception of several reports from Committees.

A few bills having been read a third time and passed by the Legislative Assembly, the House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole on the Supplies. The House then went again into committee of the whole, on the Supplies, and the remainder of the sitting was consumed in the discussion of some of these items not previously considered in committee. At midnight the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday shortly after which an adjournment took place.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday Evening, March 30th.

PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. Brown, Blacklock, Clark, Corby, Coleman, Hope, Henderson, LeVesconte, McArthur, Neilson, O'Hare, and Patterson.

Minutes of former meetings read and paproved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Henderson presented a petition from G. V. N. Relyea, stating that he had been assesesed for three lots in which he had no interest—Referred to the Court of Revision.

Also, a petition from Wm. Symons and others, praying for a sidewalk on Yeoman's Hill, in Coleman Ward.—Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Blacklock presented a petition from A. N. Pringle and others, asking for a side walk in West Belleville.—*Referred.*

FERRY.

Mr. Corby made a verbal report in referrence to the petition, asking for a permission to allow Mr. Redner to run his Ferry Boat twice a week to Big Island, stating that if such permission were granted it would be contrary to the term of the lease which the town held from Government; and besides, he did not think it would prove of any advantage to the town.—The Report was approved.

AUDITORS.

The Auditors presented a second Report, which was referred to the Finance Committee, with authority to have the accounts published as they might deem proper.

BY-LAWS.

On motion of Mr. LeVesconte, the Committee on By-Laws resumed, Mr. Neilson in the chair.

A debate upon the By-Law regulating the duties of Town officials ensued, which lasted until about half past ten o'clock.

REWARD.

Mr. Blacklock moved seconded by Mr. LeVesconte. That the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $400, for the discovery and conviction of the person s who broke into the Roman Catholic Church on the morning of the 17th inst.

STREETS.

Mr. Henderson asked if the attention of the Street Committee had been called to the state of the Street leading from Yeomans' into the Town, as it was almost impassable.

Mr. LeVesconte stated that a report from the street Committee would come up, when it would be the proper time to discuss it.

FINANCE.

On motion of Mr. Neilson, the Council went into Committee of the whole on Finance. Mr. McArthur in the Chair. A number of accounts were passed, and the committee rose and reported. Report received and and adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Reports of Committee. Mr. Henderson in the Chair.

The Report of the Market Committee, and other Reports were taken up.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Coleman gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he would move for the appointment of a Street Surveyor, in the place of Mr. Grant

The Council adjourned.—*Intelligencer.*

SINGULAR AND HORRIBLE DEATH.—About a week ago, a domestic, named Ellen Vaugn, employed at the Union House, in this city, had her ears perforated for the purpose of wearing ear-rings. The operation was performed in the usual manner, and with the usual results at the time. On the second day after the piercing her ears commenced swelling, and she supposing nothing serious, left employment and went home. The third day the swelling and inflammation increased rapidly, when she became deaf, blind and speechless; erysipelas set in, and for three days the unfortunate suffered terribly, when death released her. We have never heard of a death by this operation, but we are told by those who have had their ears pierced, that it is extremely hazardous, and is often attended with great pain.—*Troy Budget.*

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

The bad roads have prevented farmers bringing in grain, and the demand is so small that a fall in price of most kinds would occur if any quantity were to come forward.

We do not anticipate increased receipts for some time to come, as ploughing will commence almost at once on high lands, and will be general in a fortnight.

A considerable quantity of Spring Wheat will be put in this year, and if seed wheat can be procured on credit, a great additional breadth of land will be put under this crop. We understand that applications have been made to some of the Township Councils, to provide wheat for many who are unable to procure seed for themselves, but do not hear the result of the applications.

We quote Fall Wheat, Choice, $1,50 a $1,60; Spring, $1,40 a $1,50; Barley, 75c a 80c; Rye, 85c a 90c; Peas, 70 a 75c; Oats, 50c; Corn 85c; Buckwheat 65c.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1859 is now ready for delivery at the druggists who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; in gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get any where. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash but it is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposly for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got keep it.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2 | BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL, 9, 1859. | NO. 15.

The Independent,

BOOK, JOB, AND

General Printing Establishment,

CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

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Business Directory

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.

☞Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Ross & Bell,

BARRISTERS, &c &c., Office Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Front Street, BELLEVILLE, C. W. n1.

JOHN BELL.

George E. Henderson,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon,

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON. Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. n1.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1.

Charles Brick,

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R. Newbery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent. No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. n1.

G. F. A. Ridley,

SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE Four Doors North of Papineau's Hotel, over Vair's Store, Front-street.

John O'Hare,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

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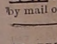

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James Fraser, Jr.,

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A. S. Macdonnell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c Office over Mr. Harrison's Book Store, Front Street Belleville. Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

N. McArthur,

MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c. Front St. Belleville. C. W. Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

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BELLEVILLE, December 27, 1859.

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WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo skins, Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes, &c.

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James Meagher, jr.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood. SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, C.W.

CHARLES WILSON,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street. Belleville, January 20th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

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Belleville, 20th February, 1858. 1n

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AGENT for the County of Hastings. JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE. D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entituled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies," the co-partnerhip between the undersigned as Attornies-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr Ponton.

The business will be conducted by Mr Bell, under the style heretofore used of Ross & Bell,

JOHN BELL.
W. H. PONTON.

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FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas

First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
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ALSO,

Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.

☞Cash on delivery, by H. PRETTY.

Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

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Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.

March 10, 1858.

Apply at this office.

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PREPAID PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER LABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL, To Quebec, New York & Boston,

Rates and every information will be furnished on application to

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.

R. NEWBERY, *Agent.*

n5-tf

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL WILL BE open after the *CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,* **Monday, January 10th.**

REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.

Terms per Quarter in advance.

Belleville January 5th 1859.

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an

AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.

H. JAMES, ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST, Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front St. Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1

Royal Insurance Office,

Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

B. S. CURRY.

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

ROSS & BELL, | JOHN O'HARE,
WM H. PONTON, | *Clerk of the Peace*
L. & A.H. WALLBRIDGE | A. R. DOUGALL,
G.E. HENDERSON, | C. L. COLEMAN,
R. P. JELLET, | A. PONTON,
JAMES FRASER, JR. | Q. MACNIDER,

L. H. HENDERSON.

Belleville Seminary,

THE Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on **Wednesday the 27th of April,** AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. and continue fourteen weeks.

A. CARMAN, *Principal.*

Belleville Seminary, March 29th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CANTON T STORE!

20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay "
20 catties Gunpowder "
12 catties Old Hyson "
10 catties Young Hyson "
5 chests Souchong "
3 chests Oolong "
10 chests Old Hyson "

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEASTORE.

15 bags Java Coffee,
bags LaGuayra Coffee,
5 bags Mocha
10 bags plantation Ceylon

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

50 boxes Montreal Soap
30 boxes Toronto Soap,
5 boxes Castile Soap,
10 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap,
50 boxes Stearine Candles,
20 boxes Tallow do
15 Boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes sperm do.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

15 cases (green) Gin,
10 cases (red) Gin,
3 hhds Martell's Brandy
5 hhds Holland Gin,
1 hhd Old Tom,
10 casks Port Wine,
15 casks Sherry Wine,
5 cases Leslies Ginger Wine,
5 cases Leslies Stomachic bitters,
2 cases Vermouth bitters,
5 cases Schiedam Schnapps
4 cases Absinthe Suisse,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters
1 case Raspberry Vinegar,
1 hhds Scotch Whiskey,
3 cases Milk Punch,
5 cases pepper Sauce,
6 bbls bottled Ale,
10 bbls London and Dublin Porter,
15 baskets Champagne,

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

50 dozen assorted Tumblers,
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,

By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Stove Brushes,
2 cases clothes Brushes

By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

1 cask Batty's Pickles,
3 bags Allspice,
5 bags Pepper,
3 bbls Pot Barley,
15 bbls Oatmeal,
1 hhd. Carolina Rice,
10 bags Rice,
59 boxes M R L Raisins,
25 boxes M R do
5 drums Sultana do
25 boxes Shelled Almonds
25 do button blue,
15 do Starch.
10 do pudding Starch,
5 bales Cotton Wick,
5 bdls Twine.
30 boxes pipes,
50 Jars Coleman's Mustard
1 case Sardines,
1 case preserved lobsters
6 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar
1 box Blacklead,
50 gross Shoe-blacking.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,

25 boxes Tobacco. 5s., 7s., 10s.,
20 ½ boxes Tobacco
1 case Fig Tobacco,
1 case Virginia Twist Tobacco.

JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

5 bbls ground loaf Sugar,
5 do Granulated Sugar,
20 do Crushed Loaf sugar,
15 do Y C Sugar,
10 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
5 bbls Sugar House Syrup,
5 bbls Molasses,

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE

Nelsons Galatine,
Russian Isinglass,
5 cases Salad Oil;
Taylors Chocolate,
French Capers,
5 doz "Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce."
Burgess Essences, Anchovies,
50 doz assorted English Sauce,
Bengal Chutnee,
Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,

At JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.

100 boxes Scaled Herrings.
26 bbls. Herrings.
Whitefish and Lake Herrings.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THAT now large and commodious two Story Brick building lately erected by JAMES MEAGHER, JR. on the Road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot. The house is finished in a superior style with every modern improvement and has good outhouses attached thereto.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Gillespie & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES

LIFE ASSURANCE — AND — GUARANTEE COMPANY. 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838

CANADA BOARD.

A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.

Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,

N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,

JOHN THOMAS. Belleville.

Or through their Medical Officer, DR. D. E. BURDETT, Front Street.

CIRCULAR.

I TAKE great pleasure in introducing to the notice of my friends and patrons, a recent improvement in the manner of manufacturing Artificial Teeth, one which is deemed of great importance, not only by myself but by all the leading Dentists of the United States I allude to the "Vulcanized base."

This style of work has been fully tested, and will undoubtedly, be adopted for general use as that which is capable of rendering the greatest service in strength, neatness and durability.

It possesses at least two advantages over metals. There can no injurious effects arise to the patient from electrical action, which is sometimes the case, even when the plate is composed of the finest gold. Again, there is sufficient electricity to make it agreeable to the wearer It also forms a reliable aid to mastication, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to metal plates.

G. V. N. RELYEA,

Belleville, June 22, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

IS NOW prepared to furnish Teeth in the Vulcanized Base, to all who may desire his services, at the lowest remunerating prices, and with all possible despatch.

G. V. N. RELYEA.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY

NEARLY OPPOSITE DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE, AND GRANTS HOTEL, FRONT STREET.

MR SHORTS

Begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that he has leased for a number of years and fitted up rooms with an excellent skylight where he is prepared to take

PICTURES of the *"HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"* IN GREAT VARIETY,

and in the highest style of the art.

Having established himself permanently in Belleville, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his profession, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him. Persons desiring likenesses to transmit by mail can have them taken on patent leather or rubber. ☞Particular attention paid to taking LIKENESSES OF THE SICK.

At no other place in Belleville can pictures be taken cheaper or better,

Instructions given in the Art.

☞Remember Short's new operating rooms December, 1858.

Farm for Sale.

To be sold, the interest of Robert Francis, the younger, in the, *DEAD-CREEK FARM!!* situate on the road from Trenton to the carrying place, on the side of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Murray; no better wheat-farm in the township; the crops now on the ground, 11 acres of wheat and 11 of rye, with the agricultural implements and stock.

Terms Liberal!

TITLE INDISPUTABLE!!

Application to be made to W. H. Ponton Esq., Belleville, and Alex. Macauly, Esq., Custom House, Trenton, or to Robert Francis jr.

☞Possession can be given at ano time. Township a Murray, Dec. 6, 1858.

WANTED.

A Tub or Firken of good Butter for Family use. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

TRENT, to Improving Tenants, three Improved Farms of superior land, in the third concession of Sidney, near Chisholm's Rapids.

RENT MODERATE.

Apply to J. F. WAY, Belleville, J. STEVENSON, Napanee

A Showman "Sold."

Showmen, as a general rule, are tolerably "sharp," and it is not an easy matter to overreach them; but when they *are* fooled, it is a matter of great amusement to those present. I was a witness to one of the best "sells" of the kind I have ever heard of. Last summer, there was an exhibition in a tent, on one of our public lots—a sort of menagerie on a small scale. Before the entrance to the tent, the proprietor was boasting of the innumerable wonders to be seen for a shilling, to a considerable crowd. While in the midst of a speech overflowing with large words, he was somewhat summarily interrupted by the following exclamation from a man near him, who had a boy with him.

"I'll bet you a "five" that you cannot let me see that lion!"

"Done' said the showman, eagerly. Put up your money."

The man placed a five dollar bill in the hand of a by-stander and the showman, counting out the change did the same.

"Now walk this way." said the showman; "and I'll convince you!"

The man and his little boy followed him into the tent, the whole crowd following.

"There," said the showman, triumphantly. "Look in that corner, at that beautiful Numidian lion!"

"Where, asked the man, looking in every direction but the right one.

"Why, there!" was the astonished reply.

"I don't see any," responded the other.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the showman, who began to "smell a very large mice."

"*I'm blind!*" was the grinning reply.

That showman was very industriously employed in turning out the crowd, for the next few minutes, while the blind man pocketed the stakes, and went his way.

'FLOORING' A COUNSELLOR.—The legitimate object of a witty remark from the witness box is generally conceded to the *flooring* of the council who is conducting the inquiry—an operation which we need scarcely say is only advantageous during cross-examination. One of the best instances with which we can present the reader, of this feat having been signally accomplished, occurred to a profound lawyer, who now adorns the judicial bench. At the Cambridge Spring Assizes, 1838, a person was accused of stealing a watch from the bedroom of Mr George Paynter, at Wellingham, Cambridgeshire, and on the trial the following little conversation took place during the cross examination of that prosecutor. Council: 'Where do you live?' Witness: 'At Willingham; but I am not a Willingham man.' 'What are you?' 'An engineer. I was apprenticed to Henry Mandesly partner to Sir Isabert Burnel, of Thames Tunnel notoriety.' 'Well what else are you?' Why, I am a gunsmith, locksmith, and bell hanger; iron and arm lathmaker; edgetool maker, watch, clock maker, and repairer; mathematical instrument maker weighing machine scale, and stealyard maker; knife maker and grinder; publican and licensed victualler, and an old man-of-war's man, and was engaged in the glorious action between the Shannon and Cheapeak.' 'Are you not a conjurer as well?' 'Oh, yes, that I am; and if you are willing, I will show you one or two tricks.' 'What can you do?' 'Well if you will allow me, and not consider I am insulting, I will just tell you.' 'Oh, certainly go on.' 'Then, if you just take off your wig, and get the gentleman next you to grease your head, I will swallow you whole, and then you will be no more trouble to yourself, nor any one else!' Council: 'You may stand down, sir.'—*Chamber's Journal.*

KISSING.—The following incident is related in a New York paper. Not a thousand miles from this place lives a very exacting landholder. He makes his tenants "come to time' on the day the rent is due, and will only relax his stern decrees when a handsome woman is in question.—Not long since he called for his rent of a very worthy mechanic, who, by the way, rejoices in the possession of a pretty little wife. The husband was not at home when Shylock called, and he was enchanted with the pretty little wife of the tenant. She could not liquidate the amount due; but the landlord, becoming really enamored, told her that he would give her a receipt in full for just one kiss. "Sir," said she, "myself and husband are very poor: perhaps we cannot pay our rent, but I tell you, Sir, we are not so poor but that we can do our own kissing!"

NEW DEFINITION.—A boarding school miss, deeming 'eat" a vulgar word for refined ears, defines it thus:—"To insert nutritious pabulum into the denticulated orifice below the nasal protruberance, which being masticated, peregrinates through the cartilaginous cavities of the larnyx, and is finally domiciated in the receptacle for digestable particles."

The Independent,

SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

Devoted to Agriculture, Politics LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY. COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion,......	2	6
Each subsequent insertion,............	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.........	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,..............	0	1
Above ten lines,(per line) first insertion,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per lin.....	0	1

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their discontinuance.

A SECRET.—"How do you do, Mrs. Biggs?" "Have you heard that story about Mrs. Ludy?" "Why, no; really Mrs. Gad—what is it, do tell me?" "O! I promised not to tell it for all the world! No, I must never tell on't—I'm afraid it will get out." "No, I'll never open my mouth about it—never. Hope to die this minute." "Well, if you'll believe, Mrs. Fuddy told me last night, that Mrs. Trot told her that her sister's husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs. Trouble's eldest daughter told Mrs. Nickens that her grandmother heard by a letter, which she got from her sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clam boat just arrived from the Feejee Islands, that the mermaids about that section wear crinolines made out of shark skins!"

COOL.—While Lord North was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog which had concealed himself under the table of the House of Commons made his escape and ran directly across the floor, setting up at the same time a violent howl It occasioned a burst of laughter, and might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he who knew how to convert the most awkward occurrence to his advantage, having waited till the roar had subsided, and preserving all his gravity, said to the speaker, "Sir, I have been interrupted by a new member not acquainted with the forms of the House, I therefore yielded to him; but as he has concluded his argument, I shall resume mine."

CURIOSITY SATISFIED.—An excitable Irishman, prone to practical demonstrations of passion, even at trifles, quarrelled with his wife. She had just brought in two pitchers of water, and set them down on the floor. Patrick, getting an eloquent dig from his better half to keep his temper, for it wasn't worth parting with, seized one of the pitchers and tossed the water over her. Hearing the elements of, matrimonial discord, a neighbor's wife rushed in, and seeing the poor woman all dripping, asked "How did he do it?" Patrick, in a moment, gave her the contents of the other pitcher, remarking "*that's* how I did Mam, if you *must* know."

A NEW CONQUEROR.—A few days ago, a couple of fools got into a fight on one of the wharves in Boston. But, before they had a chance to injure each other, a very sensible fellow, a clerk in one of the stores, elbowed his way through the crowd and flung a handful of flour into the face of the combatants. The battle ceased very suddenly, and the parties, as soon as they recovered their sight showed some fine specimens of walking amid roars of laughter from the spectators. This is the best Boston notion yet. That clerk should be created Lieutenant of the police. They quell mobs in Russia by playing the fire engines upon them.

—Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters want washing."

—He who learns and makes no use of his learning, is a beast of burden with a load of books.

—The boy who lost his balance on the roof found it on the ground shortly afterward.

—As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we likewise of our idle silence.

—There is no landing on the shore of felicity without sailing in the bark of fidelity.

—The sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.

—A Chinaman went into a fancy goods store and asked for some consistency. He had heard consistency was a jewel, and he wanted a specimen.

—All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced that the fate of empires depend on the education of youth.

—It is a very remarkable fact that however well young ladies are versed in grammar, very few of them can decline matrimony.

—The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been endeavoring to spin a mountain-top.

—One of the hardest trials of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided was a pretence, a mask to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness.

—Persons who are always cheerful and good-humored, are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper among all who live around them.

—Benevolent impulses, where we should not expect them, in modest privacy, enact many a scene of beautiful worth amidst the plaudits of angels.

—If you do when you are alone what you are unwilling to do in the presence of your acquaintances, you respect them more than you do yourself.

COBOURG ASSIZES.

WIFE POISONING CASE!

TRIAL OF DR. KING!

From the Globe.

COBOURG, Tuesday, April 5.

This morning the trial of Dr. King of Brighton for the alleged murder of his wife, Mary Anne King, was commenced. The case is a remarkable one, both in a criminal and scientific point of view. If the prisoner be found guilty, another instance will be added to those already on record wherein a knowledge of medicine has been put to the worst possible purpose—wherein the physician has cruelly, persistently and remorselessly used his skill for the destruction of life under the pretence of saving, wherein the husband has stood by the bedside of his dying wife, and while speaking to her words of comfort, and of hope, has betrayed her to a gradual and painful death. If the accused be guilty, science will vindicate itself by bringing down punishment upon the man who has abused the sacred trust placed in his hands; if innocent, it is by its aid that the falsity of the accusation must be proved.

As this case bids fair to become famous in Canadian criminal records, a short account of the parties principally concerned, may not be out of place. William Henry King, was born in the township of Sophiasburg, Prince Edward Co., in the year 1835. In 1844, his parents removed to Cramahe, now Brighton, in Northumberland, where they commenced farming. By industry and perseverance, they succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of property. When eighteen years of age, King left home, and went to the Normal School in Toronto. While there, he studied medicine, and having obtained a first class certificate, was appointed teacher of the fourth division of the Central School, Hamilton, in which situation it was part of his duty to lecture to the students on physiology. Thinking he might better his condition, by gaining such an acquaintance with the healing art as would enable him to practice with success, he studied under Dr. Greenlees, and in 1856, in pursuance of his determination to obtain medical knowledge, he went to Philadelphia, where we find him during the winter months of the years 1856, '57, and '58—the pecuniary means necessary for the purpose being supplied him by his father-in-law, Mr. Lawson. As proof of the assiduity with which he pursued his studies, he produces three diplomas: one from the Homœpathic Medical College, Pennsylvania; a second from the Pennsylvania Medical University in Philadelphia; and a third from the Electric Medical College, also of Philadelphia. In 1858 he returned to the village of Brighton, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine. In this he seems to have been very successful, and at least to have gained the confidence of the people. His receipts, it is reported, averaged $200 per month, and, as he himself says, "I was in a fair way to achieve both fame and wealth," when the events which led to his arrest took place. By those who have known him, Dr. King is said to have been a pushing, energetic young fellow. Proud of his attainments, and possessing the gift of inspiring others with the belief that he was deeply learned—an idea he was not slow to inculcate—he was just the man to succeed in the profession he had chosen, as far as making money was concerned. He is described, while in Brighton, as being of strictly moral habits—a regular attendant of Church, and careful in his language. His address and appearance are good. He is about five feet six or seven inches in height; has dark hair; wears a moustache, and dark beard. His face is not of that description which would lead persons to imagine its owner was likely to be guilty of so terrible a crime as that with which he stands charged. His eyes are dark, and his complexion rather sallow, but clear. The impression derived from conversing with him is that he would be by no means backward in asserting either real or pretended claims; and he has that peculiar cast of countenance belonging to that class of men who make themselves agreeable, principally for purposes of gain. He has a quick way of looking at those with whom he is confronted, as though "taking the measure" of his man. Since his confinement, he has received many very flattering letters from gentlemen both in the United States and Canada, all bearing testimony to his good character as a man, and his skill as a physician. Among those who have thus written to him are—Messrs. J. Bruce, A.M., Hamilton; Alex. H. Laidlaw, A. M., Principal of the Monroe Grammar School, Philadelphia; J. H. Eldridge, Principal of the Hancock Grammar School, Philadelphia; F. Smith, M. D., of Springvale, Harford Co., Maryland, and J. H. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Phisiology, Medical College, Philadelphia. In the year 1854, while at the Normal School, King married Sarah Anne Lawson, a young lady about the same age as himself, of very prepossessing appearance, well educated, and of an exceedingly respectable family. Report speaks highly both of herself and parents in every respect. They own a large farm about a mile from Brighton, upon which they reside. They have a large family—four sons and two daughters. About twelve months after the marriage of King with Miss Lawson, their first and only child was born. Previous to this event it was suspected that Mrs. King was not well treated by her husband, and under that impression, and to ensure all necessary attention, they placed her under their own roof during her confinement. While with her friends, she received letters of a very distressing nature from her husband—the writing of which he subsequently apologised for. In these letters he charged her with infidelity, and it is said that he manifested much dislike to his child, who lived but about three months. While in Toronto at the Normal School, Mr. and Mrs. King kept boarders, and pursued the same course during their residence in Hamilton. While studying in Philadelphia, his wife resided with her parents in Brighton. King was at College during the winter months only, of the years 1856, '57, '58, and for three summers he taught in various Common Schools of Brighton Township. He finally returned to Brighton in March, 1858, where, as already remarked, he commenced to practice his profession.—There is evidence to prove that he did not live happily with his wife while there; and sufficient to prove also, that she by no means monopolized his affections. While on a visit at his house he became acquainted with a Miss Vandervoort, residing with her parents in Sidney, about twenty miles from Brighton. She is tho't by some to be a good-looking girl, but tastes differ. She is about twenty years of age, and is said to have been pretty well educated. Another young lady, Miss Dorcas Garrett also recieved attentions from Dr. King. She lives in the township of Murray, east of Brighton. Mr Townsend Garett, her father, is a member of the Society of Friends, and a native of Hallowell township, Prince Edward Co. He came to his present farm more than forty years ago. From what transpired before the Coroner's inquest, it appeared that Miss Garrett sharply checked the Doctor for his attentions. He had sent her a note to the effect that his wife would soon die, and asking Miss Garrett to hold herself in readiness to take Mrs. King's place. A very proper reply was returned, in which the young lady threatened to expose King if he dared to make any further advances of a like description. In the beginning of October, Mrs. King became seriously ill. On the third of November she died; her husband having attended her unremittingly. During her illness, she frequently vomited after taking the medicines he administered. The retching was violent in the extreme, and caused her great pain.—

Many times did she beg of her husband to withold the medicine he regularly prepared and constantly administered. He would entreat her to take it as the only means by which her life could be saved. If guilty of the deed with which he stands charged, no man ever played the hypocrite to a greater extent than Dr. King. Frequently he would implore divine aid on the efforts he was professedly making to restore his wife to health; when speaking of her he used the most affectionate language, and it appeared to be his study to do all in his power to alleviate her sufferings. A few days, however, before she died, a brother of Mrs. King's happened to examine the pockets of a coat belonging to the Doctor, and in one of them he found a likeness of the above mentioned Miss Vandevoort, accompanied by a note from the lady herself. This he did not make known until his sister was dead but when once out, it brought to light the affair with Miss Dorcas Garratt. Still further to excite suspicion it was ascertained that King had purchased half an ounce of arsenic a day or two before his wife was taken ill; and subsequently to that a quantity of Morphine. A coroners' jury was summoned, and the body exhumed. Evidence was adduced to show that while his wife was ill, King had declared that she was suffering from an ulcerated womb; but the medical men could find no trace of any such disease. They discovered that she was pregnant, but all connected with that part of the system was in a healthy condition. They could not account for death on any other supposition than that it had been caused by poison. The stomach and liver were accordingly taken out, and sent to Prof. Croft, Toronto, for analysis, whose evidence will be found below. When the body was exhumed, King was visiting some patients, and upon returning to Brighton after hearing what was going on he drove off at once to Sidney to Mr Vandervoort's, where he arrived late at night. The family were much excited at his visit, and especially when he explained his reasons for making it. He told them of the inquest upon the body of his wife; said that he not only would be arrested but that a warrant would be issued for Miss Vandervoort also; and urged upon her parents that they should allow their daughter to fly with him to the States until the matter was settled. After much hesitation they acceded to the demand, upon the understanding that King should take Miss Vandervoort to her aunt's, at Cape Vincent. This plan was adopted, but King's stay was short. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and while the enquiry was proceeding he was brought back and lodged in prison.

Medical men of eminence have been summoned from the United States, among whom are Professor Hampel and Doctor Landers of Philadelphia. Drs. Vantagen of Brantford, and Nichol of Simcoe, are also here. On behalf of the Crown—Prof Croft, and Drs Hodder and Bethune of Toronto; Grass and Proctor of Brighton, and Gilchrist of Hamilton have been summoned. When before the Grand Jury, King preserved an unruffled demeanor. He declares he is quite sure of acquittal, and appears to be so. He laughs at the idea of being convicted—and appears really to think such a result to be quite impossible. The opinion out of doors is decidedly against him.

One day last week, a brother of the accused came to Cobourg, and called at a chemists' shop, where he purchased twenty-five cents worth of strychnine. Upon being asked his name he replied that it was King, and admitted his relationship to the Doctor. From the shop he went to the prison, where he saw his brother. The jailor was present during the interview, and as the two were only allowed to converse only through a small hole in the cell door, he is quite sure nothing was handed from one to the other. King explains that the strychnine was purchased for the purpose of poisoning foxes, of which there are many about his father's farm. Excuses of this description are also at hand.

The trial is creating the most intense excitement not only in Cobourg and Brighton but in all the country round about. At an early hour large numbers of heavily laden teams came to town, the Railways, also contributing their quota, and soon after 8 o'clock the steep steps leading up to the Court House, and the brow of the hill upon which it stands, were covered with a crowd, jammed together as tight as it is possible for human beings to be. It was a noisy crowd with great strength of lungs, which they tested to their utmost extent. Not once or twice, but continuously—indeed one might have thought from the sustained roar that an election meeting was being held. Numerous women came into Cobourg, but a glance at the Court House steps was sufficient to assure them that crinoline could not bear so great an amount of compression, and they at once abandoned all hope of effecting an entrance. None were admitted except by the express permission of the sheriff, and the room was soon filled to its full extent There were probably about thee hundred people present. Among them besides witnesses, were a number of medical men and the students of the Cobourg medical College, to whom a holiday has been given in order to permit their attendance. The Court House is small, low, ill-lighted, and worse ventilated. Mr. Justice Burns is stuck on a slightly elevated platform behind a concern which looks very like an old counter borrowed from some chandler's shop.

The Court was opened at half-past nine o'clock—Mr. Galt, Q. C. who has been conducting the Crown cases this assize, prosecutes, assisted by the County Attorney, Mr. J. A. Armour. Hon J. H. Cameron appears for the defence.

The following are the names of the jury:—Joseph Rosevier, William Hoskins, William Humphries, Richard Barratt, ———, Jonathan Porter, Levi Dudly Daniel Richtman, William Robinson, William Clarke, Samuel Haggart, and Henry A. Alger. Seven challenges were made by prisoner's Council.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Arrival of the "New York."

NEW YORK, April 5.

The steamship New York from Bremen, via Southampton on the 22nd ult, arrived here this morning.

The steamship Canada had arrived out on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord John Russell moved his amendment to the Reform Bill, that it is neither just nor politic to interfere with the present freehold franchise, &c.

The purport had already been received. After some debate the matter was adjourned till Tuesday.

A large meeting of working men had been held in Hyde Park, to oppose the Reform Bill.

The Neapolitan exiles had arrived at Bristol. The quays were crowded with people to receive them, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondents say that the Emperor having been informed of the ultimate resolutions of Austria, is desirous to recede by diplomatic helps from his aggressive attitude.

Another letter says that Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution. It is certain, however, that the Austrian force in Lombardy is more imposing than was generally thought.

Vienna correspondents say that the danger of war is falling off for the present.

Paris telegraphs say that the Powers have agreed to an European Congress, but the basis of the discussions cannot be settled. The London Times says it is to be held in London, Berlin or Austria.

The London Post warns the public against too much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress will be convoked.

The export of arms, gunpowder and sulphur from Austria to Italy is prohibited.

The Daily News says, the last Austrian circular was written by Prince Metternich.

ITALY.

The Morning Herald says, that France intends to protest against the construction of fortifications at Placerza. Cardinal Antonelli has again requested the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of February 2d was telegraphed.

Phohillas had been captured without a blow.

Tantia Topee was still at large.

AUSTRALIA.

A week's later news had been received. The mines were prosperous.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS

The Times' City article says the announcement of a Congress causes an improvement in the funds of ¼, which would have been larger but for the fact that the Paris Bourse has not yet shown any decided recovery of confidence. A slight increase in the demand for money also checks the buoyant tendency.

Consols closed at 96⅞ a 96½.

The advices from America by the Canada, together with the Pacific aspect of European affairs, had caused an advance of one-fifteenth to one-eigth.

In breadstuffs there had been no regular market since the sailing of the Persia.

All articles were quiet and nominally unchanged.

—We see by the Hamilton *Spectator*, that the magnates of the Great Western Railway have issued an edict against the sale of that paper on their Depot premises and the trains. Such a petty piece of spite and malignity is worthy the source from which it emanates. The Spectator is too outspoken and independent to suit the upstart officials, who control the Great Western.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.—The Montreal *Herald* regrets to learn that Sir William Eyre has sent in his resignation, on the ground of bad health.

NEW TIME TABLE

ON AND AFTER Monday the 21st MARCH inst., the TRAINS will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail,	4:45, A. M.
Day Express,	5:05, P. M.
Way Freight,	7:45, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail,	11:45, P. M.
Day Express,	12:50, P. M.
Way Frieght,	8:00, P. M.

☞These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Terms of Subscription.

Semi-Weekly "INDEPENDENT," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one address $2 per annum.

WEEKLY "INDEPENDENT," is published every Saturday, and contains SEVENTEEN columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for TEN COPIES, and Ten dollars will pay for THIRTEEN COPIES. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

The Independent.

Saturday, April 9, 1859.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Sidney Smith has at length introduced a series of Resolutions proposing important changes in the Post Office Laws. It will be readily conceded that the principle of making the Postal Department self-sustaining, is a correct one, and this is the object contemplated by the proposed new arrangements. But it is a question upon which there will be a variety of opinions, whether the changes proposed will best secure the object sought. Was there not some other way?—could not some other plan have been adopted by which the end desired would have been obtained, without re-imposing the tax on newspapers? Would it not have been more politic and patriotic to have abolished the much abused franking system, thus placing members of Parliament—who are much better able to pay the postal charges upon their correspondence, than the masses are to pay the charge upon their newspapers—upon the same footing with business men? We can conceive of no sufficient reason why the distinction should be made—why members of the Legislature, who are amply paid for their services, should be allowed to transmit mail matter free of postage, while the mechanic and the merchant, the laborer and the farmer, are obliged to pay the postal charge upon their correspondence.

It will be seen by the Resolutions which follow these remarks, that in order to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, the tax upon newspapers is to be re-imposed, and all letters are required to be pre-paid, or in case they are not so paid, they will be subject to an additional charge of two and a half cents. The rate upon newspapers is not to exceed one cent upon each copy, but it is not stated definitely that this will be the charge. We should be very unwilling to believe that the Post Master General intends to impose such a high rate. One cent upon each copy of a newspaper would for a weekly, amount to fifty-two cents a year—for a semi-weekly, over one dollar—and for a daily, more than three dollars—a tax most unreasonable and unjust, and if imposed, would have the effect of largely reducing the circulation of all descriptions of newspapers, and we can scarcely believe that Mr. Sidney Smith, or any member of the Government, would desire such a result. If the Government is determined to take a step backward in legislation, by the imposition of a tax on knowledge and general intelligence, we trust that the rate will not exceed that of the United States.

Without doubt, the enforcement of pre-payment upon letters will increase the revenue, for the heavy loss now caused by dead letters will be saved, but we question very much the policy of the regulation imposing an additional charge upon letters not so paid. There are those who, under such a regulation, will never pre-pay their letters, and it will fall hard upon the receiver of such letters. The distinction should not have been made.

The following are the resolutions introduced by the Post Master General:

1.—That it is expedient that the principle should be kept in view, as closely as possible, of raising from the postage charges, a revenue sufficient to defray the cost of the Postal Service; and the revenue to be derived from the existing three pence per half ounce letter rate does not and cannot yield a self-sustaining revenue to the Post Office—whilst it is not expedient to increase that rate.

2.—That the letter postage collections being insufficient to maintain the Postal Service, it is not expedient that the Post Office Revenue should be diminished by the transmission of free matter by Post—other than the correspondence of the Legislative and Executive Government, on which a charge would be nominal as a source of Revenue.

3.—That during the last year an estimated number of Ten Millions of Newspapers were sent free by post in Canada.

4.—That previous to 1854, all Newspapers were liable to a postage rate of one half penny each, and it is expedient to revert to the principle in force prior to 1854, and impose a charge not exceeding one cent each on all such Newspapers sent by post in Canada, save "Exchange Papers," addressed to the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers, as the Governor in Council may determine.

5.—That to promote simplicity and economy in the business of the Post Office, all letters posted in Canada should be prepaid, and that to enforce prepayment, letters posted unpaid for any place within the Province shall be charged seven and a half instead of five cents per half ounce on delivery, and on letters posted for the British Mails, for the other British North American Provinces, or for the United States when not prepaid, such addition to the ordinary rate, not in any case exceeding a double rate, as the Post Master General may agree upon with the Post office Authorities of those Countries for the purpose of enforcing prepayment, and that in order to adapt the operations of the Post Office to the Decimal Currency, it is expedient that the internal letter rate be charged from three pence to its equivalent of five cents per half ounce; the charge for advertising a dead letter from three farthings to two cents; the charge for returning a dead letter to the writer from one penny to three cents, and that in all cases where a one half-penny or penny rate is chargeable, that those rates be changed to one cent and two cents respectively.

6.—That parcels other than letters and not containing letters, sent by Parcel Post, shall be liable to such charges for conveyance and to such regulations as the Governor in Council shall from time to time see fit to make.

7.—That maliciously or wilfully to destroy, detain or delay any parcel sent by Parcel Post, shall be a misdemeanor.

8.—That to enclose a letter or letters in a parcel, posted for the Parcel Post, shall be a misdemeanor, and to enclose a letter or writing or written marks to serve the purpose of a letter, or other enclosure or thing in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper at the reduced rate of postage applicable to newspaper, shall save in the case of the accounts and receipts of newspapers sent by them to their subscribers, shall be a misdemeanor

9.—That the Post Master General shall not be liable to any party for the loss of any parcel sent by Parcel Post.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Patton, after an absence of several days, made his appearance in the Upper House, and apologized for the indiscreet conduct of which he had been guilty. His apology was accepted, and he was discharged from arrest. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

In the Assembly after several formal motions with regard to the Government business, a number of Bills were read a third time. The Supplies were again taken up, and after the usual amendments had been negatived, the resolutions passed a second reading. The bill to define the Act regulating the Elective Franchise, passed through Committee. In the Legislative Council on Wednesday, a motion to appoint a Committee on banking was carried after some discussion. The bill from the Legislative Assembly to enable banks to advance money on bills of lading, was read a second time. Some other bills were advanced a stage.

The proceedings in the Assembly during the afternoon were principally confined to the discussion of a series of resolutions affirming the principle of free trade and direct taxation. These resolutions were lost on a division. The remainder of the sitting was consumed in an animated debate on Mr. Dunkin's bill incorporating the British and Canadian School Society, Montreal. This discussion resulted in an amendment by Mr. Dunkin that the said Corporation should not be prohibited acquiring real estate or interest by gift or bequest, made within six months before the death of the testator.

On Thursday in the Upper House, no business of importance was transacted.

In the Assembly, the Inspector General moved the reception of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill for the consolidation of the Public Debt which was adopted. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions on the subject of Postal Changes and of the Superannuated Fund, and agreed to the same without amendment.

THE "CHRONICLE."

We shall pay our respects to our town cotemporary, the *Chronicle*, in our next issue.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE.

☞In other columns we commence the report of the recent trial of Dr. King at the Cobourg Assizes, for the murder of his wife. The case is one of the most important ever tried in a Canadian Court, and as some of the parties interested reside in this vicinity, we shall continue its publication in subsequent issues until completed. The report of the trial is from the Globe, and is very complete. The case was commenced on Tuesday, and was concluded on Wednesday evening. The Jury being unable to agree, were locked up for the night. On the following morning, at 10 o'clock, they brought in a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death has been recorded.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The *Indian* arrived at Portland on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 23rd ult. Russia had proposed a Congress of the different European Powers, with a view to the settlement of the present difficulties, but it was said that Austria had declined, and a reaction in the funds occurred. France gave its assent. A grand review of the entire army of France is proposed. Warlike preparations continue in France, Austria and Piedmont. Advices from India have been received up to the 25th February. The Sepoys continue to surrender, and were generally starving. There is no change in the markets.

TOWN COUNCIL.

We are compelled for want of space, to omit the proceedings of the Town Council in this issue.

Summary of News.

—A number of iron pillars to serve as street letter boxes, were last week erected at various points in Toronto. They are to be open for the reception of letters day and night, and will be visited at frequent intervals during the day by post-office messengers, charged with the duty of conveying the letters dropped therein to the post office to be mailed or delivered.

—The trial of Mr. Sickles is now being proceeded with. On Monday last only five out of the thirty jurors summoned were accepted, and the Marshall had orders from the Judge presiding, to have seventy-five talesmen in attendance on the following morning. Tuesday came, and out of the whole seventy-five only three other jurors were drawn, making eight in all. The disqualification was on the general ground of having formed opinions from newspapers or conversation with witnesses, and therefore incapacitated to render a fair and impartial verdict. Seventy-five additional talesmen were ordered to be summoned for Wednesday morning.

—Edward H. Benedict, a resident of Detroit stabbed his wife in a fit of Jealousy on Tuesday, killing her almost instantly, and afterwards attempted suicide by hanging.

—Strawberries and asparagus have already been brought to New York from the South.

—A bill to prohibit the marriage of white with black persons has passed the Wisconsin Legislature.

—The wealth of Fremont is computed to be surely $5,000,000, and prospectively $20,000,000. No farther resistance is offered to his claims in California.

—An American paper says that the body of a vagrant was found in Clinton County, N. Y., near a ledge of rocks where is a den of rattlesnakes, and that these snakes had eaten the flesh from the bones of the dead drunkard.

—The unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England, amount to over five millions sterling

—Charles Dickens realized twenty five thousand dollars last year by his lectures. Thackeray made nearly double the amount.

—In the House of Commons on the 9th ult., a Government Bill for partly abolishing Church rates, by means of voluntary commutation, was debated, and finally rejected by 254 to 171.

—The St. Thomas Journal, No 11., proposes a tax on mad dogs. Our infant cotemporary says:—"Mr. Leslie Pearce, a wealthy farmer, living a few miles east of the town, had lately twenty-one sheep of an excellent breed, and a splendid cow and calf destroyed by the attack of a mad dog. A heavy tax on these *animals* is desirable. They are numerous beyond their use."

—In South Carolina not a single divorce has ever been obtained.

—The Montreal Transcript says that the St. Lawrence is now free from ice above the Victoria Bridge, and for some distance below it, but opposite the city it is still bound by its winter covering. On Tuesday the ice shoving down from above, caused a considerable rise in the river, and many of the cellars near the quays were flooded. The dammed up water, however, found egress somewhere, and Wednesday the surface of the river had fallen six or seven feet, as compared with the previous day. There seems every probability that the whole of the ice will be away in the course of a day or two.

—The Port Hope Atlas of the 2nd, says—"This morning, eleven cars, laden with elm and oak, of the finest possible quality, selected with great care, and as carefully manufactured by Messrs. Edsall & Wilson, in our backwoods, for the Quebec market, came rolling into town en route per Grand Trunk railway for the Trent, where this timber will be formed into a raft.

—Charles Dickens will bring out on the 30th April a new periodical, to be entitled "All Round the Year." It will open with a new tale from his pen. Household Words will cease to appear on the 30th of May.

—A rumor is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to be the next Governor of Canada, and, possibly, Governor Chief of the proposed North American Confederacy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"The Senate of Prussia, at a recent sit[ting] and a merited compliment to the Gale[n of] Germany, Christoph Wilhelm Hoofland[,] ordering the erection of a monument to [his] memory in the city of Berlin. If any ma[n] served well of his countrymen, certainly [that] man was Dr Hoofland; for while by hi[s wri]tings he revelutionized the whole syste[m of] medicine, his well digested preparations [car]ried relief into every home in the land; a[nd at] this death he was mourned as a benefact[or] of the nation."—[London Times, Oct 1857.

These celebrated medicines, the G[erman] Bitters and Balsamic Cordial, are prepa[red in] his country only by Dr. C. M. Jackson[,] Arch Street, Philadelphia, and are for s[ale by] Druggists and storekeepers througho[ut the] United States, Canadas, West Indias[,] South America. Price 75 cents per bo[ttle].

M'LANES CELEBRATED VERMIFU[GE]

MISSOURI.

JOB P. O., OREGON Co., Mo., July 22nd

Messrs Fleming Bros.

Dear Sirs, I have used DR. M'LANE'S [CELE]BRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by you, [in my] family, and I think it the best preparati[on] in use for expelling worms from the system. My neighbors have also used [it with] the same success. You are at liberty [to use] this as you see fit. Yours, &c.

WM. O. NET[...]

The above is a sample of certificate[s] received by the proprietors, Fleming [Bros., of] M'Lanes' celebrated vermifuge and Li[ver Pills]. We think we are safe in saying they [are the] most reliable and popular remedies of [...]

Purchasers will be careful to ask [for] M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERM[IFUGE] manufactured by FLEMING BROS. [of PITTS]BURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges [in com]parison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's [genuine] Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pi[lls can] now be had at all respectable drug [stores]. *None genuine without the signature of*

NEW ADVERTISEME[NTS.]

New Spring Goo[ds]

THE Subscriber, in returning th[anks for] the very liberal patronage recei[ved since] he has been in business, would intima[te to his] customers, and the public generally, [that he] has just opened out a fine assortment [of]

NEW AND FASHIONAB[LE]

GOOD[S]

suitable for the Season, which he is [prepared] to make up in the

LATEST STYL[E]

and at the lowest remunerating pric[es.]

Having had many years experienc[e in the] Tailoring business, and keeping non[e but the] best workmen, he feels confident of g[iving the] utmost satisfaction to all who may f[avor him] with their patronage.

THE READY MAD[E]

CLOTHI[NG]

Department will be found complete, [contain]ing everything for

Children's or Men's [Wear,]

manufactured expressly for the Season [by First] Class Workmen at his own establis[hment.]

☞ REMEMBER THE PLA[CE] on Front Street, nearly opposite Nath[...] Store.

JOSEPH ASHT[...]

Belleville, April 9th, 1859.

DR. HOLDE[N]

Has removed his Office t[o]

HOLDEN'S DRUG ST[ORE]

HE resides with his Son on [...] Street, first house North o[f ...] Street.

Belleville, April 5, 1859.

DR. HARVEY,

OCULIST AND AURI[ST]

WILL remain in Belleville until [...] and may be consulted for

Blindness, Deafn[ess]

and all other diseases of the

EYE AND EAR GENERA[LLY]

Diseases of the

THROAT & AIR PASS[AGES]

will receive particular considerat[ion.]

OFFICE—DAFOE HOUSE. Office [hours] from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily; Sund[ays ex]cepted.

Belleville, April 8th, 1859.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2 BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 13, 1859. NO. 16.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
Corner Front & Hotel Sts., Belleville, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

Ross & Bell,
BARRISTERS, &c &c., Office Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, C. W. nl.
John Bell.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. nl.

Wilson's Saloon,
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds of Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. nl.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHant, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

Charles Brick,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. nl

R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. nl.

G. F. A. Ridley,
SURGEON DENTIST. Office Four Doors North of Papineau's Hotel, over Vair's, Front-street.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

Arch. Dunlop,
LAND and General Agent, Custom House Broker, Belleville, C. W.

P. O'Shee.
HORSE FARRIER, Office opposite Papineau's Hotel, front Street, Belleville. All communications either by mail or telegraph strictly attended to.

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c, &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c Office over Mr. Harrison's Store, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,
ACCOUNT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings, Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

Jonathan Sisson.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
Office,—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, Hardware Store......, Belleville, c.w. 30-1y.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Dr Holden's Drug Store, Front St., Belleville.

F. W. Alport,
COMMISSION Merchant, and General Agent Office over Mr Lewis' Hardware Store Front St., Belleville.

Short & Smith.
PHOTOGRAPHER, and AMBROTYPIST. Rooms, opposite Dr. Coleman's Drug Store and nearly opposite Mr. Grant's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

Dr Walton,
HAS resumed the Practice of his profession and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
Belleville, [...]ber 27, 1859.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Robes, Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Furs, &c.
Orders Punctually attended to.
New York prices for Raw Furs.

Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Accoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence: Tweed, Hungerford. 1ly.

Curry & M'Candlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins' Marble Buildings Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.

AGENTS FOR THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.
[...]URRY, R. D. M'CANDLISH

Business Directory

JOHN LEWIS, IRON-MONGER FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood. SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c.w.

CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Also,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, January 29th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
Office, Merchant's Exchange.

William Lunn, Esq.,—*Chairman*,
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, Esq.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, 20th February, 1858. 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. La Rocque, Esq. | Theodore Hart, Esq.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entituled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies," the co-partnerhip between the undersigned as Attornies-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr Ponton.

The business will be conducted by Mr Bell, under the style heretoforeused of Ross & Bell,
JOHN BELL.
W. H. PONTON.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
John Murney, | Archelaus Southard,
Absalom Greely, | Wilson Bently,
Aaron D. Dougall, | N. B. Conger,
S. Merrill, Secretary.
Daniel McMullen, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.
1-tf

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WAMTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞ Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLE[RS]

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, Agent,

Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858.
Apply at this office.

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Henry Chapman & Co's
PREPAID PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER
LABEL & SEARLE'S
FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL,
To Quebec, New York & Boston,
Rates and every information will be furnished on application to
JAS. BLACKLOCK,
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CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, $1,000,000.

Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859,

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No, 3 Dafoe Buildings.

R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL WILL BE open after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr. Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per Quarter in advance.
Belleville January 5th 1859.

Mr. H. JAMES.

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'RIELLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.

H. JAMES,
Artist and Phrenologist.
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. nl

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

S. S. CURRY,
INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

Ross & Bell,	John O'Hare,
Wm. H. Ponton,	*Clerk of the Peace*
L. & A. H. Wallbridge	A. R. Dougall,
G. E. Henderson,	C. L. Coleman,
R. P. Jellet,	A. Ponton,
James Fraser, jr.	Q. Macnider,

L. H. Henderson.

Belleville Seminary,

THE Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on
Wednesday the 27th of April,
at 2 o'clock, p. m.
and continue fourteen weeks.
A. CARMAN,
Principal.
Belleville Seminary, March 29th, 1859.

AUCTION SALE

OF

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,

AND

SMALL WARES,

AT THE STORES OF

GILLESPIE & CO.,

ON

WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL, CURRENT,

COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Gillespie & Co. will make their final clearing sale as above.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULARS.

The Sale will be continued until all Goods on hand are Sold.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL.
NULTY,
Auctioneer.
Belleville, April 5th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON
T
STORE!

20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay "
20 catties Gunpowder "
12 catties Old Hyson "
10 catties Young Hyson "
5 chests Souchong "
3 chests Oolong "
10 chests Old Hyson "
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEASTORE.
15 bags Java Coffee,
bags LaGuayra Coffee,
5 bags Mocha "
10 bags plantation Ceylon
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 boxes Montreal Soap
30 boxes Toronto Soap,
5 boxes Castile Soap,
10 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap,
50 boxes Stearine Candles,
50 boxes Tallow do
15 Boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes sperm do.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
15 cases (green) Gin,
10 cases (red) Gin,
3 hhds Martell's Brandy
5 hhds Holland Gin,
1 hhd Old Tom,
10 casks Port Wine,
15 casks Sherry Wine,
5 cases Leslies Ginger Wine,
5 cases Leslies Stomachic bitters,
2 cases Vermouth bitters,
5 cases Schiedam Schnapps
4 cases Absinthe Suisse,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters
1 case Raspberry Vinegar,
1 hhds Scotch Whiskey,
3 cases Milk Punch,
5 cases pepper Sauce,
0 bbls bottled Ale,
10 bbls London and Dublin Porter,
15 baskets Champagne,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
50 dozen assorted Tumblers,
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Stove Brushes,
2 cases clothes Brushes
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THAT new large and commodious two Story Brick building lately erected by JAMES MEAGHER, jr., on the Road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot. The house is finished in a superior style with every modern improvement and has good outhouses attached thereto.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Gillespie & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

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A. J. MACDONALD, Chairman.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, Secretary.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
Dr. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

CIRCULAR.

I TAKE great pleasure in introducing to the notice of my friends and patrons, a recent improvement in the manner of manufacturing Artificial Teeth, one which is deemed of great importance, not only by myself but by all the leading Dentists of the United States I allude to the "Vulcanized base."

This style of work has been fully tested, and will undoubtedly, be adopted for general use as that which is capable of rendering the greatest service in strength, neatness and durability.

It possesses at least two advantages over metals. There can no injurious effects arise to the patient from electrical action, which is sometimes the case, even when the plate is composed of the finest gold. Again, there is sufficient electricity to make it agreeable to the wearer. It also forms a reliable aid to mastication, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to metal plates.

G. V. N. RELYEA,
Belleville, June 22, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

IS NOW prepared to furnish Teeth in the Vulcanized Base, to all who may desire his services, at the lowest remunerating prices, and with all possible despatch.
G. V. N. RELYEA.

WANTED.

A Tub or Firken of good Butter for Family use. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

TO RENT, to Improving Tenants, three Improved Farms of superior land, in the [...] concession of Sidney, near Chisholm's Rapids.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to J. F. WAY, Belleville,
J. STEVENSON, Napanee

COBOURG ASSIZES.

WIFE POISONING CASE!

TRIAL OF DR. KING!

From the Globe.

Cobourg, Tuesday, April 5.

Mr. Galt opened the case. He impressed upon the jury the fact that it was their duty to divest themselves of any prejudice they might have conceived inasmuch as the prisoner was now, in the eyes of the law, as innocent as any one of them. He was accused of having murdered his wife by certain appliances within his reach, and with the nature of which he was well acquainted. No person could have been in a more favorable position for carrying out his purpose, for not only was he a physician by profession, but waited upon his wife as her medical attendant. The learned gentlemen then gave the outlines of the events which had led to the arrest of the prisoner, and afterwards addressed the jury on those points to which, in trials for murder, it is necessary to direct attention. The first thing it would be necessary for them to do was to establish the fact that the prisoner was in a position to accomplish the deed, for the alleged perpetration of which he was to be tried, and that those means by which the deceased had come by her death, were within the reach of the accused. He (Mr. Galt) would prove to the jury that the deceased, up to the 18th October last, was in a sound state of health—that she was then seized with violent pains, accompanied with retching, and finally died on the 3rd November. It would be shown that in the opinion of medical men, there was nothing to cause death except poison, and it would also be shown that eleven grains of arsenic were found in the stomach of the deceased.—The next thing he (Mr. Galt) would show was a probable motive for the commission of the crime. This motive would be found in the prisoner's affection and illicit intercourse with other women—to pay his addresses to whom, with greater freedom, he had, it was to be feared, murdered his wife. Means and opportunity for working out his designs the prisoner had in the exercise of his profession, and one of the strongest evidence of guilt would be found in the fact that he had prophesied the death of his wife, while in health and strength. Could anything be more repugnant to human feeling, than the conduct of the prisoner, in assuring his wife and her friends, that she could not be safely delivered of the child with which she was pregnant, but that she must cease to breathe before she gave it birth? This the prisoner had done; he had stated that the deceased was suffering under a disease of the womb, which, had it existed, would inevitably have left traces behind it, but of which there were none. It would be proved that the medicine taken by Mrs. King was administered by her husband, but the exact description of medicine could not be proved from the knowledge of the parties who saw it given. Witnesses would be brought forward who would tell the jury that the prisoner had given a white powder to his wife; which, though it would float in water, was exceedingly difficult to mix with it. Each dose caused a burning thirst, followed by retching;—all, as Professor Croft would tell them, symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The accused was a homœpathic physician, and the learned Counsel for the defence might take the ground that he had administered the medicine for remedial purposes, but that he was the victim of a mistake. If this were done the whole case would be narrowed down to one of intent, and he entreated the jury to weigh well the evidence which would be given on that point.

Simon Davidson examined by Mr Galt—I am a coroner of this county. I held an inquest on the body of the prisoner's wife, on the 8th of November last. Her stomach was removed, and placed in a clean earthen dish. From that dish it was taken and placed in a bottle, in the neck of which I placed a cork, and tied it down with a string. This bottle I took with me to Brighton—locked it up in a bureau, and put the key in my pocket. Next day—the jury having adjourned over—by their consent, I sealed the bottle, wrapped it up, and sealed the paper; placed this in a case, which was also sealed, and forwarded it to Queen's College, Kingston.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron—I was present in the room the whole time of the inquest. I did not leave the room from the time the stomach was taken from deceased until I placed it in a bottle.—The bottle was a pickle bottle. I washed it out with cold water. Between the time the bottle was tied up, and the time I got to Brighton, three quarters of an hour might have elapsed. The place where the inquest was held is about three miles and a half from Brighton. I stayed with Mr. DeLong in Brighton that night. The cupboard or closet in which I placed it, was behind the bar in Mr. DeLong's. He told me there was no other key to it, than the one which he gave me. A man named Squires sitting in the room asked me to show him the stomach. I first took the bottle from my pocket and let him see it. Next day the stomach was placed in a clear dish, in the presence of the jury, as Drs. Grass and Proctor wished again to see it, the post mortem examination having previously been conducted by candle light. No one besides the doctors touched it. The table was between me and them. It was only in the dish about fifteen or twenty minutes. It was then replaced in the bottle and sealed in the presence of the jury. The stamp I used was a penny piece. I am not sure that a penny piece was used on the twine that I wound round the box. I rather think I used an ordinary wafer stamp—but am not confident. I gave the package to Mr. Robert Barker, one of the jury to take to Kingston, on the day it was sealed.

Robert Barker examined—I was one of the jury who enquired into the death of Mrs. King. The bottle containing the stomach was delivered to me. The stomach was secured as described by last witness. I received it on the morning of either the 10th or 11th of November, and by the 12 o'clock train I went to Kingston. The package was in my carpet bag, which I kept in my hand all the time. In the evening I saw the Professor, who declined to give me a decisive answer until next morning. I left my bag in a closet of the laboratory, which I locked up.—Next morning I called, took it away, and returned with it to Brighton—the package being precisely in the same condition as when I received it.

Cross-examined—when the stomach was placed in the bottle it was not at once corked. The post-mortem examination was conducted in the school-house, in the presence of the jury. There were fourteen or fifteen on the jury. No one, that I saw, either went near to the body or touched it. I do not think that during that post-mortem examination any of the relatives of the deceased were present. It was not impossible, certainly, for any of the jurors to drop something into the basin that contained the stomach; but I do not think any of them even touched it. The mouth of the bottle was not corked it was merely covered with paper and tied down with a string. Next day I procured a cork, and when the jury re-assembled the Coroner produced the bottle in the same way as it had been the day previous.

Simon Davidson recalled—I received the bottle from Mr. Barker, the same day that he returned from Kingston. I placed it in a locked closet, and kept it until the morning of the 13th. I then started with it for Toronto. I got as far as Colborne, when learning that King had been arrested, I determined to return I gave the stomach to Mr. Keeble, the conductor to take to Prof. Croft.

Cross examined between the time I placed the bottle in the closet, after I received it from Mr. Barker, and the time I took it out on the 13th I did not see it.

James Keeble examined—I am a conductor on the Grand Trunk. On the 13th November last, I received a small box from S. Davidson. He instructed me not to let it out of my custody until such time as I placed it in the hands of Prof. Croft. This was about seven o'clock A. M. I locked it up in a cupboard of the baggage car used for bonded goods. Upon arriving at Toronto, I gave it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—No one besides himself had access to the cupboard.

Henry Croft examined—I am Prof. of Chemistry at University College, Toronto. I received the box and bottle from last witness. The box was sealed with common seals. The bottle had the stamp of a penny piece marked on it. The stomach was emptied into a glass with water. The liquid was allowed to settle; the upper part was poured off, and a sediment left. This sediment was examined and found to contain arsenic. The fluid contents of the stomach were then analysed and also found to contain arsenic. I next examined the coats of the stomach, and found more arsenic in them. The quantity of arsenic I found in the stomach was eleven grains. I wrote to the Coroner to send me the Liver and kidneys of the deceased.

Samuel Davidson was again called and proved the second examination of the body; the taking out of the Liver, and its delivery carefully sealed to E. D. Moore express agent.

E. D. Moore examined—On the 19th November, I received a jar from last witness, and kept it in my possession until I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—I placed the jar inside an iron safe in my car. It was locked up. Next day I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

Prof. Croft recalled—I analysed the liver and found small quantities of arsenic in it. *Arsenic cannot be put into the liver after death.* It must have been taken in during life—that is the reason I wrote for the liver. I sent to the Coroner, Mr. Davidson, some tubes containing metallic arsenic, which I took from the liver. Six tubes hermetically sealed, containing the arsenic, were produced. I did not analyse the whole of the liver.

Cross-examined—I did not determine the quantity of arsenic found in the liver. It was but very little, not sufficient to cause death. In the stomach itself I found but little arsenic—in the contents of the stomach about eleven grains. The

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stomach, with the exception of a slight blush at the extremities, was healthy It is possible to put arsenic in this portion of the body after death. I have no means of knowing whether that was done or not. However much might be taken into the stomach, even when it reaches one or two ounces, very little finds its way into the tissues of the stomach and liver. Inflammation supervenes generally about two hours after arsenic has been taken. Much more arsenic is generally taken than is found. Death from arsenic ... ensue in six hours after taking it, or extend ... eight or ten days. I have read of cases where ... have taken arsenic, and have died from it several days after, without taking any in the interval. I do not think the poison co'd have been taken in the stomach I examined long before death. There was no inflammation, though there was a commencement of it, in the extremities of the stomach. Some poisons have a cumulative effect: but the cumulative power in the end may produce death. I have known this to be the case with belladone, but never heard or read of it with arsenic.

Re-examined by Mr. Galt—I know of no case wherein arsenic has acted in this way. The sixteenth of a grain is about the usual Allopathic dose of arsenic. If a succession of such doses had been taken, provided the party lived a short time afterwards, no traces of it would be found Arsenic administered in large quantities often produces a narcotic effect. None of the appearances usually attendant on the taking of arsenic were present in the stomach. The absence of the usual indications by no means excludes the possibility of the presence of arsenic. The absence is the exception.

Nathaniel Russell Proctor, M. D. examined—I assisted at the Post mortem examination of the body of Sarah Anne King. The body was brought to the school house, and placed upon a door. It presented rather a healthy appearance for one deceased. There was considerable fat over the muscular parts. Dr. Gross made the incision, and laid bare the stomach, liver and impregnated womb There was a dark appearence on the outer covering, which might have been occasioned by coming in contact with a dark fluid. With this exception, the organs were healthy. We examined the bowels, which were coloured, from something, we supposed, which had passed through them. The *rectum* was also colored. This we attributed to inflammation. The womb was removed; it contained a *fœtus*—was quite healthy. The *placenta* was cut through, but we found nothing wrong. We removed the *sternum* and examined the heart and liver, which were quite healthy. The lungs presented a congested appearance. I never examined any one before who had died of arsenical poison.

Cross-examined.—The congestion of the lungs was not such as was sufficient to cause death. The inflammation of the *rectum* is, I consider, a sign of arsenical poison. The surface of the stomach was congested—it scarcely amounted to inflammation; it was a state of engorgement; I cannot say to what extent. Taking the stomach as a whole, it did not appear to me to be a healthy stomach. I cannot say how long the inflammation I observed had existed. I did not examine very particularly the whole of the inner coating. Before the Coroner, I did not use the word "inflammation"—"congestion" was the word. I supposed the colouring of the coat was caused by the dark fluid I found inside the stomach. I examined the neck of the womb. There was no trace of disease of any sort. The age of the *fœtus* was between three and four months, and presented a healthy appearance. When the skull was removed, the brain contained a little more fluid than is ordinarily the case.

A. E. Fife, M. D., examined—I was called on to see the late Mrs. King. I think Dr. King sent for me, perhaps about three weeks before her death. She was vomiting at intervals. I prescribed for her ipecacuanha and camphor. I gave the prescription to Dr. King. He told me that his wife was vomiting at intervals—that she was pregnant, that she had ulceration of the *vagina*. I called four or five times afterwards, and prisoner stated to me that the difficulty of the *vagina* was better. The last time I saw her that she could converse with me was the night before her death. She said to me, in the course of the conversation, "I feel much better than I have any time since my illness." She appeared to be much better. She did not look like a dying woman. The last time I saw her was on the morning of her death. I cannot say how many hours had intervened between the time I left her on the previous evening. I called about dusk in the evening, and between eleven and twelve the next morning. I was present at the third *post mortem* examination.—The mucous membrane appeared as tho' it had been inflamed. The *rectum* presented a like appearance. This might have been caused by the action of the impregnated womb.

Cross-examined—When I first called on Mrs. King, Dr. King said she was too ill to speak to me, and consequently I held no conversation with her. I think, but I am not sure, that Dr. King once spoke to me about making a personal examination of his wife. One of the powders I prescribed would present a gray appearance; another was a mixture of yellow and black. The symptoms Dr. King described in their general character, I did not consider inconsistent with a woman four or five months advanced in pregnancy. No other physicians were called in, with the exception of Dr. Gross, who was there on the day of her death, when she was in a state of *coma*. I have heard something about an accident she had had, in getting either in or out of a buggy. She complained to me of a pain in the head—that was all

James Gilchrist, M. D., examined—I saw the body, but found no trace of organic disease. We examined the brain. It was apparently a little softened, but that I attributed to the length of time the woman had been dead.

Pickin Gross, M. D.—I saw Mrs. King two or three hours before her death. I had not seen her before that. I was present at the *post mortem* examination. The stomach of the lady was placed in a bottle—there was nothing to seal it with. Next morning when the jury were called together it was sealed. Ligatures were placed around each end of the stomach. The body did not present an emaciated appearance. The liver was hardened.—The lower part of the right lobe of the lungs was slightly congested—the remainder was in a healthy state. The heart was healthy, and the womb also. The inner coat of the stomach was slightly discolored. I saw nothing to cause death. No one ... anything to do with the stomach except Dr. ...tor. I was present when the liver was taken ... for Professor Croft.

Cross-examined—The liver was hardened I think by the absorption of arsenic. I should think it wou d take a large quantity of arsenic to produce such an effect. It might be produced by a continuous taking of arsenic. A large portion of poison ought to be found in the liver. The inflammation of the stomach was very slight. I did not discover any signs of ulceration in the neck of the womb. The marks could not have disappeared in three or four weeks.

The above concluded the medical testimony so far as the *post mortem* examination was concerned. The Court adjourned fifteen minutes for refreshment.

Upon re-assembling

Elizabeth Jane Lawson was examined—I am the mother of the late Mrs. King. On the 14th October I went to see my daughter, and found her very ill. The doctor met me at the door and told me that she had been very sick. I went in, and she said she was a little better.—Soon after the doctor gave her a little medicine. It was a pure white. It was mixed in the spoon. She was very sick after it. She tried to prevent herself vomiting. The doctor said, "keep it down, Annie." She tried to do so, but could not. She vomited a great deal; but was better afterwards. The vomit was of a dark greenish color. The vomiting continued fifteen or twenty minutes. My daughter was very thirsty—we had to keep a tumbler of cold water by her. I remained with her all night. The prisoner was present and prescribed for his wife. I went to the house about 9 a. m. The first dose was given soon after nine o'clock; the second about eleven. The next powder had just the same effect as the one previously administered. My daughter told me on this, the first day, that the doctor said she could not get well She complained that the medicine was fiery tasted. In the presence of the prisoner she told me that he said she was cankered and ulcered, and that she could not get well. From that day until the day of her death I was not absent from the house more than one hour. Dr. King constantly waited upon her, and said frequently "I would give any other patient, Annie, more of this medicine than you." I saw the doctor give medicine to my daughter after the visit of Dr. Fife, the evening before her death. He brought something in a tea cup, and said, "Here's Dr. Fyfe's good medicine, Annie." He told me to mix it with some water and give it to her. She did not take it—she put a little on the end of her tongue, and said it was so fiery that she could not drink it. This was about eight o'clock—about an hour after the prisoner brought some of his own medicine; it was in a spoon, mixed with water. It caused vomiting, and her father, who was there, said she could not live; and that he must have a jury of doctors. He urged upon the prisoner to send for more physicians. About twelve o'clock he sent for Dr. Fife. My husband went for him, but found he had gone to Colborne. When my husband came back, my daughter was very ill; she had got into such a state that she could not drink. Her father wanted Dr. Gross; King said he knew what Gross would give her—opium, or camphor, or something of that sort. Father asked, would it ease her; and King said it would. He then asked his wife if she would take it; she said she would if it would do her good. He then went to his office and fetched something in a spoon. [He always mixed the medicine in the office.] Annie took it, and soon after wanted to vomit; he held her down on the bed, by putting his hand on her shoulder. She said "Oh, oh I cannot, I cannot, I am dying." He said—"Keep it down, Annie." She vomited on the bed linen something of a greenish hue, with little pieces of skin in it. When she vomited, the doctor said—"Now she has thrown it off—she may have a little on her stomach, but it will not do her any good—she must have some more." Father said—"Give her very little." "Yes," said the doctor, "I will not give her a quarter what Dr. Gross would give her." He went away and brought back about as much as he had given her before. He gave her the medicine and Annie was going to sleep. I asked her if she felt better; she said she did. She went to sleep and did not wake again. I recollect finding a likeness in the coat pocket of the prisoner. I did not like to tell him that it had been found, I said it had been so rumored, and he denied having such a likeness. The coat hung in his wife's room, and was one he usually wore. The likeness produced is that of Miss Vandervoort. I have often conversed with King respecting the pregnant state of his wife. He said she was ulcerated. She had a child about twelve months after the marriage. I asked him what made some black spots on her underclothes. He said it was iron in her blood, that her blood was in a very bad state, and told me that I ought not to wash them, but to burn them, as if I had a cut in my hand I might get poisoned.

Cross-examined—She complained of pains as if she was in labor, only after she was taken sick. She did not complain of severe pains only when sick. She complained of pain after having an injection. She was troubled with discharges of a copious nature. About three weeks before she was taken ill she was alone at my house, and told me that her husband had said her womb was ulcerated and in such a state that she might drop off in the night, and he being alone with her, it might be considered strange. I recollect some conversation taking place about Dr. Fife examining her. She asked what was the use. She did not positively decline; she did not decline. She said, "William Henry, you know what is the matter with me; why send for Dr. Fife?" Dr. Fife examined her, but only her tongue. I remember my daughter falling from the buggy; she did not fall on her head. She thought she did, but the doctor said, "Oh, no; it was only my arm, Annie." She was not unwell after it; she drove down to Wellington the same day. The Doctor administered medicine four or five times a day. It was always a white mixture in a spoon. The last dose of medicine ... gave her was like the rest. We left the room about an hour after she went to sleep, the night before her death. Father and I left the room, and went to bed; the Dr. said he would watch her. In the morning we went to her room, and the Doctor said she had never slept better. Her father spoke to her to wish her good bye, but she did not answer. He said he was afraid she would not wake again. I said I will soon see if she will wake, and I bathed her stomach with cold water. I said she has no feeling—this is not a right sleep! I tried to wake her, and called her by her name. She tried to open her dear eyes but could not.

Re-examined by Mr. Galt.—The underclothes produced belonged to my daughter. There were spots on them the Doctor cut out.

The way in which the mother of the deceased gave her testimony was very affecting. The prisoner leaned over the side of the box with his eyes fixed firmly upon her, all the time she was giving her evidence.

Norman Bethune, M. D. examined—I have been in the Court during the whole of the trial. The symptoms I have heard described are such as are caused by an irritant poison. The symptoms of arsenic vary, but the effect is the same. When taken in large doses it sometimes acts as a narcotic. The amount of arsenic found in the stomach of deceased was very large Arsenic does not always produce redness of the stomach. In the case of a servant girl who poisoned herself within the last twelve months at Yorkville, I found no redness of the stomach, although it was full of the poison. The symptoms of poisoning by arsenic are first faintness accompanied by nausea. Then there is a burning sensation at the throat, heavy pain at the stomach, constant retching, followed by purgation. I have heard the way in which deceased died. A large dose of arsenic would produce such effect

Cross-examined—The fact of vomiting existing on a pregnant female, is the exception. I have heard of cases, but never met with one. I have heard of the action of cumulative poisons which administered in medical doses, have a cumulative effect, and produce death. Strychinia is one, and digitalis another. It used to be considered that arsenic was one of those also, but it is now doubted. I have never known of more than an eighth of a grain of arsenic to be administered at once. In the case I mentioned at Yorkville death ensued in half-an-hour. I should not expect to find inflammation, but I should look for it when the poison had been given 24 hours before. Arsenic does not produce headache.

To a juryman—continued vomiting would produce headache.

E. M. Hodder, M. D., examined—I agree with Dr. Bethune. The symptoms I have heard described are those of an irritant poison; such as arsenic would produce.

Cross-examined—The discharges I have heard the mother speaking of might issue from a pregnant female and no disease exist, though I think not so copiously. Pregnant females are affected with vomiting sometimes; but not accompanied with the burning sensation and thirst spoken of. I do not believe that arsenic is a cumulative medicine. I consider it very safe. I have continued it in doses constantly for two months. I have sometimes had to discontinue it, because it had produced nausea. It was not therefore a cumulative poison. One dose of ipecacuanha administered will not produce sickness, perhaps, but if followed up, it will do so. Orfila's opinions have now been overthrown by Taylor, who denies the cumulative powers of arsenic. The trial of Palmer caused much attention to the study of poisons.

To Mr. Galt—I do not know that difficulty in passing the urine is a symptom of poison by arsenic.

Dr. Bethune re-called—Christison says that difficulty in passing the urine is a symptom of arsenical poisoning. I knew a case in England of two weeks standing corroborative of this.

Margaret A. Nix, an aunt of the late Mrs. King, examined—She described the symptoms of deceased, and corroborated the evidence of Mrs Lawson. King administered the medicine generally. Once I gave her some out of his hand. It was a white powder, and settled at the bottom of the spoon. She said it was like fire in her mouth. Twice, I recollect he gave her medicine which had a comforting effect.

Cross-examined—I did not state that she felt better after the dose I gave her, when I was before the coroner. It was misunderstood, though my stating that I saw her better on two occasions after the doctor had given her medicine, when she told me the doctor said she was ulcerated She said she did not think she was so bad as he said. She did not complain to me of any discharge.

John M. Lawson—(father of Mrs. King)—I visited my daughter when I heard she was ill. I asked her husband what was the matter with her. He said that she was cankered right through, and that her womb was nearly closed up. He said before her face that her case was incurable—that she must and would die. I urged upon him to get other doctors several times. He at last said he would have Dr. Fife. I did not consider that he (Dr. Fife) did any good, and I wanted other Doctors. Dr. King on these occasions would get quite angry with me. The night before my daughter died I said, "William Henry, if God spares my life I will have a jury of Doctors in the morning." He asked me who I should have. I said Dr. Gross for one. He said Dr. Gross was the greatest enemy he had, and he knew what he would give his wife I asked what Dr. Gross would give her, and he said calomel and opium. Witness here detailed the circumstances of the death of deceased exactly as narrated by his wife.

Cross-examined—The last dose I saw him give her was about one o'clock.

Sarah R. Young examined—I saw Mrs. King on the 14th. Dr. King told me that his wife had complicated diseases and was incurable. She was a healthy looking person, and about twenty-six years of age. When I suggested that other physicians should be called in, he objected to it. He said he would not call in Dr Gross, and as to Dr Fife he had called on him. In conversation with him about her, he told me that she was not to his mind—a very good wife to get money, but he would like her improved in many respects.

Simon Davidson was again recalled, and produced two letters which he took from Dr King's trunk.

Melinda Freeland Vandervoort, examined—I know the prisoner at the bar: I received the letter produced from him. I sent him the likeness produced and the enclosed note.

Cross-examined—Mrs King asked me to send the likeness to her. I never had any improper intercourse with Dr King.

To Mr Galt—I directed the likeness to Dr. King. I thought that when I got the letter it was written for amusement I sent him this letter in return for amusement.

Mr Galt—go down—I must read these letters, but do not wish to do so in your presence.

The letters were then read by the learned counsel:

(Enclosed with the portrait)

Bethule.

Dr—Please inform me if you receive this. I arrived home safe and quite well

Truly Yours,

M. P. VAN.

W. H. King, M. D.

Brighton, Oct. 10

Sweet little lump of good nature,—I looked with prudent anxiety for the arrival of the object of my thoughts, but began to despair. Still I had too much perseverance to give up, and alas! I walked to the P O this morning and found the sweetest little thing (except the original) on earth. Better to me than all California. I will not, however tell you what it was, but could I indulge in the hope that those winning and genial smiles wo'd ever be found in my possession, all troubles would then cease. It is a perfect infatuation to me. Can you keep from sacrificing yourself on the hymenial altar for the next year? I wish so. Now I am at a loss to know whether to take this as a token of friendship or l——. Will you inform me which you mean it for, and if the latter it will certainly sooth and refresh my drooping spirits? All you say shall be perfectly confidential. You need never have the least suspicion of this token being seen or handled by any other than its present possessor. Furthermore if you correspond with me I will guarantee upon my word and honor that detection shall never happen. You are therefore safe; but oh! could I but know whether you could reciprocate my feelings or not. Much would I give to be assur'd on this point. It might give me the most exquisite joy, or it might give me bitter pain. Yet this token shall cheer me many a time while riding through the lonely mile.

I must claim your indulgence that your sense of propriety and good taste will pardon me for thus punctually giving expression to my feelings. Do not betray the confidence I have reposed in you. O! I would like to say a thousand things to you that flash through my imagination like a panoramic display, but I must not venture for the present. May I hear from the object so dear to my h——? Why is it so you may ask? Well I wo'd like to tell that some other time.

Please accept ten thousand thanks for such a treasure as I received this morning; It shall always remain in my possession unless called for by its identity.

O! those lovely smiles, so plainly delineated, I must think you meant for something. I cannot possible be deceptious. I have told you enough that you may judge pretty nearly where my h—— is, now could you be induced to tell me where your's is? O do!

You will observe that this letter is anonymous for fear somebody might get your keys and read it; as it is, if they should, they will not be wiser, but my name shall be —— You know whom it is from just as well as though my name was appended. Do you remember ——, and cc, cc, and "going to California," well, when you write sign Van. Do not judge my literary attainments from the style of these hasty thrown together sentences, for I paid more attention to ideas than style. Come and visit us whenever you can. —— is very sick—last night we thought she would die.

Your sincere l——,

—— ——.

Sidney, Oct. 18th, 1858.

Dear Doctor,—The time has come for me to respond.

Yours of the 10th instant came to hand in good repair, and exceedingly pleased was I while perusing its contents. It is with much pleasure, but at the same time with a degree of embarrassment, that I embrace the opportunity to write you *one*. I feel an unusual warmth of friendship for you, and not being in the habit of portraying my weakness by way of the pen, expect to find it no easy task—however, I hope it will be accepted. I hardly know in what manner to address you, as circumstances are with you, it appears almost in vain for me to think only as a friend of you. Yet something seems to whisper, "still hope."

Since I first had the pleasure of an introduction, my heart is constantly with you, and I'm not contented a moment. O! could I forever be with you; I think I should be happy, for indeed I enjoyed myself to excess during my stay in your presence, though suppose now I must eradicate such thoughts from my mind; for *you* are married, and my destiny must be to *love* and not share your interesting society. We are some distance apart, yet trust our ties of friendship, although of short production, are such as not to allow time or distance to swerve.—Perhaps you'll pardon my familiarity when you come to realize that you have unlinked the tender cord of affection until you have an alarming influence over my girlish nature.

One smile only from *your* countenance can inspire a depth of veneration in my bosom never felt by me for any individual. Well now, Dr., don't you consider it very wrong for me to correspond with you. I'm afraid if known it would destroy "Annie's" happiness, and for instance, if I was in her position, I *would* much rather be in my *grave* than suffer the idea of your intimacy with another, though perhaps you merely express some of your ideas to me for pastime, so I hope you'll not continue them, for I am easily flattered, and it may prove to be something very serious. I am very lonely. My sister has not returned as yet I am pretty well, and hope you enjoy the same blessing. Please answer, if you deem me worthy. I hope you'll not criticise.

Your unwavering,

L——.

VAN.

While the letters were being read the prisoner showed no sensibility; but rather seemed to share in the amusement which could not be suppressed.

NEW TIME TABLE

On and after Monday the 1st March inst., the Trains will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail,..........................	4:45, A. M.
Day Express,..........................	5:05, P. M.
Way Freight,..........................	7:45, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail,..........................	11:45, P. M.
Day Express,..........................	12:50, P. M.
Way Frieght,..........................	8:00, P. M.

☞ These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time

Note.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

Terms of Subscription.

Semi-Weekly "Independent," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one address $2 per annum.

Weekly "Independent," is published every Saturday, and contains Seventeen columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for Ten Copies, and Ten dollars will pay for Thirteen Copies. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

The Independent.

Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The business of Parliament is progressing rapidly, and there can be little doubt that the House will be in a position to rise before Easter. All the Ministerial measures are now before the House, or have become law. The Resolutions in reference to the Postal Service passed through Committee with scarcely any opposition. Mr. Smith announced the following as the rate to be imposed on newspapers, which is a slight increase over the United States rate:

For Daily papers....	$1 60	a year.
" Tri-weekly......	80	"
" Semi-weekly.....	55	"
" Weekly........	27	"

At these rates he anticipated collecting a revenue of $40,000. On Friday the Assembly was engaged almost entirely in the consideration, in Committee of the whole, of Hon. Mr. Cartier's Resolutions on the Seignorial Tenure.—The substance of these Resolutions is,—the Government intend to stop the issue of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures for all Lower Canada except the Townships; the Townships will be allowed a further share of the unexpended Fund; the Seigneurs will have their claims paid either yearly or in a lump sum, equivalent to those annual payments will be placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund; and provision is made for paying off entirely the debts incurred by Municipalities for Loan Debentures. The Resolutions were adopted and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday. In the Upper House on Tuesday, Hon. Sir E. P. Tache moved for the consideration of an address to Her Majesty, praying her to grant half pay to such deserving officers of the militia as had served against the United States in the war of 1812. In urging his motion the gallant knight defended in eloquent terms the French Canadian militia from the charges of cowardice which he showed to have been brought against them on various occasions in describing their conduct during that exciting struggle. After some discussion the motion was carried. The Canada Landed Credit Company's amendment bill was read a second time. In the Assembly, Hon. Mr. Foley again advanced the claims of Mr. Montgomery for recompense for losses sustained by him during the rebellion of 1837, and moved a Committee of inquiry into the matter. Considerable discussion took place on the motion which was ultimately lost by a vote of 31 to 56. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

The trial of Sickles for the murder of Key at Washington, is being proceeded with, and as was to be expected, causes no little excitement. Three days were occupied in impannelling a Jury. Of the 175 talesmen, only twelve men could be found who had not formed decided opinions with regard to the homicide. The case of the prosecution was concluded on Friday, and that of the defence commenced on Saturday morning. It is the opinion of Washington writers that the trial will last during the greater portion of this week.

In a recent issue it was announced that Marshal Tyler of Detroit had been found guilty of manslaughter, for the killing of Captain Henry Jones of the brig Concord. What sentence does the reader think was passed upon him?—Simply a fine of one dollar and one month's imprisonment. Human life must be at a great discount with United States Judges, when a man can without provocation, shoot another down, and get off so cheaply.

Wife-murders are becoming events of common occurrence in Canada At the recent Hamilton Assizes, John Mitchell was found guilty of the murder of Eliza Walsh, and sentenced to death. The crime, it will be remembered, was committed in January last, Mitchell cutting his victim's throat under circumstances of the most cold-blooded atrocity.—Walsh had been living with Mitchell in a state of concubinage, as appeared by the evidence, though they had represented their connection as that of husband and wife. A little child, the offspring of their guilty intercourse, was asleep in bed, in the same room, at the time the horrible act was committed.

We continue the publication of King's trial, and will endeavor to complete it in next Wednesday's paper. In consequence of its extreme length, we are obliged to leave out some editorial and bring into small compass other matters of general interest. Notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy by the Jury, the Judge sentenced King to be hanged on the 9th of June next. If guilty of the crime of which he was convicted, and we think the evidence fully establishes his guilt, we do not see how the Jury could have recommended him to the mercy of the Court. If he murdered his wife at all, the evidence certainly shows that it was one of the most heartless and cold blooded murders ever committed, and he richly deserves death.

Again we have exciting news from Mexico. The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 4th instant. On the 2nd, General Degollado attacked the capitol, but was unsuccessful; five hundred men were killed on each side. Gen. Miramon was at Orizaba.

News from California and British Columbia arrived at St. Louis on Saturday by the Overland Mail. Dates from San Francisco are to the 18th ultimo. Active operations against the Mohave Indians were to commence about the 20th of March. Business was brisk, and the miners were doing well. Advices from Vancouver's Island and British Columbia are cheering. The British Government are making improvements, and encouraging emigration.

Belleville Seminary.

The Annual Exhibition in the Belleville Seminary, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th inst. In the evening of each day there will be a Public Exhibition, commencing at 7 o'clock. That of Tuesday evening will consist of extracts, speeches, and dialogues; that of Wednesday evening, of original Essays, read by young ladies, or spoken by young gentlemen,—students of the Institution.—The occasion will be enlivened by musical performances on the Piano. For admission into the Exhibition, tickets will be issued at 25 cents each—one ticket to avail both evenings—and the proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of apparatus or library for use in the Institution.

The Summer session will open on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

INFIDEL PUBLICATIONS.

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday last is considerably worked up in consequence of the few remarks we were pleased to make on the appearance of an infidel publication in its advertising columns; and, assuming as the basis of his animadversions the ground that we accused him of endorsing the opinions promulgated in that publication, takes up a line of argument that has no relevancy to the question. He takes a stand-point which is not warranted by our strictures, and consequently his criticisms have no bearing upon the issue raised. What we did say, was—and we consider we occupy tenable ground—that "no pecuniary compensation can justify a journal of its professed character to lend its columns to the dissemination of information of such dangerous and pernicious tendencies."—In making this statement, we did not accuse our cotemporary of endorsing or advocating the infidel doctrines promulgated in that *Cosmograph* prospectus.

While we concede the right of a newspaper publisher to advertise a legitimate business, trade, profession, or exhibition we deny his right to advertise a business subversive of law and order, inimical to the best interests of society, and that would undermine the very foundations of our common Christianity, upon which the stability of our institutions rests, and the safety and happiness of society depend There is a limit to the license of the press, and we contend the *Chronicle* exceeded that limit when it allowed its columns to become polluted with the moral monstrosity, the *Cosmograph* prospectus—a publication which professes to teach, under the garb of philosophy, that the Bible is a fable.

The effect of such pernicious publications can scarcely be conceived, and the responsibility of the propagators of such heinous mischief can hardly be exaggerated. He that corrupts an individual mind does a terrible deed; but what work is his who spreads moral poison through a whole population, distributing it along the crowded highways of travel, disseminating it into retired villages, and stealthily conveying it even to secluded homes, and to the yet unbeguiled hearts of youth and childhood. And does not the publisher who advertises these vicious and demoralizing publications share in this responsibility, even though he be paid for such advertisement? Does the pecuniary compensation justify him for aiding in the spread of infidel publications? With as much propriety, and equal consistency, might the *Chronicle* inform its readers in what out of the way place, or on whose book shelves could be found licentious and obscene works.

It appears the consideration which induced the *Chronicle* to insert the advertisement in question was, that "when advertised 'Infidel publications,' he expected none but Infidels to become subscribers." A very sensible and logical consideration surely! But we would be doing injustice to our cotemporary, if we accused him of believing such arrant nonsense. Is it not the object of authors of doctrinal works, by the circulation of their publications, to gain converts to their faith? What would have become of Christianity had not the Bible been published and given to those who knew nothing of its doctrines? What would Mormonism be to day, had not Joe Smith published his so-called revelation and disseminated it among the masses? How many Infidels would there be in France, Great Britain and America at this hour, had not Voltaire's and Tom Paine's works been by means of the press scattered far and wide? It is not merely to confirm Infidels in their belief, that such moral abominations as the *Cosmograph*, are published and circulated, but to entrap the unwary, to lead the young who are ever ready to grasp at something new and novel, to embrace their pernicious doctrines. And History proves that they have been but too successful. Such a contemptible sophism only exasperates the poorness of the cause in which it is used.

The personal allusion to the Editor of this Journal is beneath contempt, and could only emanate from a mind whose conceptions of the duty of a Journalist are to slander private character, and destroy the peace of households. Could we bring ourselves to the same level,

Pail, Tub, & Half Bushel MANUFACTURER.

AARON DAME, Sen.

PAIL, TUB, and HALF BUSHEL Manufacturer, is now prepared to fill any order, for the above articles, with which he may be favored. His work is superior to any offered in the market.

Pails delivered at the Railroad Station or Wharf for 18s. per dozen.

Tubs from 3s. 9d. to 5s. Each, by the dozen.

He begs to call particular attention to the following

RECOMMENDATIONS;

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned, Merchants of Belleville, have for several years been selling Mr. Dame's Pails, and Tubs, and also using them in our own families, we therefore, hesitate not to say, that we believe they are a cheaper article than any other pail offered for sale in our market, although sold for a much lower price. We also say that we have never known Mr. Dame to offer a bad article in our market.

E. W. HOLTON, JOHN LEWIS,
N. JONES, B. F. DAVY,
MARK ADAMSON, M. NULTY.

MR. A. DAME,

SIR:—I wish to state that I have sold your work for three years, therefore I can fully recommend your Tubs and Pails to the public, as they are superior to any offered in this Section of the country, for which I find ready sale.

Yours &c.,
WM. MCMULLEN.

Napanee, April 2nd, 1858. 17-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

ON CONSIGNMENT and for Sale for Cash or short credit

50 h'ds Muscovado Sugar

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, April 15th 1859. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Assessed Free-holders, House-holders and Non-residents of the Township of Sidney, are hereby notified that the first sitting of the

Court of Revision

will commence on

Monday, the 9th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Town Hall of said township.

THOMAS D. FARLEY.
T. Clerk.

Sidney, April 18th, 1859.

GRAND

CLEARING SALE

OF

Harness, Saddles, Trunks,

and the entire

Stock in Trade!

of my shop. The whole to be sold by the

1ST OF JUNE!

as the undersigned is going into other business. This is a **rare chance to buy cheap.**

NEIL McARTHUR.

Belleville, April 10th, 1859.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage received since he has been in business, would intimate to his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened out a fine assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

suitable for the Season, which he is prepared to make up in the

LATEST STYLES

and at the lowest remunerating prices.

Having had many years experience in the Tailoring business, and keeping none but the best workmen, he feels confident of giving the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

THE READY MADE

CLOTHING

Department will be found complete, comprising everything for

Children's or Men's Wear

manufactured expressly for the Season by First Class Workmen at his own establishment.

REMEMBER THE PLACE on Front Street, nearly opposite Nathan Jones' Store.

JOSEPH ASHTON,

Belleville, April 9th, 1859.

DR. HARVEY, OCULIST AND AURIST,

WILL remain in Belleville until August, and may be consulted for

Blindness, Deafness,

and all other diseases of the

EYE AND EAR GENERALLY.

Diseases of the

THROAT & AIR PASSAGE

will receive particular consideration.

OFFICE—DAFOE HOUSE. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

Belleville, April 8th, 1859.

TO LET!!

UP to the 1st February, 1860, the commodious and beautifully situated

STONE HOUSE!

on the Trenton Road, lately occupied by Mr. John Donoghue. The Rent will be very low. For particulars apply to Mr. Schmidt, at Dr. Masury's, in the Grove.

March 25, 1859.

DR. HOLDEN,

Has removed his Office to

HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE

HE resides with his Son on George Street, first house North of Bridge Street.

Belleville, April 5, 1859.

MANUFACTURING,

WOOL CARDING

—AND—

CLOTH DRESSING!!

THE subscriber having recently erected a new building on the premises which were lately destroyed by fire, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has put in perfectly

NEW MACHINERY,
OF THE MOST IMPROVED KINDS,

and is now prepared to Card Wool, Full and Manufacture Cloth, and begs to say that all those favoring him with their patronage can depend upon their orders being promptly executed in the most satisfactory manner. He will as usual keep a large assortment of Cloths, consisting of

BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETTS
Doeskins, Tweeds, Fullcloths,
AND FLANNELS,

which he will be pleased to exchange for Wool on the most reasonable and advantageous terms.

The Highest Price in Cash paid FOR WOOL,

to those not wishing to exchange for Cloth.

He trusts he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, being fully convinced he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those favoring him with a call, and he would respectfully request those having Wool to dispose of to

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE SELLING ELSEWHERE.

He would at this time tender his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received the past years he has been engaged in business, and for the many kind expressions of sympathy tendered to him on the occasion of the Factory being destroyed by fire.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
will also be paid for
HIDES, SHEEP AND CALF SKINS.

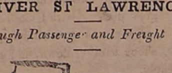
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to custom carding and cloth dressing, which will be done in the best manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

S. WHEADON.

Belleville, April, 1850.

BAY OF QUINTE
—AND—
RIVER ST LAWRENCE.

Through Passenger and Freight Boat.



ST. LAWRENCE,
CAPTAIN TALBOT,
MICHAEL M'NAMARA, SAILING MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular weekly trips from the head of the bay to Montreal, as follows:

Downwards will leave

Trenton every Monday at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Belleville " Monday at 10 " A. M.
Kingston " Tuesday at 1 " A. M.

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT, on Tuesday thereby giving passengers the advantage of the delightful scenery on the River St. Lawrence.

Upwards, will Leave Montreal

Every Wednesday, and Kingston every Friday morning, for Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate ports, arriving at Trenton the same evening. The St. Lawrence being a well known favorite boat, having every convenience for the comfort and safety of passengers and will carry passengers and freight at a reasonable rate.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger, Kingston; Captain Maxwell, Montreal; or to John Meagher, Produce merchant, Kingston.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in a certain mortgage bearing date the thirteenth day of December, A D., 1853, executed by James Baker of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, Carpenter and Mary Ann Baker his wife, to Erastus Holden and Samuel Staples Finden, President and Treasurer of the Hastings Buildings Society respectively for securing the payment of One Hundred Pounds, which mortgage was registered in the Registry office for the County of Hastings on the 14th day of December, A.D. 1853 at the hour of three of the clock p.m., in Book A for W Murneys' plan, page 227 and 228; Memorial 198, general number 5,025.

Public notice, therefore is hereby given that the lands and premises therein mentioned and described, that is to say: All those certain parcels or tracts of Land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Belleville in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of part of Lot number one in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, lying North of the Marshall Road, or Bridge street West and being lots numbers fifteen, twenty-two and twenty-three as surveyed upon the ground and laid down upon the plan or diagram or Survey made by one John S. Haslett provincial Land Surveyor, and registered as Block B of the front part of said Lot Number one in the said first concession of the Township of Thurlow aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two acres and two perches of land, be the same more or less, will be offered for sale at the office of the Treasurer of the said Society, on Saturday the 12th day of February next, at 12 of the clock noon, on such terms as shall appear to the said Society most advantageous, and for such price or prices, as can be reasonable obtained for the same, of which the said James Baker and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the said lands and premises, or deriving any title thereto from, through, under or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.—The mortgage can be seen at the office of the undersigned of whom, as well as the President and Treasurer of the said society, further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

BELLEVILLE
10th January, 1859.

POSTPONEMENT,

THE ABOVE SALE is postponed until **Saturday the 12th day of March** next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Saturday, the 16th day of April next* at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

TO SELL OR LET

THE STORE-HOUSE, WHARF and Premises lately occupied by Henry Pretty, opposite the residence of JACOB BONTER. Apply to R. P. JELLETT, Esq.

May 7th 1858.

BELLEVILLE

Stove & Tin Ware Depot

OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Front-street

J. W. TURNER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves of every class, comprising American Ranges, Wood and Coal Cooking, Parlor, Cylinder, Hall & Box

STOVES,

which for beauty of design, symmetrical appearance, and economy of fuel, cannot be surpassed.

Baths, Refrigerators, Water Coolers

Filterers, and the justly appreciated Fire Proof Stove-pipe Rim, always on hand.

Tanners' Heaters, Plumbing, Bell

Hanging and General Copper Work,

TIN ROOFING, EAVE TROUGHING, CONDUCTOR Piping, in a new and superior style, and

Galvanized Iron Work

Executed on the most approved principles. From his experience in this business he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

always in Stock, and particular attention is directed to the

"Old Dominion Coffee Pot,"

which is fast superceeding all other kinds in use, and which only needs a trial to recommend it in preference to any other.

Houses fitted up with every description of Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces, on the shortest notice. Very careful attention paid to all Job Work.

All orders executed with the utmost despatch.

He Fears No Competition. *TERMS LIBERAL*

J. W. TURNER.

February, 1859.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

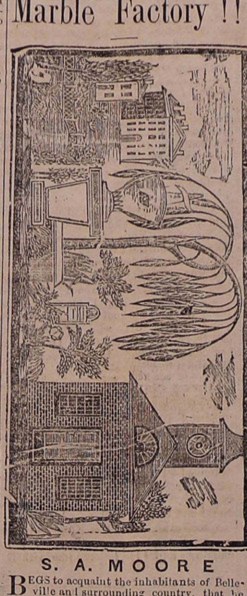
All our Remedies are for sale by

All our remedies are for sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, and by all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

NORTHRUP & MOSES,
General Agents, Newcastle.

NEW

Marble Factory!!



S. A. MOORE

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that he has opened a new

MARBLE FACTORY!!!

ON FRONT STREET,

Immediately opposite the Market,

where will always be kept in Stock a good assortment of marble from the best

AMERICAN QUARRIES,

All kinds of Marble work executed in the latest style, and at the

Lowest Remunerating Prices.

As the subscriber has had a long experience in the business, and employs none but

First Class Workmen

he feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to his customers.

He also carries on the Marble business at *NAPANEE* and at *PICTON*, in all its branches.

CALL AND SEE HIS WORK before purchasing elsewhere.

S. A. MOORE.

Belleville, April 9, 1859.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!!

JUST received direct from England, a complete assortment of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

These Seeds have been imported from one of the first Houses in London and may be relied on.

FARMERS & GARDNERS

can be furnished with the most profitable Grass and Vegetable Seeds, for field or Garden culture.

FLORISTS can obtain a large assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS, suitable to the climate. 12 papers for 50 cents; 25 for $1; 60 for $2.

MERCHANTS supplied in bulk or papers at a liberal discount, with

White Belgian Field Carrot,
Long Orange do do
Long blood and white sugar Beet,
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,
Yellow Globe do do
Large Red Onion,
Yellow Swedish Turnip,
White Globe, do
Early York and Drumhead Cabbage,
Early Paris Cauliflower, &c., &c.

R. CHANDLER,
Chemist & Druggist.

Belleville, March 17th,

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage dated the seventeenth day of July, A D. 1857, made by Christopher C Lafountaine of the town of Belleville, in the county of Hastings, axemaker, and Sarah Jane Lafountaine his wife, to James Grant of the same place, Innkeeper, for securing the payment of Two Hundred and forty Pounds, with interest for the same from the date thereof; which mortgage was registered in the Registry office for the county of Hastings, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the twentieth day of July, 1857, aforesaid, in Book A for plan of E. Murney for part of lot number six in the first concession of Thurlow, pages 151, 152, 153; memorial number 124; general number 9209.

Public Notice therefore is hereby given, that the lands and premises in said mortgage mentioned, that is to say: all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one acre, be the same more or less, being composed of part of lot number six in the first concession of the Township of Thurlow, commencing on the road now travelled to the second concession of the said Township of Thurlow, on the north-west corner of the lot sold to one James Nosworthy, then north-westerly along said road to the side line between lots numbers five and six; then along said side line two chains ten links more or less; then north eighty-eight degrees west until it be intersected by a line produced from the south west side line of the said James Nosworthy's lot, reserving the right to open a street across said lot; reserving, however, thereout and therefrom, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Christopher C. Lafountaine, to one Samuel J. Ward by Deed of bargain and sale bearing date on or about the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1850, and registered in the Registry office in and for the County of Hastings, on the twenty sixth day of March, 1850, aforesaid; will be offered for sale at the Court House in Belleville, on

SATURDAY THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

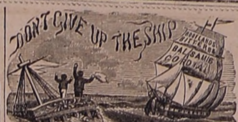
at 12 o'clock, Noon,

on such terms as shall appear to the said James Grant most advantageous, and for such price or prices as can be reasonably obtained for the same; of which the said Christopher C. Lafountaine, and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the said lands and premises, or deriving any title thereto, from, through, under, or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The mortgage can be seen at the office of the undersigned, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN O'HARE.
Solicitor for James Grant the Mortgagee.

BELLEVILLE,
8th March, 1859.



DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,

will effectually cure

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as constipation, inward piles, fulness the blood of the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eruptions, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach swimming of the head hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart choking or suffocation sensations, webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration; yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side; back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

The proprietors, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, do so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivelled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by prominent and well known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac published annually by the proprietor and to be had gratis of any of his Agents cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
Balsamic Cordial.
For the speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup Hoarseness, Brochitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Bowels arising from cold, Insipient Consumption, and for the relief and (if at all possible) cure of patients in advanced stages of the latter disease.

This celebrated preparation like the bitters may be confidently relied on. It is designed for a class of diseases more general and more fatal than any other to which the people of this country are subject—those springing from a slight cold.' That eminent author Dr Bell, says: 'I will not say that colds are to our inhabitants what the Plague and Yellow fever are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in diseases of greater complicity and mortality than these latter.'

A further proof of the terrible fatality of diseases resulting from a common cold may be seen by a glance at the following statistics taken from the records of the Board of health of Philadelphia, confessedly one of the most healthy locations in the Union:—

1852.	Total deaths in Philadelphia,		10,261.
	Died of consumption,	1,912	
	do all other diseases [250 in number,]	8,341	
			10,161
1853.	Total deaths,		9,749
	Died of consumption,	1,896	
	do all other diseases	7,854	
			9,749
1854.	Total deaths,		11,812
	Died of consumption,	2,178	
	do all other diseases,	9,636	
			11,814

From these figures it will be seen that nearly one fourth of the total deaths in the country are caused by consumption, to say nothing of the numerous other diseases springing from a slight cold.

Do not trifle with your health: but, if suffering from cough, or cold on the lungs, buy a bottle of Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial, and you may safely count on a cure. Thousands have done so, and have certified to its wonderful effects.

Coughs sometimes proceed from a disordered or dispeptic state of the stomach, in which case the German Bitters should be used. In cases of weakness or general debility of the system resultidg from a protracted cough the German Bitters will be found of great benefit.

Prepared only by Dr C. M. Jackson 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada. Price 75 cents per bottle.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in a certain Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D. 1852 executed by Ebsworthy Tapson of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings and Ann Tapson his wife to Erastus Holden and Samuel Staples Finden, President and Treasury of the Hastings Building Society respectively for securing the payment of the sum of £400 which Mortgage was Registered in the Registry office for the County of Hastings on the 9th day of February A. D. 1852 at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M in book B for the township of Thurlow, pages 164 and 165 memorial of township Record 530, general number 2948.

Public Notice, therefore, is hereby given that the lands and premises therein mentioned and described that is to say all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate lying and being, in the township of Thurlow, County of Hastings being composed of part lot number eight in the third concession of the said Township of Thurlow, and is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows that is to say, commencing in rear of the said concession at the north east angle of the said lot number eight, thence south, sixteen degrees east 22 chains seventy-five links more or less to the road now travelled through the fourth concession of Thurlow. Hence south thirty seven degrees fifteen minutes. West five chains sixty five links more or less to the River Moira. Thence, north westerly following the water edge of the said River to the allowance for road in rear of said concession. Hence north seventy-four degrees, east eleven chains more or less to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement nineteen acres, be the same more or less.

In the above described premises is made a reservation of a piece or parcel thereof containing one acre be the same more or less, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church the particulars of which may be known by reference to a deed from one John Canniff to one Abraham Dennis Burdon, and also certain portions thereof heretofore conveyed by Indenture of bargain and Sale, by the said Ebsworthy Topson to the following persons, that is to say to one Salyer Reed to one Elizabeth Hall Tapson, to one William Bennett, and to one Joseph Tapson and also the House and Garden, now occupied by the said Ebsworthy Tapson on the plank road-leading to Reed's Mills, extending five rods from the south east angle of Elizabeth Hall Tapson's lot to the road leading to the River Moira, and running back to the said river will be offered for Sale at the office of the Treasurer of the said The Hastings Building Society on **Saturday the 12th day of February next,** at 12 o'clock noon, on such terms as shall appear to the said The Hastings Building Society most advantageous and for such price or prices as can be reasonably obtained for the same, of which the said Elsworthy Tapson and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the said lands and premises or deriving any title thereto, from, through, under or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. The Mortgage can be seen at the office of the undersigned of whom as well as the President and Treasurer of the said Society further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

Belleville
January 10th, 1859.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE ABOVE SALE is postponed until *Saturday, the 12th day of March next,* at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Saturday, the 16th day of April next,* at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE.
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

HATS! THAT ARE HATS

TRADE FASHIONS FOR 1859

SPRING and Summer styles, as adopted by the Board of Trade. Now ready.

A very Superior, Moleskin Hat, of my own manufacture, for FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF.

Constantly on hand and manufacturing

All kinds of Silk, Fur, Brush, and Wool Hats and Cloth Caps.

HENRY PEARSON.
Practical Hatter.

Shop near the Upper Bridge.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle the same at once to save costs.

The hardness of the times, will compel the subscriber to resort to such means in order to keep matters straight.

JOSEPH ASHTON.

Belleville, April 9th, 1859.

$1,000 Reward!

"STATE"

FireInsurance Comp'ny

OF LONDON,

WILL pay a reward of $1,000, to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who fired the TANNERY on the *Morning* of the 1st inst., or the FACTORY, on the morning of the 7th instant, both in the town of Belleville.

ALEX. STEWART,
Manager.

Belleville, March 8th, 1859.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in a certain mortgage bearing date the 6th day of February, A.D. 1854, executed by William Thompson of the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, last maker, and Hannah Thompson his wife, to Erastus Holden and Samuel Staples Finden, President and Treasurer of the Hastings Building Society, respectively for securin' the payment of the sum of two hundred pounds; which mortgage was registered in the Registry Office for the County of Hastings, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1854, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., in book 'B,' for Belleville, pages 615, 616 and 617, memorial of Town record 483, general number 5,256.

PUBLIC NOTICE therefore is hereby given that the lands and premises therein mentioned and described, that is to say all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of part of what is called "Meyers' Common," in that part of said town called West Bellaville; being composed of lot number two between Mill Street and Colborne Street in said Meyers' Common, as laid down on plan of said Myer's common drawn by one P. V. Elmore, Provincial Land Surveyor: which said plan is entered and registered in the Registry Office in and for the County of Hastings, on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1851; will be offered for sale at the office of the Treasurer of the said Society, on Saturday the twelfth day of February next, at twelve o'clock, noon, on such terms as shall appear to the said Society most advantageous, and for such price or prices as can be reasonably obtained for the same; of which the said William Thompson, and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the said lands and premises, or deriving any title thereto, from, through, under or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The mortgage can be seen at the office of the undersigned, of whom, as well as the President and Treasurer of the said Society, further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

BELLEVILLE,
10th January, 1859.

POSTPONEMENT,

The above Sale is postponed until **Saturday the 12th day of March** next at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Saturday, the 16th day of April next,* at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage dated the Thirteenth day of June, A. D., 1856, made by Michael FitzGerald, of the town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Carpenter and Joiner, to Erastus Holden and Samuel Staples Finden, President and Treasurer, of the Hastings Building Society, respectively, for securing the payment of the sum of £200, which Mortgage was Registered in the Registry office for the County of Hastings on the thirteenth day of June aforesaid, at thirty-two minutes past 12 o'clock, P. M., in Book C for Belleville, pages 449, 450 and 451, Memorial Number 852, General number 7941.

PUBLIC NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given that the lands and premises in the said Mortgage mentioned and described, that is to say: all those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the town of Belleville in the County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement two fifths of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of and known as lots number twenty-five and twenty-seven, situated on the East side of Albert Street, as laid down upon the plan of a tier of lots, embracing the whole of lot number 9 in the Coleman' Block and being part of lot number three in the first concession of the township of Thurlow, by William Wallbridge Provincial Land Surveyor, and which plan was Registered in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings on Monday the fifteenth day of January, A. D., 1855, will be offered for Sale at the Office of the Treasurer of the said Society on

SATURDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, NEXT AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

on such terms as shall appear to the said Society most advantageous, and for such price or prices as can be reasonably obtained for the same, of which the said Michael FitzGerald and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the said lands and premises, or deriving any title, trust, from, through under, or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. The Mortgage can be seen at the Office of the undersigned of whom as well as the President and Treasurer, of the said Society, further particulars may be obtained.

JOHN O'HARE.
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

Belleville,
10th January, 1858

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed until **Saturday the 12th day of March** next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Saturday, the 16th day of April next,* at the same hour and place.

JOHN O'HARE,
Solicitor for the Hastings Building Society.

NOTICE OF SALE.

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, dated the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1853, between Dominick O'Connor of the township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Canada, shoemaker, of the first part, Mary O'Connor, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part, and Joseph Tapson of the township of Huntingdon, in the County and Province aforesaid, yeoman, of the third part, for securing the repayment of the sum of eighty-five pounds with interest thereon; which mortgage was registered in the Registry office of the County of Hastings, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year aforesaid, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Book B of Thurlow, pages 351, 352 and 353, Memorial of township 739, general number 4439.

PUBLIC NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage, the lands and premises therein mentioned and described as follows, that is to say: all that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate in the township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings and Province of Canada, being composed of a part of lot number eight in the third concession of the township of Thurlow aforesaid, and may be otherwise known as follows: commencing at the south east corner and boundary of lot granted by one Ebsworthy Tapson to one Salyer Reed, thence westerly and along the said boundary to the plank road leading from Belleville to Reed's mill, thence southerly and along the said road seven chains and thirty three links, thence easterly in a direct line to a post planted by the fence of the government allowance for road between lots numbers eight and nine, thence northerly and along the said allowance for road to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement about five acres of land, be the same more or less; will be offered for sale by public auction at the Court House in the town of Belleville, on

SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT,

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder that can be obtained for the same; of which he, the said Dominick O'Connor, and all other persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the said premises, from, through under, or in trust for him, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

The mortgage can be seen at any time at the office of the undersigned in Belleville.

JOHN O'HARE,
A'ty for Joseph Tapson, the Mortgagee

BELLEVILLE,
7th February, 1859.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2 BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, APRIL, 16, 1859. NO. 17.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Ross & Bell,
BARRISTERS, &c &c., Office Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Front Street, BELLEVILLE, C. W. n1.
JOHN BELL.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon,
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Cadwell's,) where all kinds Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON. Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. n1.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. n1

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1.

Charles Brick,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front St., Belleville. n1

R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
3, Dafoe Buildings. n1.

G. F. A. Ridley,
SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE Four Doors North of Papineau's Hotel, over Vair's Front-street.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

Arch. Dunlop,
...D and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER, Belleville, C. W.

P. O'Shee.
HORSE FARRIER, Office opposite Papineau's Hotel, front Street, Belleville. All communications either ... or telegraph strictly attended to.

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c., &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c &c Office over Mr. Harrison's ..., Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, Feb. 20, 1858. 1-tf.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
... Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,
AGENT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings, Belleville.
Business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. ... as arbitrator when required. 5

Jonathan Sisson.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
...—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, ... Store...... BELLEVILLE, C. W. 30-ly.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
...—Over Dr Holden's Drug Store, Front ..., Belleville.

F. W. Alport,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Agent ... over Mr Lewis' Hardware Store ... St., Belleville.

Short & Smith.
PHOTOGRAPHER, and AMBROTYPIST. ..., opposite Dr. Coleman's Drug ... nearly opposite Mr. Grant's Hotel, Belleville.

Dr Walton,
...ed the Practice of his profession ... solicits the patronage of his old ... the public generally.
...LE, ... 1859.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo ...ar, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy &c.
Orders Punctually attended to.
New York prices for Raw Furs.

Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Accoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings.
...ce: Tweed, Hungerford. 11y.

Curry & M'Candlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins' Marble Buildings Opposite Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.
AGENTS FOR THE
INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.
...RY, R. D. M'CANDLISH

Business Directory.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood. SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, C. W.

CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.
ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, January 29th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
OFFICE, Merchant's Exchange.

WILLIAM LUNN, ESQ.,—*Chairman,*
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.,
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, 20th February, 1858. 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, Esq.
General Agent.

Local Directors at Montreal.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. La Rocque, Esq. | Theodore Hart, Esq.
Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entituled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies," the co-partnerhip between the undersigned as Attornies-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr Ponton.

The business will be conducted by Mr Bell, under the style heretofore used of Ross & Bell,
JOHN BELL.
W. H. PONTON.

PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
JOHN MURNEY, | ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD,
ABSALOM GREELY, | WILSON BENTLY,
AARON D. DOUGALL, | N. B. CONGER,
S. MERRILL. Secretary.
DANIEL McMULLEN, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.
1-tf

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WAMTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
☞ Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLE

Times and Beacon Insurance COMPANY,
Office No 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY, AGENT,
Continues to issue short period policies against fire, for one or more months, on flour, wheat, and other merchandise, stowed in any of the warehouses, or in mills, or stores in the country; or at any of the shipping ports, on their usual liberal terms.
March 10, 1858.
Apply at this office.

IMMIGRATION!

Henry Chapman & Co's
PREPAID PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER
LABEL & SEARLE'S
FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL,
To Quebec, New York & Boston,
Rates and every information will be furnished on application to
JAS. BLACKLOCK,
AGENT.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital, $1,000,000.
Realized Means, $550,000. *Capital* $140,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Annual Division of Profits.

THE Books of this Company will be closed for the current, or eleventh year, on the 30th April next. All policies effected prior to, or bearing that date upon the system of participation will share in the dividend to be declared in 1859.

One of the many great advantages secured by this Company, is, that *its profits are declared annually* to each participating member of two years' standing. Intending assurers are reminded that they have a peculiar interest in the frequency with which profits are divided. By the system in force in this Company many polices have participated, which the adoption of the more general rule have excluded, and although this system must more or less affect the gross profits remaining, yet the profits announced at the last meeting, taken in connection with the acknowledged power of assuring $4,434 in place of $4,000, with the same premium, are as high as ever the Canadian value of money would justify assurers in looking for. In Nov., 1857, a policy of $4,000, upon which ten premiums had been paid, had an addition made to it of $804 15s, payable should death occur in the current year; and this bonus will be yearly advanced. Another great advantage peculiar to this Company is Local Management which secures the consulting of the convenience, not only of the assured, but of the representatives of claims, on all points of detail in which the interests of the assured at large are not jeopardized.

Form of proposal, &c.; can be had on application to the undersigned, ☞ No. 3 Dafoe Buildings.
R. NEWBERY,
n5-tf *Agent.*

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL WILL BE open after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per Quarter in advance.
Belleville January 5th 1859.

MR. H. JAMES

WOULD take this method of thanking the Ladies and Gentlemen of Belleville and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him since his arrival in this place, and would inform them that he has leased for a term of years and fitted up an
AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
OVER MR. O'REILLY'S STORE, FRONT STREET.

PHRENOLOGY.

H. J. having given his attention to the study and practice of the above science for several years past, would state that he will examine heads Phrenologically and give charts at his rooms. Also, written descriptions of character given if required.
H. JAMES,
ARTIST AND PHRENOLOGIST.
Over Mr. O'Reilly's Store, Front Street,
Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

B. S. CURRY.

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—
ROSS & BELL, | JOHN O'HARE,
WM. H. PONTON, | *Clerk of the Peace*
L. & A. H. WALLBRIDGE | A. R. DOUGALL,
G. E. HENDERSON, | C. L. COLEMAN,
R. P. JELLET, | A. PONTON,
JAMES FRASER, JR. | Q. MACNIDER,
L. H. HENDERSON.

Belleville Seminary,

THE Summer Session of the Belleville Seminary will open on
Wednesday the 27th of April,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
and continue fourteen weeks.
A. CARMAN,
Principal.
Belleville Seminary,
March 29th, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
CANTON
T
STORE!

20 chests Young Hyson Tea
15 chests Twankay "
20 catties Gunpowder "
12 catties Old Hyson "
10 catties Young Hyson "
5 chests Souchong "
3 chests Oolong "
10 chests Old Hyson "
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEASTORE.
15 bags Java Coffee,
bags LaGuayra Coffee,
5 bags Mocha "
10 bags plantation Ceylon
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 boxes Montreal Soap
30 boxes Toronto Soap,
5 boxes Castile Soap,
10 boxes Honey and Brown Windsor Soap,
50 boxes Stearine Candles,
50 boxes Tallow do
15 Boxes Belmont Sperm do.
5 boxes sperm do.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
15 cases (green) Gin,
10 cases (red) Gin,
8 hhds Martell's Brandy
5 hhds Holland Gin,
1 hhd Old Tom,
10 casks Port Wine,
15 casks Sherry Wine,
5 cases Leslies Ginger Wine,
5 cases Leslies Stomachic bitters,
2 cases Vermouth bitters,
5 cases Schiedam Schnapps
4 cases Absinthe Suisse,
1 bbl Stoughton Bitters
1 case Raspberry Vinegar,
1 hhds Scotch Whiskey,
3 cases Milk Punch,
5 cases pepper Sauce,
0 bbls bottled Ale,
10 bbls London and Dublin Porter,
15 baskets Champagne,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
50 dozen assorted Tumblers,
20 dozen Decanters,
10 dozen water bottles,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
25 dozen Shoe Brushes,
20 dozen Stove Brushes,
2 cases clothes Brushes
By JAMES BLACKLOCK,

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE,
1 cask Batty's Pickles,
3 bags Allspice,
5 bags Pepper,
3 bbls Pot Barley,
15 bbls Oatmeal,
1 hhd. Carolina Rice,
10 bags Rice,
59 boxes M R L Raisins,
25 boxes M R do
5 drums Sultana do
5 boxes Shelled Almonds
25 do button blue,
15 do Starch.
10 do pudding Starch,
5 bales Cotton Wick,
5 bdls Twine,
30 boxes pipes,
50 Jars Coleman's Mustard
1 case Sardines,
1 case preserved lobsters
6 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar
1 box Blacklead,
50 gross Shoe-blacking.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
25 boxes Tobacco. 5s., 7s., 10s,
20 ½ boxes Tobacco
1 case Fig Tobacco,
1 case Virginia Twist Tobacco.
JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
5 bbls ground loaf Sugar,
5 do Granulated Sugar,
20 do Crushed Loaf sugar,
15 do Y C Sugar,
10 hhds Muscovado Sugar.
5 bbls Sugar House Syrup,
5 bbls Molasses,
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE
Nelsons Galatine,
Russian Isinglass,
5 cases Salad Oil;
Taylors Chocolate,
French Capers,
5 doz "Lee & Perrin's Worcester Sauce,"
Burgess Essences, Anchovies,
50 doz assorted English Sauce,
Bengal Chutnee,
Sago, Arrowroot and Tapioca,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,
At JAMES BLACKLOCK

AT THE CANTON TEA STORE.
100 boxes Scaled Herrings.
26 bbls. Herrings.
Whitefish and Lake Herrings.
By JAMES BLACKLOCK

FOR SALE OR TO LET

THAT new large and commodious two Story Brick building lately erected by
JAMES MEAGHER, JR.
on the Road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot. The house is finished in a superior style with every modern improvement and has good outhouses attached thereto.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Gilespie & Co.

NEW PICTURE
GALLERY
NEARLY OPPOSITE
DR. COLEMAN'S DRUG STORE,
AND
GRANTS HOTEL,
FRONT STREET.

MR SHORTS
Begs to inform the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country that he has leased for a number of years and fitted up rooms with an excellent skylight where he is prepared to take

PICTURES
of the
"HUMAN FACE DIVINE,"
IN GREAT VARIETY,
and in the highest style of the art.

Having established himself permanently in Belleville, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his profession, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him. Persons desiring likenesses to transmit by mail can have them taken on patent leather or rubber. ☞ Particular attention paid to taking
LIKENESSES OF THE SICK.
At no other place in Belleville can pictures be taken cheaper or better,
Instructions given in the Art.
☞ Remember Short's new operating rooms
December, 1858.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold, the interest of Robert Francis, the younger, in the
DEAD-CREEK FARM!!
situate on the road from Trenton to the carrying place, on the side of the Bay of Quinte, in the township of Murray; no better wheat-farm in the township; the crops now on the ground, 11 acres of wheat and 11 of rye, with the agricultural implements and stock.
Terms Liberal!
TITLE INDISPUTABLE!!
Application to be made to W. H. Ponton Esq., Belleville, and Alex. Macauly, Esq, Custom House, Trenton, or to Robert Francis jr.
☞ Possession can be given at ano time.
Township a Murray, Dec. 6, 1858.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
AND
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

CIRCULAR.

I TAKE great pleasure in introducing to the notice of my friends and patrons, a recent improvement in the manner of manufacturing Artificial Teeth, one which is deemed of great importance, not only by myself but by all the leading Dentists of the United States I allude to the "Vulcanized base."

This style of work has been fully tested, and will, undoubtedly, be adopted for general use as that which is capable of rendering the greatest service in strength, neatness and durability.

It possesses at least two advantages over metals. There can no injurious effects arise to the patient from electrical action, which is sometimes the case, even when the plate is composed of the finest gold. Again, there is sufficient electricity to make it agreeable to the wearer It also forms a reliable aid to mastication, and is free from that iron-banded rigidity peculiar to metal plates.
G. V. N. RELYEA,
Belleville, June 22, 1858.

—o—

THE SUBSCRIBER,

IS NOW prepared to furnish Teeth in the Vulcanized Base, to all who may desire his services, at the lowest remunerating prices, and with all possible despatch.
G. V. N. RELYEA.

WANTED.

A Tub or Firken of good Butter for Family use. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

TO RENT, to Improving Tenants, three Improved Farms of superior land, in the ninth concession of Sidney, near Chisholm's Rapids.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to J. F. WAY, Belleville,
J. STEVENSON, Napanee.

COBOURG ASSIZES.

WIFE POISONING CASE!
TRIAL OF DR. KING
From the Globe.

COBOURG, Tuesday, April 5.

MR. GALT opened the case. He impressed upon the jury the fact that it was their duty to divest themselves of any prejudice they might have conceived inasmuch as the prisoner was now, in the eyes of the law, as innocent as any one of them. He was accused of having murdered his wife by certain appliances within his reach, and with the nature of which he was well acquainted. No person could have been in a more favorable position for carrying out his purpose, for not only was he a physician by profession, but waited upon his wife as her medical attendant. The learned gentleman then gave the outlines of the events which had led to the arrest of the prisoner, and afterwards addressed the jury on those points to which, in trials for murder, it is necessary to direct attention. The first thing it would be necessary for them to do was to establish the fact that the prisoner was in a position to accomplish the deed, for the alleged perpetration of which he was to be tried, and that those means by which the deceased had come by her death were within the reach of the accused. He (Mr. Galt) would prove to the jury that the deceased, up to the 18th October last, was in a sound state of health—that she was then seized with violent pains, accompanied with retching, and finally died on the 3rd November. It would be shown that in the opinion of medical men, there was nothing to cause death except poison, and it would also be shown that eleven grains of arsenic were found in the stomach of the deceased.— The next thing he (Mr. Galt) would show was a probable motive for the commission of the crime. This motive would be found in the prisoner's affection and illicit intercourse with other women—to pay his addresses to whom, with greater freedom, he had, it was to be feared, murdered his wife. Means and opportunity for working out his designs the prisoner had in the exercise of his profession, and one of the strongest evidence of guilt would be found in the fact that he had prophesied the death of his wife, while in health and strength. Could anything be more repugnant to human feeling, than the conduct of the prisoner, in assuring his wife and her friends, that she could not be safely delivered of the child with which she was pregnant, but that she must cease to breathe before she gave it birth? This the prisoner had done; he had stated that the deceased was suffering under a disease of the womb, which, had it existed, would inevitably have left traces behind it, but of which there were none. It would be proved that the medicine taken by Mrs. King was administered by her husband, but the exact description of medicine could not be proved from the knowledge of the parties who saw it given. Witnesses would be brought forward who would tell the jury that the prisoner had given a white powder to his wife; which, though it would float in water, was exceedingly difficult to mix with it. Each dose caused a burning thirst, followed by retching;—all, as Professor Croft would tell them, symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. The accused was a homœpathic physician, and the learned Counsel for the defence might take the ground that he had administered the medicine for remedial purposes, but that he was the victim of a mistake. If this were done the whole case would be narrowed down to one of intent, and he entreated the jury to weigh well the evidence which would be given on that point.

SIMON DAVIDSON examined by Mr Galt —I am a coroner of this county. I held an inquest on the body of the prisoner's wife, on the 8th of November last. Her stomach was removed, and placed in a clean earthen dish. From that dish it was taken and placed in a bottle, in the neck of which I placed a cork, and tied it down with a string. This bottle I took with me to Brighton—locked it up in a bureau, and put the key in my pocket. Next day—the jury having adjourned over—by their consent, I sealed the bottle, wrapped it up, and sealed the paper; placed this in a case, which was also sealed, and forwarded it to Queen's College, Kingston.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron—I was present in the room the whole time of the inquest. I did not leave the room from the time the stomach was taken from deceased until I placed it in a bottle.— The bottle was a pickle bottle. I washed it out with cold water. Between the time the bottle was tied up, and the time I got to Brighton, three quarters of an hour might have elapsed. The place where the inquest was held is about three miles and a half from Brighton. I stayed with Mr. DeLong in Brighton that night. The cupboard or closet in which I placed it, was behind the bar in Mr. DeLong's. He told me there was no other key to it, than the one which he gave me. A man named Squires sitting in the room asked me to shew him the stomach. I first took the bottle from my pocket and let him see it. Next day the stomach was placed in a clear dish, in the presence of the jury, as Drs. Grass and Proctor wished again to see it, the post mortem examination having previously been conducted by candle light. No one besides the doctors touched it. The table was between me and them. It was only in the dish about fifteen or twenty minutes. It was then replaced in the bottle and sealed in the presence of the jury. The stamp I used was a penny piece. I am not sure that a penny piece was used on the twine that I wound round the box. I rather think I used an ordinary wafer stamp—but am not confident. I gave the package to Mr. Robert Barker, one of the jury to take to Kingston, on the day it was sealed.

ROBERT BARKER examined—I was one of the jury who enquired into the death of Mrs King. The bottle containing the stomach was delivered to me. The stomach was secured as described by last witness. I received it on the morning of either the 10th or 11th of November, and by the 12 o'clock train I went to Kingston. The package was in my carpet bag, which I kept in my hand all the time. In the evening I saw the Professor, who declined to give me a decisive answer until next morning. I left my bag in a closet of the laboratory, which I locked up.— Next morning I called, took it away, and returned with it to Brighton—the package being precisely in the same condition as when I received it.

Cross-examined—when the stomach was placed in the bottle it was not at once corked. The post-mortem examination was conducted in the school-house, in the presence of the jury. There were fourteen or fifteen on the jury. No one, that I saw, either went near to the body or touched it. I do not think that during that post-mortem examination any of the relatives of the deceased were present. It was not impossible, certainly, for any of the jurors to drop something into the basin that contained the stomach; but I do not think any of them even touched it. The mouth of the bottle was not corked it was merely covered with paper and tied down with a string. Next day I procured a cork, and when the jury re-assembled the Coroner produced the bottle in the same way as it had been the day previous.

SIMON DAVIDSON recalled—I received the bottle from Mr. Barker, the same day that he returned from Kingston. I placed it in a locked closet, and kept it until the morning of the 13th. I then started with it for Toronto. I got as far as Cobourg, when learning that King had been arrested, I determined to return. I gave the stomach to Mr. Keeble, the conductor to take to Prof. Croft.

Cross examined between the time I placed the bottle in the closet, after I received it from Mr. Barker, and the time I took it out on the 13th I did not see it.

JAMES KEEBLE examined—I am a conductor on the Grand Trunk. On the 13th November last, I received a small box from S. Davidson. He instructed me not to let it out of my custody until such time as I placed it in the hands of Prof. Croft. This was about seven o'clock A. M. I locked it up in a cupboard of the baggage car used for bonded goods. Upon arriving at Toronto, I gave it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—No one besides himself had access to the cupboard.

HENRY CROFT examined—I am Prof. of Chemistry at University College, Toronto. I received the box and bottle from last witness. The box was sealed with common seals. The bottle had the stamp of a penny piece marked on it. The stomach was emptied into a glass with water. The liquid was allowed to settle; the upper part was poured off, and a sediment left. This sediment was examined and found to contain arsenic. The fluid contents of the stomach were then analysed and also found to contain arsenic. I next examined the coats of the stomach, and found more arsenic in them. The quantity of arsenic I found in the stomach was eleven grains. I wrote to the Coroner to send me the Liver and kidneys of the deceased.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON was again called and proved the second examination of the body; the taking out of the Liver, and its delivery carefully sealed to E. D. Moore express agent.

E. D. MOORE examined—On the 19th November, I received a jar from last witness, and kept it in my possession until I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

Cross-examined—I placed the jar inside an iron safe in my car. It was locked up. Next day I delivered it to Prof. Croft.

PROF. CROFT recalled—I analysed the liver and found small quantities of arsenic in it. *Arsenic cannot be put into the liver after death.* It must have been taken in during life—that is the reason I wrote for the liver. I sent to the Coroner, Mr. Davidson, some tubes containing metallic arsenic, which I took from the liver. Six tubes hermetically sealed, containing the arsenic, were produced. I did not analyse the whole of the liver.

Cross-examined—I did not determine the quantity of arsenic found in the liver. It was but very little, not sufficient to cause death. In the stomach itself I found but little arsenic—in the contents of the stomach about eleven grains. The

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SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
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COBOURG ASSIZES.
WIFE POISONING CASE
TRIAL OF DR. KING

From the Globe.

COBOURG, Tuesday, April 5.

JOHN H. VANDERVOORT—The prisoner came to my house in Sidney, about ten o'clock at night, on the 8th November. I had never seen him before; that was the first time I ever saw him. I was in bed when he came; he knocked at the door; I asked who was there—he said "A friend, who has a message for your daughter." I called my daughter, who came down and shook hands with him. He said the message must be delivered in private, and took her into another room. They went into a room and remained there an hour. I went and asked if that message was delivered yet; they said no; by and by they came out. King said to me that his wife had unfortunately died; that they had got her body up, and that in consequence of a likeness of my daughter which had been found in his coatpocket, a warrant had been issued for his apprehension, & for that of Melinda also. He urged me to allow him to take her to her aunt's on the other side. I consented to this and she went. She returned in about three week's time.

Cross-examined—King did not say anything to me about one of the Lawson's threatening to shoot her.

ELIZABETH VANDERVOORT said she could not swear to the prisoner. The person who took away her daughter told her that he was accused of murdering his wife, but that he was innocent.

CLINTON M. LAWSON examined—I am the brother of the late Mrs. King; I have seen this portrait before; I saw it on the Saturday preceding the Thursday on which my sister died; This, in connection with the finding of other letters, excited my suspicion. Sister died on Thursday and was buried on Sunday; on Monday I complained to the Coroner; I was not present at the inquest; the Coroner gave me a warrant to arrest Dr. King; I went to Kingston on Friday, and thence to Cape Vincent. From information I got at the Post Office, I went six or eight miles up the country to a house kept by a man named Bate. Gordon, the United States Marshal went into the house; he had not been in three minutes when Dr. King jumped out of the window; I ran after him; he ran towards the woods, but as I was after him quick, he turned into a barn; we went in and found him under the straw in a hog's nest

Cross-examined—I had a revolver; I said he must be shot if he ran; a lawyer told me that I had no right to take him, and told him so, too.

MR. CAMERON—And yet he came?

WITNESS (with great determination)—Well, I guess he did!

Mr. GALT—Did he come willingly?

WITNESS—No, Sir; no, Sir-ee.

GERARD O. CLARK—The prisoner told me that he had given his wife poison, but that he had not given her arsenic; he admitted that he had given her morphia and hellebore; I took a number of letters from a trunk of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—The conversation took place on the 14th November. He said he never gave his wife any arsenic; that if it was given to her at all, some one else must have given it to her.

MR. GALT—That is the case for the Crown, my Lord.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

MR. CAMERON was afraid he could not get through to-night; he had eight witnesses to examine, and would be glad if his Lordship would adjourn

The application was refused.

CHAS J. HEMPEL, M. D., was first cal- d. When the oath was administered, veral jurymen declared he did not kiss e book. They therefore made him do twice or thrice, to make certain. He id—I am Professor of Materia Medica d Therapeutics in the Homœpathic llege of Pennsylvania. I know the isoner; he studied under me two sea- ns. The gist of homœpathic practice is s—for the cure of disease we adminis medicines which, if taken by a healthy son, would produce a like disease.— might be called upon to prescribe for isease which has exactly the very same ptoms as those produced by arsenic, which might be considered by persons did not know it was a disease, to be ase of arsenical poisoning. Thus, in lera morbus the very same symptoms ht occur, for which a physician would cribe arsenic; and the symptoms of nic, if prescribed in a large dose, would xactly like the symptoms of cholera bus. The first symptoms I have heard ribed might be occasioned by an at- of cholera morbus. The nausea vomiting might also have been con- ed as the natural results of pregnan- These symptoms are generally found ist five or six weeks after conception; may exist during the whole term, or g the first five or six months of nancy. In my judgment I do not deceased could have taken so large se of arsenic at once as Professor describes, without leaving more s of inflammation. The inner surface stomach in a healthy state would pretty much the appearance of good cream. An inflamed stomach, on ntrary, would have the appearance nberry sauce—a deep red color. In pathic treatment I have given as as one-fifth of a grain of arsenic in se of Asiatic cholera, and have re- that dose from twelve to fifteen n the course of forty-eight hours. atients have done well and recover- A dose of arsenic to act narcotically have to be very great. To pro- uch a result I should think not less inety or one hundred grains would be administered. I should ex- find, after such a dose as that, nalyzing the stomach, at least six- s. I have seen fatal results follow nulative effects of digitalis, but arsenic. The same effects have from medicinal doses of strych- From the evidence I have heard, the deceased might have died in nce of her nervous system having exhausted; or she might have died from the cumulative effects of arsenic; from disease in the neck of the womb, or local irritation.

Cross-examined—Dr. King was in our college two sessions; he was one of our best students. Arsenic is used in homœpathic practice. The giving of infinitesimal doses is not the principle upon which homœpathy is founded. I consider Dr. King was competent to practice after studying for two sessions in our college There are seven Chairs, all of which he had to attend. He satisfied our professors that his medical knowledge was up to the required standard. The prisoner took his degree in March, 1858. It is expedient to give arsenic in some cases of vomiting. I am not satisfied with the *post mortem* examination; they could not tell whether ulcers existed or not. The womb might be ulcerated in the interior without external inflammation existing. If ulceration existed, the least external examination would reveal it. Ulceration might have been caused by pregnancy. Three grains and upwards of arsenic will suffice to produce death; but six or ten grains have been taken without this result—much depends on the state of the system. I do not think the deceased died from arsenic in poisonous doses, but from the cumulative effects of several doses. In my opinion, the weight of evidence is in favor of the idea that arsenic is a cumulative poison. Dr. ——, of Paris, a celebrated physician, gives it in cutaneous diseases in large portions. The largest dose given by him is a quarter of a grain, six or eight times in two or three days. I cannot say how long it would remain in the system before it became eliminated. I never heard of giving one-fifth or one quarter of a grain to a woman in fever. I would give moderate doses of arsenic first in treating a disease which required it. Thirst is very apt to occur in cases of arsenical poisoning. The arsenic may have been given as medicine in the present case. The arsenic in this bottle containing globules, marked Arsenic 2—is the second trituration. It is produced in this way—one grain of arsenic is mixed with ten grains of sugar of milk. One grain of this is in its turn mixed with ten grains of sugar of milk, so that one hundred grains of Arsenic 2, would be necessary to make one grain of arsenic. Arsenic 2, could not remain in the system; it would become eliminated, in consequence of the mixture of sugar of milk. Arsenic prepared in this way may cumulate. I never knew of albenous acid being administered in homœpathic practice without being prepared with sugar of milk. We endeavor to stop short of symptoms of poison. I think some symptoms of the deceased were attributable to arsenical poison. Hellebore might produce vomiting, retching, and nausea. Belladonna might affect the brain; arsenic affects the liver. Deceased must have taken some arsenic.

Re examined by Mr. CAMERON—Purging is a usual effect of poisonous arsenic. The fall of deceased would likely aggravate her malady. The accident might not have any serious results till several weeks had elapsed, and then have induced vomiting, sinking, enervation, and *coma*, resulting in death.

To a JUROR—Hellebore might be used in pregnancy in cases of vomiting.

A. H. FLANDERS, M. D., of Philadelphia, was next examined. I hold the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the same College as Dr. Hempel. I do not know the prisoner; I have been at College only during the last course of lectures; I practised allopathy for eleven years; I have been in court during the day, and have heard the symptoms of deceased described; I have never met with a case of arseneous poisoning in human beings, but have made experiments on cats and dogs in class, and think the symptoms similar. I have used arsenic in practice in doses of one-fiftieth to one-fifth of a grain; I should expect to find a stomach in which large doses had been taken, more inflamed than that of deceased. It is a conceded fact that the symptoms in brute animals are like those in human beings; much inflammation usually appears in the stomach of brutes after the administration of arsenic. I should myself, in prescribing for a person who exhibited symptoms like those of deceased during pregnancy, have used arsenic; I should expect to find ulceration when copious discharges were made, as in the case of deceased. The symptoms could not be accounted for on any other hypothesis. The ulceration of the neck of the womb, with cancerous tendency, would be very dangerous during pregnancy. Eleven or twelve grains of arsenic given in 22 hours would not produce death.

Cross-examined—The most satisfactory reason I can assign for the death of the deceased was the fall from the buggy; it is a very obscure case; I account for the presence of arsenic in this way—Professor Croft said that it was loose in the stomach, which leads me to think it was put in after death—(hissing in the court which was suppressed)—otherwise it would be in a state of paste and would stick to the stomach. The death of Mrs. King might have resulted from medicinal disease; the best toxicologists think that arsenic is a cumulative poison. Purging is a constant symptom of arsenical poisoning—almost universal. Arsenic might have got into the liver from small medicinal doses; it would not from large doses.

MR. GALT—Do you set your opinion against that of Dr. Croft, a man who is well known in your own country, and has had cases on your side of the water as well as this?

WITNESS—Professor Croft is not a physician, Sir! I graduated in Philadelphia in 1850; I attended two courses of medicine; I never saw arsenic in a human being at all; I did not understand that Professor Croft said he examined cases of poisoning by arsenic.

MR. GALT—You have not seen cases of poisoning by arsenic in man or woman, but you have poisoned cats and dogs?

WITNESS—Yes, sir. (Subdued laughter.)

MR. GALT—And you think it more likely that the fall from the buggy caused the death of deceased, than the arsenic found in her stomach?

WITNESS—I do think so. (Murmurs.)

MR. GALT—Then I have nothing more to say to you—you may go!

THOMAS NICHOL, M. D., of Simcoe, C. W., examined—I have been practise in for three years; I have experimented with arsenic upon myself; it is frequently used in homœpathic practice; I have given one-tenth of a grain in intermittent fever. I do not think the quantity of arsenic found in the stomach of deceased was sufficient to produce the symptoms of *narcosis* described. It is quite insufficient to produce *narcosis*; at least ninety grains are necessary; it more frequently takes two hundred than a smaller quantity; a teaspoon might hold fifty grains, a table spoon about five hundred and thirty grains. I believe arsenic to be a cumulative poison; in 1855, I experimented on myself; I took each day for twenty-one days, three doses of one-third of a grain; I took altogether seven and a half grains; I had no symptoms until the eighth day; the symptoms were thirst and vomiting, accompanied with violent purging, and symptoms resembling intermittent fever; they continued for twenty-one or twenty-two days after I had ceased to take the arsenic. I have also tested belladonna, which, after a time, produced symptoms like paralysis of the legs. I consider the cause of the death of the deceased was the shock of her nervous system by the fall from the buggy. If arsenic had been administered twenty-four hours before her death, inflammation would have been developed. The stomach should have exhibited a brilliant red, brightening every day after death. Arsenic administered in several small doses has an antiseptic effect upon a dead body; it tends to prevent decomposition. In one large dose it induces putrefaction. I was acquainted with the prisoner at College, and boarded with him during the one session which he attended.

Cross-examined—The fall from the buggy might be an adjutant, but not a primary cause; enervation might be. If in a stomach where twelve grains were found, there was no inflammation—I should look for other causes for death. I am not an analytical chemist; I studied as other medical students have studied chemistry.

The Court then adjourned at about half past six.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The Court opened at half past nine o'clock.

HENRY BEDFORD was the first witness called—he said I have known the prisoner at the bar twelve or fourteen years; I am the Reeve of the township in which he lived. I would suppose the prisoner to be about twenty-five years of age. In the early part of his life he was farming with his father. Subsequently he taught school for about four months. After that, he went to the Normal School in Toronto, and then taught in Hamilton. I have formed a very high opinion of the prisoner's character. I have had frequent intercourse with him. He has always been an advocate of temperance and morality.

RICHARD DELONG examined—I reside in Brighton. I have known the prisoner since the spring of 1858. He attended my family. I was satisfied with the skill and knowledge he displayed. He was in attendance on my family for about six weeks. His treatment was satisfactory and successful.

John H. Cameron Esq then addressed the jury in a long and able speech for the prisoner, and was followed by Mr. Galt for the Crown, when His Lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury retired shortly before three o'clock. We learn by electric telegraph, that the jury being unable to agree, were locked up for the night.

Hon J. H. Cameron denies the correctness of the rumor to the effect that he was to receive $1,000 if he succeeded in clearing the prisoner. To make such a conditional bargain, he would consider highly objectionable.

THURSDAY, April 7th 1859.

VERDICT.

The jury came into court this morning with a verdict of guilty, and a recommendation to mercy.

COBOURG, April 9th.

Sentence of death was passed on Doctor King at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He is to be executed on the 9th of June next.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The following improbable story originated in the London *Morning Advertiser*, a journal already famous for false news:

"We have just seen a very important private correspondence between two public men—to whom it would be expedient specially to refer—from which we are convinced not only that under a class of circumstances of not improbable occurrence would the invasion of our shores by a foreign foe be successful, provided we were not sufficiently prepared to repel it, but that such an invasion is among the dark designs over which the mind of the unscrupulous occupant of the Tuileries is unceasingly brooding. It is some satisfaction to know that the opinions and apprehensions to which we are giving utterance have been conveyed to Lord Derby, in forcible and faithful language, as the opinions and apprehensions of almost all the leading military authorities of the country." This is very ominous, but the same authority adds, with still greater precision: "A few weeks only, and the season will have arrived most suitable for attacking us. The position is such, that if now the establishments of an efficient Channel fleet, and the formation of 100,000 local volunteers, and of societies of riflemen all over the country, are not immediately carried out with the utmost development of zeal, the rulers of England will render themselves open to a charge of high treason, and her citizens become a fit prey for subjugation by a foreign despot."

NEW TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER Monday the 1st MARCH inst., the TRAINS will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail,	4:45, A. M.
Day Express,	5:05, P. M.
Way Freight,	7:45, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail,	11:45, P. M
Day Express,	12:50, P. M
Way Frieght,	8:00, P. M

☞ These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

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The Independent.

Saturday, April 16, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE present Session of Parliament—the shortest in several years—is drawing to a close, and there is every probability that the Governor will send home his faithful commons before the Easter Holidays commence.

On Tuesday the Hon Mr. Cartier gave notice of his intention to bring forward certain resolutions respecting the remuneration to be given to members. He proposes a compensation of six dollars per day, if the Session extend only to thirty days; if beyond that, a payment of six hundred dollars per Session, to be paid only if members attend in their places. This is an excellent movement, and will give great satisfaction to the country. If the Session is limited and the payment of members ceases, when that limit expires, the reasonable presumption is that there will be fewer long-winded speeches. Members will talk less and work more, and an immense saving to the country would be effected. The House, after Mr Cartier had given his notice, went into Committee on the bill respecting the consolidated Statutes of Canada, and reported the same without amendment. A Bill founded on the Hon Sidney Smith's resolutions, relative to the proposed alterations in the existing postal regulations, was also read a first time. On Wednesday in the Upper House, the bill to consolidate the public debt, came up for its second reading and was finally ordered for consideration in Committee of the whole. In the Assembly Mr. Benjamin brought up a report from the joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing, Binding, &c., for the Legislature. The Committee recommended that the tender of Lovell & Gibson, for Printing; of F. C. Dredge, & Co., for Binding; and of Alex. Buntin & Co. for paper, being the lowest tenders, be accepted. The report was ordered to be printed for the use of members. The bill to amend the act incorporating the North West Transporation Company was read a third time, and several other bills were advanced a stage. The bill to consolidate the public debt was on Thursday taken up in the Legislative Council, and ordered for a second reading Friday. The subject of deathbed bequests also engaged the attention of the Upper House. The bill to define the elective franchise and to provide for the registration of voters was read a third time in the Assembly and passed. Hon. M. Cartier next moved the further consideration of the resolutions respecting the Seignorial Tenure. A considerable number of amendments were proposed, and largely supported by the Lower Canadian members, but M. Dorion moved amendments, the effect of which was to exclude from the operation of the measures, the three additional Seignories to which it is proposed to apply it. One of these resolutions was rejected by a majority of only seven. Afterwards some amendments of a sectional character were moved: some of which were ruled out of order; and on which a trifling discussion consumed a good deal of valuable time.

IN this number we conclude the report of the trial of Dr. King. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him on Saturday last. When brought into Court to receive his sentence a great change in his appearance was noticed by all observers. His countenance had not that healthy color that was visible during the trial, and he seemed to realize that he was doomed—that he must die an ignominious death. In answer to the usual enquiry by the judge, he declared his innocence of the crime of which he had been found guilty, saying "my conscience is perfectly clear on that point" In passing sentence the Judge frankly told the prisoner that notwithstanding the recommendation of mercy by the jury, he could not add the weight of his position to it, in forwarding it to the Executive. He believed him guilty of the dreadful crime, and could hold out no hopes of a reprieve. There is hardly a doubt but he will be hung at the time appointed.

THE Sickles trial at Washington is now in progress, and is not likely to be concluded until the middle of next week. Mr. Graham, one of the Counsel for the prisoner, occupied the whole of one day and part of the next in his opening address. His speech is described as a most eloquent and argumentative effort. The evidence for the defence as far as given, shows that the intimacy between Mr. Key and Mrs Sickles was so notorious as to be a subject of comment in the kitchens of Washington, and the affidavit of Mrs. Sickles herself shows that at the house of assignation rented by Mr. Key, improper intercourse took place between them at various times, and once in Mr. Sickle's own house. The scene during the reading of this affidavit is described as truly affecting. Mr. Sickles was so affected, his sobbings were so loud and continued, that he had to be removed from the Court. The defense are evidently making out a strong case, and the result will no doubt be the acquittal of Sickles.

MOTIVES TO ACTION.

This is a busy world. As it pauses not in its rapid revolutions to gaze upon the mightier ones of its more distinguished companions; so its inhabitants pause not in their course to study the probabilities of each other's success. The early dawn bursts upon a race all teeming with life; the shades of evening close around an active, bustling world, too active to learn the simplest of Nature's teachings.

Could we paint it, it would be an unseemly sight. A mighty sea, heaving with strong convulsions, now sinking almost into quiet, now suddenly rising into all the fury of waters lashed by the raging storm. Wave contending with wave, the more mighty carrying the weaker before them with irresistible power. In this conflict we see the young contending with the old, the weak with the strong, the crafty with the simple, and the learned with the ignorant.

That a vast amount of this activity and bustle, this strife and contention that meet us in our public life, is designed to secure self-gratification, is beyond all possible question. It is pleasing to the baser man to feast his body with the luxuries of earth; and need we attempt to compute the amount of labor, the weary and swollen limbs, the nights and days of incessant and untiring assiduity to attain the means of procuring this gratification? Vast hordes of the human family live, act for naught but for what they shall eat and drink,—making this their highest good. And these hordes are by no means confined to the common walks of lowly life. They move in the higher circles, and wear the forms and badges of noble men.

It is pleasing to the cultivated mind, and even to the more ordinary, to look upon a beautiful landscape, or a park adorned by art, or a gorgeous palace surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out and ornamented. For these possessions men will toil, will exhaust noble lives To secure them ease is sacrificed; temporary good thrown aside; privation endured; principle is forsworn; the poor are trodden under foot; the kindlier feelings of the human soul are embittered; affection, love, compassion, phillanthropy, are all suffered to congeal in their very fountains,—man is willing to separate himself from all that is noble and God-like in man to gratify those desires awakened by the sights of beauty and splendor and magnificence. The class of motives which moves man in this field is praiseworthy. They contemplate the gratification of a high order of desires.

It is pleasing to many to become familiar with nature, with the laws that govern her motions, to breathe the glowing spirit of the muses, to walk with those minds that have culled the rarest flowers in the fields of science. It is pleasing too, to catch the fiery inspiration that glows in the breast of the true orator, to bathe their flowing locks in the waters of the Castalian spring, to deck their brows with the sacred myrtle and enduring laurel gathered on Parnassus' lofty heights. To the accomplishment of this end, many noble lives are devoted. Much of the labor and activity we meet is called forth by these honors. Lives are perilled; health is prostrated; mind is stretched to its utmost capacity; days, nights, weeks, years are passed in contentions for these honors. Before the mind is presented an object the attainment of which calls forth the noblest powers of man, and if the gratification of the desires awakened by this object be the motive power to action, then is it a high and noble motive

A man, acting to secure the elevation of character, lives in an entirely different world from that in which those live who live and act for gratification. It is a world of no less activity and bustle, furnishing no lighter toils, no sunnier walks, nor shadier retreats, but a world which is all life, all toil, all labor. He who lives in it, breathes a higher and purer atmosphere, possesses keener conceptions of the true destiny of man, surveys the field of action with an eye of far-reaching power; he grasps his motives to action as if they were chords let down from the upper world. He acts because he is convinced by this he will be exalted. His example, the only true model of a man ever presented to the world, was a man of action, and by his actions he taught man, man's noblest destiny.

HINTS TOWARD PHYSICAL PERFECTION, or the Philosophy of Human Beauty; showing how to acquire and retain bodily symmetry, health, and vigor; secure long life; and avoid the infirmities and deformities of age.—This is the title of a work to be published on the 1st of May, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York. The prospectus says it is a work which we may safely say will command universal attention, and awaken everywhere a deeper interest in the physical improvement of the race than has yet been manifested; and it shows how certain and easy this improvement may be made by the use of the perfectly legitimate means therein pointed out. Its revelations of the laws of human configuration, on which symmetry and beauty depend, are not less interesting and important than they are novel and surprising; showing, as they do, that the form and features of even the mature man or woman (and much more those of the child) may be modified at will, and to an almost unlimited extent—that we have the power to change, gradually but surely, the shape and arrangement of bone, fiber, and fluid, thus growing, day by day, more beautiful or more ugly, according to the direction given to the vital forces.

It shows how we may impart fresh vitality to the languid frame; give new strength to the weak limb; substitute grace of movement for awkwardness; and remodel the ill-formed body and homely features into symmetry and beauty; retain youthful freshness: and "live all our days."

It will be illustrated with twenty plates and a large number of woodcuts, executed in the highest style of art. Price, in muslin, $1. Address

FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,
308 Broadway, New York.

A YOUNG WHALE.

On Thursday evening last two young lads, while fishing in the River about half a mile from where it empties into the Bay, succeeded in capturing with a grappling hook a sturgeon, which, from its immense size, may well be termed a young whale. It measured six feet and four inches in length, and weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. It is not often fish of such prodigious size are taken in these waters.

PAIL AND TUB FACTORY.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Dame, who has resumed the business of manufacturing at his old factory. Mr. Dame has the reputation of making the best article ever introduced into the Canadian market, and that reputation is well deserved. One of our principal farmers told us the other day that he would rather have one of Mr. Dame's pails than three of any other manufacture. And this is the testimony of all who have used articles of his make. See advertisement.

For the Independent.

Important.

The undersigned begs to draw attention of those interested, to the 39th clause in the Fishery Act of 1858:—

"It shall not be lawful to catch Maskinonge, Pickerel, nor Black Bass, between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of May."

For every infraction of this section, the 42nd clause provides a penalty of not more than £5, nor less than £2, to be recovered before a Magistrate. This Act is at present in force, and one credible witness is sufficiently to secure a conviction.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN O'HARE.
COUNTY ATTORNEY.
Belleville, April 12th, 1859.

County Board of Instruction.

At the Quarterly Examination of Teacher for Common Schools for the County of Hastings, held in Belleville on Thursday, the 7th of April, 1859, the following Teachers received Certificates according to the class in which they passed, and in which class they are arranged according to their respective merits, as subjoined:—

FIRST CLASS.

1. Croly, J. E.	4. McLaren, B.
2. Begg, P.	5. Boulter, C.
3. Walton, Prentiss	6. Osborne, N.
1. Vantassel, Melissa A.	

SECOND CLASS.

1. Pashley, S.	5. Stratton, F. B.
2. Walton, Burton	6. Le Boutillier, J. } equal
3. Hamilton, W. L.	6. Rikley, J. R. } equal
4. Trickey, A. T.	7. Striker, F.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Connor, W.	20. Fair, T. J.
2 Watson, Eliza	21. Johnson, Elizabeth A.
3. Dickson, B.	22. Scott, Jane
4. Zwick, Jane A.	23. Harris, J.
5. Frederick, C J	24. Howard, C J
6. Jones, W	25. Davis, Pamelia
7. Randall, S W	26. Wharton, Phœbe
8 Sharpe, John } equal	
Brubage, R. } equal	
9. Pogue, H C	27. Gunsolus, C
10. Anderson, W	28. Maybee, P M
11. Bass, W J	29. Herman, W
12. Ross, Adelaide	30. Palmer, Frances E
13. Leggett, E	31. Morris, Luke
14. Bishop, J	32. Sharpe, Esther A.
15. McKay, Adelaide	33. Harris, W } equal
16. O'Neill, P	Beadley, G } equal
17. Morton, J	34. Rutledge, D T
18. Birrell, Mary } equal	
Simmons, Lucy A } equal	
9. Bird, R R	35. Davenport, Lucy

In all fifty-three candidates passed at this Examination. The following Resolution was also passed at the meeting of the Board on the 7th instant, to which the attention of Teachers is called.

Moved by Dr. Walton, seconded by Dr. Stewart, and carried unanimously.

"That at this, and all future Examinations of this Board, no certificate in any class will be renewed without examination, on any pretext whatever."

All of which is submitted by order of the Board.

WM. BLEASDELL, M. A.,
Secretary to Co. Board.
Trenton, April 11th, 1859.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

The receipts of grain for the past fortnight have been on a very limited scale, owing to the wet weather and the bad state of the roads; and as farmers will commence preparing their ground for the spring crops as soon as it is dry enough, we will have very small supplies for a month or two to come.

We quote wheat, Choice Fall, $1,50 a $1,60; Spring Fife, for seed, $2; Rye, 90c; Barley, 70c a 80c; Oats, 50c a 55c; Peas, 70c a 75c; Flour, Extra from Fall Wheat, $7,00 a $7,50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL.

READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Rochester, Oct. 19th 1852

Messrs Fleming Bros.

Gentlemen;—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills I would now be in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health and stand a living witness of the efficacy of Dr. M'Lane's Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees. This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluables known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WM. HISS, Traveler in Western New York.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

READ THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

A distinguished medical gentleman says, in a letter to the proprietor: It may be a lit irregular for me to say anything in favor of patent medicine, but still I must bear witne to the efficacy of 'DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAM CORDIAL.' My wife had long been suffer under a violent cold, which defied all the ative means at my command; when, wi my knowledge, she purchased a bottle o dial, and was so visibly relieved that I procured a second bottle for her; on the contents of which she was radicall This invaluable remed , to the eff which other medical men have testi well as the writer of the above, is in this country only by Dr. C.M. Jack Arch Street, Philadelphia, and is for Druggists and storekeepers through United States, Canadas, West Indi South America. Price 75 cents per

BIRTH.

At Gananoque on Thursday the the wife of the Rev. John Carrol, ter.

NEW ADVERTISEM

REMOVA

Grocery and Feed St

R. ELVINS,

HAVING been a long time in the Grocery business, begs to return thanks for past favors, and acquaint his customers and the public generally, that he has Removed to the premises

LATELY OCCUPIED BY F. TAYLOR, Jr.

where he is prepared to keep on hand

All articles connected with a

Flour & Feed Store.

He hopes to merit a share of public patronage and support.

☞ GOODS DELIVERED to any part of the town

FREE OF CHARGE.

Belleville, April 12th, 1859.

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859. NO. 60.

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
CORNER FRONT & HOTEL STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers ordering the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send until all arrearages are paid; and the persons responsible for all the numbers sent.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Business Directory.

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

Ross & Bell,
BARRISTERS, &c &c., Office Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, C. W. n1.
John Bell.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in the Victoria Buildings, Belleville, C. W. n1.

Wilson's Saloon,
BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, &c. FRONT Street, (late Caldwell's,) where all kinds Confectionery, Soda Biscuit, Fruit, Crackers, &c., are furnished to order on the shortest notice. Purchasers by the quantity furnished at prices which enable them to sell at wholesale, and make a fair profit. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange. JOHN WILSON.
Belleville, February, 18th, 1858. n1.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. n1

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1.

Charles Brick,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, two doors above M. Nulty's Auction Room, Front Street, Belleville. n1

R. Newbery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Broker, Land and Insurance Agent.
No. 3, Dafoe Buildings. n1.

G. F. A. Ridley,
SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE Four Doors North of Papineau's Hotel, over Vair's Store, Front-street.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

T. J. Higgins'
AMBROTYPE PHOTOGRAPH, AND DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY,
Over Holden's Drug Store,
Front Street, Belleville. 1-tf.

Arch. Dunlop,
LAND and General Agent, CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER. Belleville, C. W.

P. O'Shee.
HORSE FARRIER, Office opposite Papineau's Hotel, front Street, Belleville. All communications either by mail or telegraph strictly attended to.

James Fraser, Jr.,
BARRISTER, &c, &c. Office—Bridge St., Belleville. 15.

A. S. Macdonnell,
ATTORNEY AT LAW CONVEYANCER, &c., &c. Office over Mr. Harrison's Store, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, Feb 20, 1858. 1-tf.

N. McArthur,
MANUFACTURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS, Trunks, Whips, Bridles &c.
Front St. Belleville. C. W.
Opposite Nathan Jones' Dry Good Store. n3

H. Greenshields,
ACCOUNTANT and General Commission Agent, Pringle's Buildings, Belleville.
All business entrusted to him will be correctly and faithfully executed on reasonable terms. Will act as arbitrator when required. 5

Jonathan Sisson.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
OFFICE,—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, Hardware Store.......BELLEVILLE, C. W. 30-ly.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

F. W. Alport,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and General Agent OFFICE over Mr Lewis' Hardware Store Front St., Belleville.

Short & Smith.
PHOTOGRAPHER, and AMBROTYPIST. Rooms, opposite Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Mr. Grant's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

Dr Walton,
HAS resumed the Practice of his profession and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
BELLEVILLE, December 27, 1859.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Robes, Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes, &c.
Orders Punctually attended to.
New York prices for Raw Furs.

Dr. T. Pomeroy,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Accoucheur, and Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence: Tweed, Hungerford. 1ly.

Curry & M'Candlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins' Marble Buildings Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.
AGENTS FOR THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.
CURRY, E. D. M'CANDLISH

Business Directory.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c.w.

CHARLES WILSON,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.
ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, January 29th 1859.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

**EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,**

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION STERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
OFFICE, Merchant's Exchange.

William Lunn, Esq.,—Chairman,
John Torrance, Esq., | J. Frothingham, Esq.,
Alfred La Croque, Esq. | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.
JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, Sept 1...

**INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.**

CAPITAL, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, ESQ., General Agent.

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Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the terms of an Act passed during last Session, entituled an Act to extend the provisions of an Act to amend the Law for the admission of Attornies," the co-partnership between the undersigned as Attornies-at-Law and Solicitors in Chancery has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr Ponton.

The business will be conducted by Mr Bell, under the style heretofore used of Ross & Bell,
JOHN BELL.
W. H. PONTON.

**PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
DIRECTORS.
JOHN P. ROBLIN, *President.*
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Aaron D. Dougall, | N. B. Conger,
S. Merrill, Secretary.
Daniel McMullen, General Agent.
31 PHILIP I ROBLIN, Agent for Hastings.
1-tf

PEAS AND GRASS SEED.

WANTED, 5,000 bushels of the following kind of Peas
First quality Small White Peas,
do California Peas,
do Marrowfat Peas,
ALSO,
Any quantity of first quality Timothy Seed.
Cash on delivery, by
H. PRETTY.
Belleville, Feb'y 4th, 1858. 1n

IMMIGRATION!

Henry Chapman & Co's
PREPAID PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER
LABEL & SEALE'S
FIRST CLASS LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FROM LIVERPOOL,
To Quebec, New York & Boston,
Reduced Rates and every information will be furnished on application to
JAS. BLACKLOCK,
AGENT.

Royal Insurance Office,
Coleman's Building, Over Blacklock's Store.

B. S. CURRY.

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT,

WE the undersigned having satisfied ourselves of MR. S. B. CURRY'S integrity, as well as efficiency, as an Accountant, are glad to recommend him as an "Impartial Arbitrator," in settlement of disputant Accounts:—

Ross & Bell, | John O'Hare,
Wm. H. Ponton, | *Clerk of the Peace*
L. & A. H. Wallbridge | A. R. Dougall,
G. E. Henderson, | C. L. Coleman,
R. P. Jellet, | A. Ponton,
James Fraser, Jr. | Q. Macnider,
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HATS!
THAT ARE HATS

TRADE FASHIONS FOR 1859

SPRING and Summer styles, as adopted by the Board of Trade. Now ready.
A very Superior Moleskin Hat,
of my own manufacture, for
FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF.
Constantly on hand and manufacturing
All kinds of Silk, Fur, Brush, and Wool Hats and Cloth Caps.
HENRY PEARSON.
Practical Hatter.
Shop near the Upper Bridge.

FOR SALE!

A VERY neatly executed lot of Blanks, consisting of—
BILLS OF LADING,
MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,
BLANK MORTGAGES,

NEW AND FRESH BOOK.

NEW YORK. BY THE REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.
Just published "**THE PILLAR OF FIRE," or Israel in Bondage,** by the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." being an account of the wonderful scenes in the Life of the son of Pharoah's daughter, (Moses) from his youth to the ascent of Sinai; comprising, as an eye witness, his
Miracles before Pharaoh, Passage of the Red Sea, and Reception of the Law on Mount Sinai.
Containing an elaborate and richly colored description of the Architecture of the Egyptians, their manners and Customs in peace and war, in the Temple, the Family, the Mart, and at the Tomb; and also of the Israelites, while in the land of Bondage, together with picturesque sketches of the
Hebrews under their task Masters,
Of scenes, processions, and spectacles upon and beside the Nile, and Legends of the Obelisks, Sphinxes and pyramids and of their founders before the flood.
DELINEATION OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.
Miriam, Amense, Luxora, and Osira,
AND OF WONDERFUL MEN,
Aaron, Remeses, (Moses) and the prince of Uz (Job,) narrated in a series of letters from a Syrian prince travelling in Egypt to his Royal Mother, Queen of Tyre.
The volume abounds in characteristic passages of highly wrought beauty, and dramatic incident.
One vol., large 12mo, 600 pp. Illustrated Price $1 25. Sent to any address by mail, post-paid on receipt of the Price
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
Publishers.
No. 79, John street, N.Y.
Agents Wanted.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A SUBJECT of the highest importance to most and worthy of the consideration of all. Based upon sound and scientific principles, a small and regular outlay during life is made to secure at death (whenever it may occur) a large return, which in the case of the poor, is provision for such as may be dependent on them, or immunity from debt; in case of the rich may be applied as a legacy.

ALBERT AND TIMES
LIFE ASSURANCE
—AND—
GUARANTEE COMPANY.
11, WATERLOO PLACE,
PALL MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

CANADA BOARD.
A. J. MACDONALD, CHAIRMAN.
Hon J. A. Macdonald, | M. W. Strange,
G. Cumming, | James Harty,
N. M. FINLAY, SECRETARY.

This Company makes a most unusual and advantageous offer of giving credit for half of the premiums for the first five years, and is prepared to receive proposals for Policies of Assurance at the office of their Agent,
JOHN THOMAS.
Belleville.
Or through their Medical Officer,
DR. D. E. BURDETT,
Front Street.

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S SCHOOL WILL BE open after the
CHRISTMAS VACATIONS,
Monday, January 10th.
REFERENCES kindly permitted to Dr. Hope F. W. Alport, Esq., Erastus Holden, Esq., Dr. Relyea, Dr Holden and Rev. W. Gregg Toronto.
Terms per Quarter in advance.
Belleville January 5th 1859.

NEW TREATMENT
Private and Confidential
MEDICAL ADVICE
AT THE BUFFALO PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Established for the cure of Syphilis, Seminal Weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity,
DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY FEVER AND AGUE,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fisula, Asthma Incipient Consumption,
INFIRMATIES OF YOUTH, OLD AGE, &c

NO MERCURY USED.
Dr. AMOS & SON.
Buffalo, N. Y. Office, corner of Main and Quay-sts., (up stairs)

Are the only physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College, London. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening in every stage and symptom of disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive practice in Europe and America,

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.
An Instrument for the cure of Nocturnal Emissions or more properly known as Seminal weakness, can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months by the use of the Instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE,
Dr Amos and Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians of London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York, it is declared the only useful instrument ever invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease caused in the secret habits of youth. Price ten dollars by mail or express.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the more skeptical as to the merits of this Instrumets, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial the money will be returned by returning the Instrument in good order.

A CURE WARRANTED.
Dr. Amos & Son have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultations, while their exertions have been crowned by the most signal advantages ... causes of these infectious complaints (from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and likewise invariably found the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost invariably be traced to one of the following causes; Ignorance; neglect, or the bad effect of unskillful and improper treatment; therefore Dr Amos & Son have succeeded in discovering in the selection of their medicine a safe, effectual and cautious course, omitting all combination of remedies, which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious application might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grevious afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life, and which, while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference in their extermination.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.
Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch.
Address *DR. AMOS & SON.*, corner Main and *Quay sts*, BUFFALO N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON'S
HERB DISPENSARY.

Office 95 Main St., (2d door, Up Stairs,) Buffalo, N. Y.

THE celebrated Dr. Johnson, Botanic physician, treats successfully the following diseases:

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA,
ASTHMA, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
BRONCHITIS, HEADACHE, cured in 10 m
LUNG & CHEST DISEASES, SCROFULA,
DISEASES OF THE HEART, SALT RHEUM,
KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, RHEUMATISM,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, FEVER AND AGUE,
FEMALE WEAKNESS, PIMPLES,
DISEASES OF THE EAR AND EYE, &c., &c.

All who are suffering from the above named diseases, or any other complicated complaint of years' standing, are informed that they can have forwarded by mail or express for the small sum of $1 00, a neat package of medicines, with all necessary directions and medical advice. Patients should apply without delay, as they can obtain instant relief from the Doctor's remedies.

Dr. Johnson's medicine consists of extracts from the choicest medicinal foreign and native roots and herbs, manufacured under his own supervision, at his Dispensary, and therefore avoiding the use of mercury and other mineral poisons, that were never designed for the system to which many thousands have fallen victims and gone to early graves.

Lotion for the complexion—Dr. Johnson's remarkable LOTION for beautifying and improving the complexion, removing almost instantaneously tan, freckles, pimples, &c., will be sent to any part of the country for $1 00 and one postage stamp. Address
Dr. JOHNSON, Drawer 404.
Office 95 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

NOTICE.

TO RENT, to Improving Tenants, three Improved Farms of superior land, in the ninth concession of Sidney, near Chisholm's Rapids.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to J. FWAY, Belleville,
J. STEVENSON, Napanee.

WANTED.

A Tub or Firkin of good Butter for Family Apply at this Office

Give Your Son a Trade.

Next to education, which is the great buckler of liberty and shield of freemen, nothing is more essential to the independence and prosperity of our country than that every man should have the mastery of some useful trade. Better have any than none; though, as a general rule, the choice of a trade should not be left to chance nor to the caprice of a moment.

The men of trades—the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind—cannot be dispensed with; they, above all others, whatever repute they may be held in by their more fastidious fellows, must work at the oar of human progress, or all is lost. Be they tailors shoemakers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, or of any other vocation, they are equally necessary to the wants and enjoyments, as well as to the independence of all communities. But few brown-handed workers think of this, or appreciate the position and power they compass.

Give your son a trade, no matter what fortune of money or this world's goods he may have, or seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade, and if possible an education—at any rate, a trade. With this he can always defy temporal want, and he can more easily acquire the education, as a *dernier* resort than the trade. More easily, simply because, while you may never impress him with the necessity of the education, you can insure him with the conviction that a trade is essential to feed, clothe, and render him independent, and, for his own present and after peace, it were better that he should be ignorant in his independence than ever so much educated and miserably dependent.

But in our free country, there can be, ordinarily, no difficulty in securing both education and a trade to every youth, thereby fitting him to enter the ranks of manhood defiant of those obstacles which intimidate so many tradeless, professionless, young men. Such are the peculiarities of fortune, that no mere outward possession can be counted on as absolutely secure or protective to man. Hoarded ... and millions may be swept away in a day, and their once possessors be left with no means of livelihood or independence. Let such an one have but some useful trade, and he can snap his finger at ordinary misfortune.

We have read of a wise monarch who decreed that his sons must learn useful trades, or be cut off from their prospective inheritance. They murmured, yet obeyed the decree. The eldest prince, as the quickest trade to learn, took to basket making. In process of time he became king, and reigned in his father's stead. In time, also, revolution came upon him and overthrew him, and he fled companionless, save his wife and children, and wandered long disguised and unknown. During this period, by a recurrence to the simple trade learned in his youth, he made himself and his family independent; and this is only an illustration of how necessity or misfortune may be overcome, and how an honest, useful trade may always serve a man.

The sons of the rich as well as of the poor should be strengthened by this possession. If never used beyond the learning, no harm is done, while possibly it may be of incalculable good. It is a weapon, which once secured, like education or knowledge, cannot easily be wrested from one's grasp. Only get the bent of a boy's mind, and give him a trade in accordance therewith, and whatever may be his after fortunes, he shall tell you from experience or observation that one of the wisest general provisions of life, is the securing to every young man some useful trade.

FRETFUL PEOPLE.—It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthy. You can hardly put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.—Fear secretes acid, but love and trust are sweet juices.

We knew a man with a patient, good, Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together.

He is always in a fret. Everything goes wrong. You would think that he was made of cross-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross-cut saw. He is eternally cross, and thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals, have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty, but fairly crusted over with it. He is encased in a shell of acrid secretions, through which no sweet juices ever distil. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him everything always goes wrong. He superstitiously believes "it is because the devil has a spite against him," when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invite twenty more to maintain one.

TRIUMPH OVER EVIL.—We are rewarded for every triumph we make over temptation. I will suppose there are many who have struggled against the vanity of vain pleasures; many who have put down evil thought with a strong will; many who, after a long, and it may be, an uncertain conflict with the seductions of the world, at length have triumphed. I will put it to them whether, when they have combatted and so prevailed against the evil, and their hearts have not softened and melted within them, whether they have not felt within their bosoms a seraphic influence? They have so felt; and so it will ever be. No sooner shall they have driven from them the tempting demon of pride, of vanity, of anger—no sooner shall the evil have left them, than angels will come and minister unto them.—*Jerrold.*

Butter Circular.

A lady who takes the prize for Butter in a splendid county dairy in Canada furnishes us with the following description of her method of making butter.

1st. Have a good milk house with stone or hard earth floor, with only one window, placed opposite the door, and that screened so as not to admit dust or flies; this room should be situated as far as possible from manure heaps or anything offensive and be kept quite clean.

2. Have the usual shallow earthenware, tin or zinc pans, kept scrupulously clean After use, the dishes should be thoroughly washed, and before using again should be scalded and left to cool.

3. Strain the new milk carefully into these dishes and set it past till the cream be cast up, not exceeding, in summer, 24 hours. The sooner the cream is churned the better, but it should not in summer, stand more than two days

4. The heat of the cream in churning should on no account be over 65 degrees The reason that so much butter is white and inferior is that many churn at too high a temperature, perhaps 70 or 75 degrees. If the cream be above 65, reduce the temperature with cold spring water. When warm it churns easier and sooner, but it does not make nearly as good butter. In no case should the process of churning be less than 40 minutes and often an hour, in order to have good butter. It will thus be seen that a thermometer is a necessary addition to a dairy, in order to make good butter, and every farmer should buy one.

5. The washing process is of extreme importance, as upon it the keeping of the butter depends. On taking the butter out of the churn, place it in a tub and wash with clear spring water; pour off the water which will be like milk; then wash it twice, making three washings in all, until the water comes away quite clear.

6. The salting process is a very delicate and important one, which is generally greatly abused. The finer and purer the salt, the better. The ordinary American or Liverpool salt gives butter a very inferior character Nothing but the pure should be added and that be well worked in. Upon no account put too much salt; great dishonesty is practised in this respect.

7. Packing. The keg or tinnet should be made of white ash or other suitable wood, thoroughly seasoned, but no elem should be packed closely, so as to leave no air-holes, and the whole quantity in a packing should be alike in color and quality.

Butter made and packed as above will keep a year perfectly sweet, and will bring, on the average, at least 2 cents a pound, perhaps 2 or 4 cents more than butter made and packed in the ordinary careless way.

The dry weight of the keg or tub should always be scribed upon it by the cooper. Butter should always be forwarded to market with as little delay and exposure as possible.

Perhaps it may encourage younger writers, if I remind you that I was not successful at first in any one line that I attempted. My first attempts at prose composition were refused admittance into a magazine. My first novel was very little read, and it is not included in the general collection of my works. My first poetry was thought detestable, and my first play very narrowly escaped condemnation.—*Bulwer.*

A clergyman of New York lately preached rather a long sermon from the text—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped in his sermon, and said, "That's right gentlemen, as fast as you are weighed pass out!" No one disturbed him by leaving after that.

"To Let" is the common sign on vacant houses in American towns, whereas the English say "To be Let." Persons familiar only with the American form lose something of the point of the old story about the gentleman who, going to examine a house marked "To be let," found a very pretty maid in charge, and asked whether she was to be let with the house, She curtsied and replied, "No, sir; I am to be let alone."

The Independent,
SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Pol...
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DA...
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORM...

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion,......	2	6
Each subsequent insertion..............	0	7½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.........	3	4
Each subsequent insertion,.............	0	1
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion,	0	4
Each subsequent insertion per lin.....	0	1

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their discontinuance.

The Value of a Husband's Soul.

The liquor dealer's wife, whose conscience was ill at each in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, availing herself of an auspicious moment said to her self."

"I do not like your selling liquor; it seems to me to be a bad business; you do not, I suppose, make more than one or two hundred dollars a year by it, and I should be very much rejoiced if you would give it up."

"I know," answered the husband, "as well as you do, that it is a bad business; I should be as glad to give it up as you would be to have me; and if I did not make more than one or two, or even five hundred dollars a year by it, I would give it up."

"How much then," inquired the wife, "do you make?"

"Why," replied the husband, "I make from two to three thousand dollars a year and that is too much to be relinquished."

"What you say," she rejoined, "brings to my mind the remarks of a lecturer I once heard, who, having repeated what Walpole said in relation to every man having his price in politics, added that it was much the same in religion. Satan, continued he, is a broker Not a wheat, or cotton, or money broker, but a soul broker. Some can be procured to labor in his service for a hundred some for a thousand, and some for ten thousand dollars a year. The price, dear husband, you estimate your soul at, I see is three thousand dollars a year. My husband, look well to it; to me it seems even three thousand dollars a year is a paltry price for what is truly priceless."

On the mind of that husband sudden conviction flashed, as liberal as was his portion in those rewards of wretchedness which Satan proffered, he resolved and avowed the resolution to receive it no ...

Are we not ... all morally chargeable with whatever evil we have the power but have refused or neglected to prevent? This wife did her whole duty on this great and important question now before the public. If all the women in the state would do their whole duty, Satan's brokerage in this department of his trade would be destroyed.

Hogs are universally considered dirty animals; nevertheless a pig likes his daily wash.

We see that a very many of the little boys, having been told perhaps that candy is injurious, have, with a careful regard for their health, substituted tobacco.

Victor Hugo said: "There are some unfortunate men in the world. Christopher Columbus cannot attach his name to his discovery; Guillotiod cannot detach his from his invention.

Sidney Smith, passing through a by-street near St. Paul's head, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses. "They will never agree," said the wit, "they argue from different premises.

"Doctor," said a man to Abernethy, "my daughter had a fit, and continued for half an hour without knowledge.' 'Oh,' replied the doctor, "never mind that; many people continue so all their lives.

Tasso replied to a proposition that he should take vengeance on a man who had injured him, "I do not wish either to deprive him of his goods, his honor, or his life. I only wish to deprive him of his ill will.

George Coleman getting out of an hackney coach one night, gave the driver a shilling. "This is a bad shilling," said Jarvey, "Then it's all right, said George with his inimitable chuckle; "yours is a bad coach.

"Sarah," said a young man, the other day, to a lady of that name, "why don't you wear ear-rings. "Because I have'nt had my ears pierced" "I will bore them for you then." "I thank you, sir, you have done that enough.

A thick headed squire, being worsted by Rev. Sidney Smith in argument, took his revenge by exclaiming—"If I had a son who was an idiot, by Jove I'd make a parson of him!" "Very likely," replied Sidney, "but I perceive your father was of a different mind."

GOOD ADVICE.—Here is a text for a sermon and a sermon in the text, which we quote from Jacob Strawn. He is talking to farmers, or those who profess to be such:—

"Study your interest closely, and don't spend any time electing Presidents, Senators, or other small officers, or in talking of hard times while spending your time in town, whittling away on store boxes, &c. Take your time and make your calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed."

[Time T]ABLE

On and After Monday the 11th April inst., the Trains will leave Belleville as follows:—

GOING UP.

Night Mail, ... 5:13, A. M.
Day Express, ... 4:22, P. M.
Way Freight, ... 7:25, A. M.

GOING DOWN.

Night Mail, ... 10:29, P. M.
Day Express, ... 12:23, P. M.
Way Frieght, ... 7:40, P. M.

☞ These trains are run by Montreal time which is fourteen minutes and a half faster than Belleville time

Terms of Subscription.

Semi Weekly "Independent," three dollars per annum, in advance, or four at the expiration of the year. To clubs of 12 or more to one address $2 per annum.

Weekly "Independent," is published every Saturday, and contains Seventeen columns of reading matter, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance, or within two months of date of subscription. Eight dollars will pay for Ten Copies, and Ten dollars will pay for Thirteen Copies. Parties obtaining clubs and remitting us through mail, will be entitled to the benefit of these liberal terms.

Note.— All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this Office on account of Subscription, Advertising or Printing, and whose Accounts have been rendered, are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay. The Publisher is disposed to be as lenient as his circumstances will admit, but his own engagements render it necessary that unsettled claims be met forthwith.

The Independent.

S[atu]rday, September 17, 1859.

WHO IS THE JESUIT?

A writer in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday last, occupies a column and a half in trying to convince his readers that the editor of the *Independent* is a Jesuit, and the apologist and defender of the Papacy. The Reverend gentleman takes for his text an editorial in the *Independent* of the 7th instant, and expatiates thereupon in true ranting style. Like some rabid sectarian preacher he makes use of such portions of the article in question as will best serve his purpose. Just as the propagandist of some new theory in theology garbles portions of the Sacred Word to fortify his position, this bigotted scribbler garbles from our editorial such extracts as will enable him the more effectually to mislead the public as to the true purport of our remarks. Had there been any desire on the part of this correspondent to treat the subject either fairly, honestly or impartially, he would have copied the article *in extenso*, or at least extended his observations to the latter portion of the article. But to have done so, he well knew would have defeated his object, and rendered powerless his criticisms. Had he published the article in full, we venture the assertion that even the readers of the *Chronicle*, Clear Grit though they be, would have commended the spirit in which it was written, would have approved of the sentiments it advanced. Of course, we must except that class of rabid sectarians, whom the writer in the *Chronicle* so truly represents. It was to that class our previous remarks were directed—to that class, whether they be Romanists or Protestants, who are reviving the war of creed against creed, who by their bitter and malignant writings, are arraying man against his fellow man, and sowing the seeds of anarchy and strife, which must eventually lead to civil war. We repeat, that if the writers of the Bowmanville *Statesman*, the *True Witness*, and we may add, the correspondent of the *Chronicle*, conduct their discussions in future in the same spirit, with the same bitterness and malignancy, it will not be long before other weapons than the pen are used. And we also repeat, that such conduct cannot be too strongly reprobated, and should be frowned upon by every true lover of his country. We care not whether these writers are robed in sacerdotal garments, or of the people, they are alike to be condemned.

It was not Romanism as a system, or Protestantism as a system, that we wrote against. It was against that intolerance displayed by the writers quoted in our article. It was against those "Pharsaical brawlers," who are ever ready to perpetuate the differences between man and man, who are seeking by every means in their power, to increase those unnatural antagonisms that are so manifest, and that threaten the peace of society. It was against that class who, like the Pharisees of old, stood on the corners of the streets, proclaiming that they were better men than their neighbors. And had the *Chronicle's* correspondent been disposed to do the writer of this common justice, he would not have so misrepresented us—he would not have so glaringly violated all rules of common courtesy and etiquette.

To show how utterly dishonorable this correspondent has proved himself to be in treating this subject, we may observe that he makes a quotation from the *True Witness*, and represents that we approve of its views. Another extract is taken from *L'Ordre*, and we are made to subscribe to its disloyal sentiments. Our readers need not be told that we quoted from the *True Witness* as well as from the *Statesman*, and that we condemned the one equally with the other. Our readers will also recollect that a week or two since we gave an extract from this revolutionary journal, the *L'Ordre*—they will also remember our remarks, which were certainly far from being commendatory. What will the reader think of a man—clothed though he may be with priestly functions—who would be guilty of such unfairness, such manifest injustice?

This reverend gentleman is very anxious to know what secret influence has secured the "Papal tool"—this is the cognomen he gives us—"the use of the editorial space of the *Independent*." He asks: "Was it the obtaining for its proprietor the six Government advertisements which now grace its pages, or was it the order of the County Warden to pay him 70 odd dollars for publishing an advertisement which Mr. Wills declared had never been ordered by any County authority, and which the oppressed ratepayers have to fork over for the benefit of the Papal influence in Belleville?"— With respect to this advertisement, we may simply state that it was *not* ordered in by the County Warden—that being informed there was a rule of the Council in force, requiring all such advertisements to be published in *all* the County papers, we published it—that the account therefor was presented to the County Council, that it passed the Council without a dissentient voice, and was ordered to be paid. It was a legitimate business transaction.

It is a very natural consequence that the *Independent* should receive Government advertisements. Since its establishment, it has given the present Government its support, and we have always contended that where Government advertisements are required to be generally circulated, they should invariably be given to those papers which support the existing administration. But our support has not been a slavish one. We have not courted the favor of the Government by mean adulation. We have not played the sycophant as some Clear Grit Journals we wot of. We have not offered our political principles to the highest bidder as some journalists did not long since. The support we have given to the Government has been independent, has been from principle.

In reading this rhapsodical effusion, one cannot but be struck with the constant repetition of slang phrases. In future productions, we would advise the reverend gentleman to be more choice of his language. Words, we know, were made to convey ideas, but when ungentlemanly words emanate from a gentleman, they make him appear ungentlemanly.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

His Excellency the Governor General has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the third day of November next, as a general holiday and day of Thanksgiving.

CRICKET.

The return match between Kingston and Belleville, was played on the Kingston ground on Tuesday, the 13th inst., when the Belleville Club was beaten by a large score.

—The Leader says: "A few days ago we noticed that a person calling himself "Prof. Shields," had handbills out for a grand jump from over the falls into the Niagara River. We have to-day to announce another and more melancholy story. Yesterday morning, we learn by telegraph from Clifton, Prof. Shield proceeded into the river with the intention of searching for hidden rocks. He was suddenly drawn down by the under current and drowned. A boat was near, and every exertion made, but without success, to discover the body of the unfortunate man. He did not succeed even as well as Sam Patch.

"THE TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT."

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday in animadverting on an article which appeared in the *Hastings Chronicle* of the 14th inst anent the worthy Secretary of the Agricultural Association, S. D. Farley, Esq., takes the liberty of asserting that the Proprietor of this paper, was a participator with the Proprietor of the *Chronicle*, in the spirit of the attack on Mr Farley. Now, perhaps, the easiest way to convince the editor of the *Intelligencer* of the error into which he has fallen will be to make a few remarks, giving a direct statement of the facts of the case, as far as we personally are concerned. But before doing so we may add that it requires no effort to conceive the object the *Intelligencer* had in thus trumping up the connection between us and our neighbor in the article referred to. He is aware that Mr. Farley is disposed to favor us and would fain poison his mind, so that he would be the pecuniary gainer. Is this not the worst kind of toadying?

On the evening of the day on which the last Agricultural meeting was held, Mr. Farley calledat our office and said we were to furnish the printed Cards for the Agricultural Show, and that the *Intelligencer* Office was to print the Large Bills by order of the meeting. That he had given the reply which each of the three Publishers had made in answer to his enquiry of them as to the cost of such a Hand-bill, to the meeting, and the members present ordered that the *Intelligencer* do the work. We replied that we had no recollection of him ever asking us in reference to that Printing, but he assured us he had done so, and in proof thereof repeated the reply we had made him in answer to the question. This was satisfactory to our mind and the matter dropped.

During that same evening in speaking with Mr. Miles we repeated the conversation which we had had with Mr. Farley in reference to the printing in question, when he stated positively that Mr. Farly had never spoken to him of the matter, when we replied we were of the same opinion in our own case, but that he must have spoken to us, as he had repeated the words we gave him in reply, to the meeting. There was nothing more said in reference to the matter now on our mind, and this is all the connection we had with the matter. It is true we heard the article referred to read before we saw it in the paper, but was not asked our opinion, nor did we give it. The article was not founded on any statement or spirit received from us, and we positively assert that we knew nothing whatsoever of Mr. M's intention to make it matter of comment until we saw it in the slip.

We may add that we considered the article unfair and ungenerous at the time it was read hastily in our hearing, but knowing the feeling which existed between the parties, and being aware that Mr. Miles knew of the friendship which existed between Mr. Farley and ourself, we did not feel at liberty to interfere, especially as our opinion was not sought. We were, however sorry, immediately after, that we had not requested the reference to us expunged. We are generous enough to believe that the *Intelligencer* editor was not acquainted with the facts of the case, or he would not have made the uncalled for attack upon us.

"*WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING.*"

Our *confrere*, the *Intelligencer*, fearing that we are drifting into the folds of the Romish Church, reads us a lecture in his paper of yesterday, which we may notice at some future time.

—Farmin Didot of Paris has published letters from Mary Stewart to Bothwell, which throw light upon the assination of Darnly and upon events which preceded her execution.

—Advices from St. Louis, Sept. 12, say that Utah papers give an account of another massacre of a party of emigrants by Indians. The affair happened on the 24th July, on Roft River, Oregon, where the emigrants were attacked by a band of Shosonels, and six men and one woman of the emigrants was killed, and six men and one woman wounded. Some of the latter were not expected to live. The Indians then robbed the wagon of $1,700 in money and drove off a large quantity of their Stock. The attacking Indians were the same party who were reported recently to have been severely chastised by the troops under Lieut. Gray.

—The Daily News correspondent writing from Paris, under date of Sunday, Aug. 28th, says:—"Although we are without news as to the doings of Italy and the sayings of Zurich, the opinion appears to be gaining gronnd that, come what may, no armed interference in the affairs of the Italians will be tolerated. We shall at least be spared that hodious blot on the civilization of our age" In reference to the same matter a Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* states, and the *Journal des Debats* accepts the assertion, which is made with great positiveness, that the Emperors of France and Austria signed at Villafranca a formal engagement which expressly provides that neither shall employ arms to restore the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena.

—There is every reason to believe that the Great Eastern will be in Portland at the time advertised by the Grand Trunk Company. The Portland Advertiser says "a letter dated Birkenhead, England, August 23rd, has been received by Captain Green Walden, of the U. S. Revenue Service, from S. P. Bidder, Esq. late manager of the G. T. R., saying that the Great Eastern may be expected at Portland on the 23rd of Sept., and adds, "I am quite sure the people of Portland will be taken by surprise. They had better prepare for a greater rush of person than ever assembled in the country.

—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* thus communicates the following:—Talking of books while lounging in the spacious railed off reception place of Harper & Brothers, a day or two since, one of the brothers remarked, that from the first of Jan. to the first of July last, they had printed and sold more books than they had ever printed or sold in any other six months since their concern was organized. So great is the demand for their publications, that they have been obliged to put up 6 more Adam's presses, and the whole force of the establishment, numbering nearly fifty presses, is daily occupied to its fullest capacity. Their expenditure for labour and white paper, alone amounts to three thousand dollars per day. The circulation of the Magazine and Weekly is rapidly increasing, and each is becoming a recognized power in the republic of letters.

Removal of the Government to Quebec.

From the Toronto Leader.

To-day, His Excellency the Governor General, his family and staff leave Toronto for Quebec, the ancient as well as the present capital of Canada. Two or three ministers may remain a few days longer; and perhaps a stray member of the Government may not depart till the end of the month. But with the departure of the Governor General Toronto ceases to be the capital of the Province, and Quebec rises to the importance which that position is capable of conferring upon it.

The system of convening Parliament and locating the government officers every alternate four years, in Toronto and Quebec, is at an end; for the next move will be to the permanent capital at Ottawa. It would have been desirable, for several reasons that no intermediate move should be made to Quebec; but the local feeling which so long rendered impossible the selection of a central capital was not sufficiently subdued to render that possible. No government could have resisted the force of an alliance which the members representing constituencies in the district of Quebec would have been able to form with an Opposition, ever ready for any combination that promises a party victory, if an attempt had been made to dispense with the intermediate removal to Quebec. Ottawa offered slender accommodations for the government, in the meantime; and this circumstance was in favor of the removal to Quebec. Two or three years will be none too much to make the necessary preparations, at the future capital, for the reception of the Legislature and the public departments. Everything has to be created, from the Legislative buildings to the stables of the Governor General. And as yet their erection has not commenced. The first practical step has been taken, however, in the adoption of plans for the various public buildings.— These edifices could not well be erected in less than two years; and therefore Quebec may consider the emoluments and dignity which the capital confers assured to it for at least that period. Who knows but some lucky accident may make it three years or even longer?

A portion of the library remains in Toronto, till the new library building at Ottawa be ready for its reception. What has gone, and is on the point of going, to Quebec constitutes a very small portion of the library; but for all practical purposes it is by far the most valuable portion; comprising all legal and semi-legal works, all the works which relate to the science of Government, political economy, and works of more frequent and necessary reference in legislation. A vast body of literature remains; but for reference it is of little value compared with what is in course of removal.

Under the circumstances, we are bound to accept the removal as inevitable; but it is much to be regretted that a partial exception was not made in the case of the Crown Lands Department. It is in Upper Canada chiefly that the land business is done. Here emigrants principally come, and settlements extend with a rapidity altogether unknown in Lower Canada. The revenue derived from the public domain nearly all comes from the Upper Canada branch of the department. A very large majority of those who have business with the department reside in Upper Canada; and as certain cases require personal attendance, many of these will experience considerable inconvenience in having to go to Quebec. There is now no Crown Land Agency at Toronto, local or general. The records of the Upper Canadian Branch of the department are constantly being required to be produced in suits arising out of disputes about land and no little practical inconvenience will be felt at their absence in Quebec. Of course the departments could not be divided; the head of the Crown Land Office could not take up his residence permanently in Toronto, while his colleagues were in Quebec. But there might be—and public convenience would certainly be served by the arrangement—a branch of the department in Toronto. No provision has unfortunately been made for this; but it would be wise to repair the error, at the earliest opportunity; and it is much to be desired that, on the opening of next Spring, arrangements may be made to establish a branch of the Crown Lands Department, in this city, till the Government take up a more central position at Ottawa, where it will be within no very difficult distance of the majority of persons who have business to transact with the department. We trust the necessity of making such an arrangement will not escape the attention of the Government.

At the very moment when we are taking steps to secure a permanent capital, there are disturbing causes in operation which may put an end to our dreams, at the very moment when we fancy we have realized what all parties have so long admitted to be equally necessary and desirable. We intimate measures for bringing about a Federal Union of all the British American Provinces; and at the moment when we are taking steps to establish a permanent capital, under the existing state of things. This contradiction is easily accounted for. The necessity of a permanent seat of Government had been generaly felt, long before the question of a Federal Union had obtained anything like general public attention. We asked the Queen to select a capital for us, in default of being able to agree among ourselves; and Her Majesty was pleased to take upon herself the task we had asked her to perform. The choice made by the Queen having been ill received by a combination of local selfishness and political opposition to the government by whom the reference to Her Majesty was initiated, it becomes a matter of sentiment to accept and act upon the selection. Before the false step which the Legislature had taken could be retracted—before the Parliament had time to confess its error—a new question had risen; and even the Ministry had so far taken this new question under its protection as to promise to take steps for ascertaining what progress could be made with it. The question of Federation necessarily advanced at a slow pace, on its first official initiation; comprehending as it does, a variety of interests, and depending for its solution upon the will of several legislative bodies. But the question of accepting the Queen's decision on the choice of a new capital, after we had asked her to make it, could be disposed of in the shortest space of time; and as it was reduced to a matter of sentiment—a question of loyalty to one's engagements—it was sure to be pretty expeditiously dealt with. And, in point of fact, this proved to be the case. In confirming the Queen's decision we proved our good faith; but the new question of Federation was receiving some embarrasment by our action. Its importance is such, however, that it may justly claim a fair hearing on its own merits.

Swindler of the Music Teachers

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hiram P. Leslie, the swindler of the 15 music teachers, arrived in this city from Washington last night, under the escort of Special Officer Schlmm. The scamp was taken to the Central Station, where he was visited, this morning, by hundreds of people. Those who expected to see a fine looking man, with fascinating address and prepossessing appearance, were greatly mistaken. The prisoner is small in stature, twenty four years of age, with short sandy whiskers. He dresses in a coarse gray suit, and wears a drab slouched hat. His face is more indicative of vulgar cunning than of any other peculiarity. The general expression of those who saw the man was surprise that intelligent persons should allow themselves to be wheedled by an unsupported representation which he might make. If he were to offer wooden clocks or patent mouse traps for sale, a shrewd person would, we think, be cautious not to buy on the strength of his declaration, but would "make his own eyes his market."

We had an interview with Leslie at the Central Station to-day, and although he knew we intended making his statement public, he made no hesitation at conversing freely concerning himself and his misdeeds, in reply to queries. He told us he was born in Yates County, N. Y., and that he was 24 years of age. He is married and his wife resides in Washington city. He has no children. He was trained to no regular trade, but he picked up a knowledge of coopersmithing which he sometimes turned to account.

Some time since he went to Washington and obtained employment there as a packer and laborer in the Department of the Interior. He was discharged from there in consequence of the appropriations becoming exhausted, and among his papers was found a letter of recommendation from the corresponding Secretary of the Department, who represents him as being a worthy industrious man. The letter bears date May 23rd 1859. Leslie protests that until that time he had led an honest life.

At the latter end of May, being out of honest employment he turned himself to rascality. He became connected with another Swindler, who has not yet been arrested.

One of the first feats was to go to Alabama, where they got up a confidence game. They issued handbills to which the following is a copy.

Parties wishing to visit the North and see all the fine mountain scenery, will do well to secure the services of an experienced guide, who has visited all of the watering places, and is well acquainted with all the best hotels, and can come with the best of references as to honesty and sobriety. He can be found at the Exchange Hotel for a short time.

Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1859.

A large number of those handbills was found among his effects. We cannot understand that he made anything by this swindle; but a number of persons were duped as their letters found among other papers prove.

The next feat in order seems to have been a swindle perpetrated upon a number of poor men out of employment in Baltimore. An advertisement was put in the *Sun*, of that city over the name of Austin Mason, throwing out inducements to all who had a cash capital of $5 to engage in a very profitable business. Great numbers of replies to this advertisement was received by Leslie, and were found among the papers in his possession The latter says he made nothing by that operation.

The next swindle was perpetrated at the expense of the patriotism of his victims. Circulars similar to the following were distributed in this city and other places, and they made numerous dupes.

MT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

It being the desire of the managing Committee of the Mt. Vernon Association to repair the yard and house of our beloved Washington, it is hoped that a liberal reward will meet the labors of all agents It will be the Agent's place to receipt for all moneys received, and each and every receipt will entitle the owner to one engraving (in a gilt frame) of the home and grave of Washington, the father of his country.

Leslie had sham credentials to show his right to act as agent for the Association, and his blank receipts were embellished with a portrait of Washington. Large numbers of these blanks and circulars were found among the papers of the scamp.

The next exploit seems to have been the swindle of the music teachers, the particulars of which are familiar to all our readers. Leslie declares that his partner cheated him out of the proceeds of the swindle, and that he made nothing whatever by the operation. He denies, with much warmth, that he took either of the young ladies from New York, or that he did anything worse than swindle them.

A large budget of letters, from young ladies who were victimized were at the Central Station this morning, having been found in the possession of the prisoner These are replies to the advertisements of the scamp in which situations by wholesale were offered to applicants. A perusal of them is calculated to strengthen the feeling of indignation against a man who could so cruelly deceive poor girls, induce them to give up their situations, divert them from their homes, and swindle them out of their money and effects.

Leslie will be taken into court without the preliminary of a hearing before a magistrate, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

This morning he was taken to a Daguerreotypist for the purpose of having his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but he refused to sit for the protrait.

ARRIVAL OF THE
ANGLO-SAXON.

Farther Point, Sept. 12.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A despatch dated Zurich, August 17th, says for the last few days there has been no Conference of the Plenipotentiaries.

Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional, and the manner in which M. de Bourguency is acting lends some color to this suspicion.

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her protege, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigue if not by force.

ENGLAND.

The Queen and Royal family had gone to Scotland for their usual autumnal visit.

The Isle of Man had been successfully connected by a submarine telegraph cable with England.

A Cabinet Council had unexpectedly been summoned in London on the 29th. Various speculations were afloat as to the cause of it. It was generally supposed to have reference to some new phase in the Italian question.

The strike of the London builders continued.

The London Times, in a leading article on England's defensive preparations, says that she is now rapidly approaching, if indeed she has not actually attained, a position in which no assailant can hope to attack her with impunity.

FRANCE.

A speech of Count de Morney, at the opening of the Council General of the department of the Pay de Dome, attracted considerable attention, as it was regarded as an enunciation of the sentiments of the Emperor. The Count endeavored to show that the apprehensions existing in England of a French invasion were quite groundless, and that, on the contrary, France was very desirous of cementing the alliance between the two countries, and waging only a manufacturing and commercial war. He denounced that portion of the English press and those members of Parliament who questioned the intention of the French Government.

The flour market had rather more firmness, and prices were tending upwards.

LATEST.

The Constitutional of Tuesday contains an article repudiating in the strongest terms, the fratricidal policy of war with England.

It says the Emperor has not thought to avenge the past, but repair the future, for the sake of the consolidation of the English alliance.

The Paris Correspondent of the Times says things are going on so badly at Zurich, as to render the dissolution of the Conference in a very few days probable.

A Congress of war seems to be the only alternative.

A Mother and Daughter Burned to Death.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pascall and her daughter Elizabeth, who were terribly burned on Thursday evening, at their residence, No. 345 Eighth avenue, as previously published, died at 2 o'clock the following morning. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the bodies, when it appeared in evidence that the deceased were engaged in pouring camphene into the crevices of the bedstead which was infested by vermin, when the fluid came in contact with a lighted lamp and an explosion followed. The deceased were terribly burned about the face, hands, neck and lower extremities. The mother, in her fright and agony, got out of the bedroom-window and hung by the sill until rescued. The daughter ran down stairs enveloped in flames, and fainted in the hall. The deceased were natives of England. Mrs. Pascall was 59 years of age, and her daughter 25 years of age. The Coroner's Jury, in each case, rendered a verdict of "Accidental death.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Harvest in Europe.

The onward progress of the harvest, slow though it has been on account of the scarcity of hands in many districts is beginning to foreshadow its probable influence upon the markets of the coming season. At present, however, enough has been developed of the condition of the crops to enable the merchant and miller to form a sound judgment of the result. At the same time the accounts from the various districts give anything but a favorable view of the yield of the wheat crop. In some districts there is an undoubtedly full average, but in others a premature ripeness has injured the quality and reduced the quantity of the grain. This effect has been aggravated by the heavy storms which in various parts of the country have inflicted great damage upon all the crops, and injured both quality and yield. It is estimated by many good judges that the weight of the wheat this season will average at least from 3lbs to 4lbs per bushel less than last year, which will make a difference in flour of from 35lbs to 45lbs per quarter. This will amount, in round numbers, to at least two million sacks of flour, taking the average produce at sixteen million quarters, which even if we get an average will materially reduce the supply, and give the miller more work and less profit.

On the other hand it is universally acknowledged that the farmers throughout the country hold the largest stock of old wheat they have had at this season for ten years, so that this will fully compensate for whatever deficiency may be found in the weight of flour per quarter. We have also a large stock of foreign wheat on hand both in London and at the outports, that will still further help to make up any requirements. In France the case is different. The crops in the south have been housed, and are reported to exhibit a large deficiency in the average yield. It is estimated that, upon the entire crop of wheat in that country there will be one fourth less than an average; so that it is not considered there will be much to spare for exportation. It is probable that the French Millers will still ship flour to England, when they can do it at a profit, even with a chance of having to buy it again at an advanced price afterward. There is also in France as here a large stock of old wheat in the hands of farmers of Normandy and Brittainy, whilst supplies from the Black Sea, can be readily obtained, when the price and the sliding scale will allow. At the commencement there was a considerable advance in price, in most of the French markets; but a reaction has since taken place, although the trade still continues firm, and it is not likely that prices will recede.—[Mark Lane Express.

New Ærial Ship.

While Wise and La Mountain have been noisily discussing their projects for crossing the Atlantic by balloon, an æronaut in New York, Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, has been quietly at work constructing an air ship which will hold the same relation to all other balloons ever built or projected, that the Great Eastern sustains to the marine structures of the past and present. His balloon, which is nearly finished, is of the following gigantic dimensions:

Greatest diameter—feet..........	130
Transverse diameter—feet......	104
Height from valve to boat—feet....	150
Weight, with outfit—tons........	3½
Lifting power (aggregate)—tons....	22½
Capacity of gas enveloped—cubic feet	725 000.

He has named it New York, and it is five times larger than any other balloon ever built. Its cost when completed, will be $20,000. Mechanical power is to be applied; the aeronautic party will keep the cold away from their marrow by the use of a lime stove; a new arrangement of revolving fans has been devised; and the material of which the envelope is composed is covered with a peculiar varnish, the invention of Mr. Lowe.

He intends starting for England by the upper route within three or four weeks, and declares that he will deliver New York papers of Monday, in London on Wednesday, or perish in the attempt.—*Buffalo Express.*

Disaffection in the Tyrol.

The Polish *Journal*, of Posen, gives an account of a manifestation in the Austrian Tyrol:

"The Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, assembled a few days ago at Innspruck the volunteers who had returned from the war, and thanked them for their zeal. A major who is rather elderly, advanced and said: We only represented ourselves at the third summons, because the promises so often made to us were never kept. And if the promises which have since been given be not observed, we will never confide in the Emperor again. The Archduke recommended the bold speaker to reflect that such language might have serious consequences for him. The only consequence it can have, answered the Major, 'is that I shall be shut up in prison, as so many others have been who told the truth; but that will be of no use, for all these here behind me will testify to the truth of what I say and you cannot confine us all!' And all the volunteers cried, Yes! we affirm that he speaks the truth! The Archduke hastened to break up the assemblage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloways Pills—Condition of the blood.—As the blood and the blood alone, sustains and renoviates every part of the living system, it manifest that no medicine which does not reach the circulation can exterminate disease. Professor Holloway claims that his Pills operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of the blood, venous and arterial nor can we question the fact when we see dyspepsia cured; liver complaint arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthy play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency. That their regulating and purifying effect tends to promote long life, as well as to expel disease, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. The family that has them not lacks a material guarantee of health and life.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICNNE.

So celebrated has Dr. M'Lanes Vermifuge prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa. become that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children parents should be watchful; and on the first apperance of these distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumns of certicates can be produced showing its great medical virtues.

☞ Purchsers will bae careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, PA. There are other pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver pills also his celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable dug stores. None genuine withtout the signature of FLEMING BROS.

STRIKING CHANGE EFFECTED BY HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1858

DR. C. M. JACKSON. DEAR SIR: I had suffered so long from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in their most aggravated forms, that I almost, despaired of finding a cure, when, in compliance with the advice of my physican, I had recourse to your German Bitters. I had taken them, with a marked improvement, for two months, when my husband, who is captain of the packet ship Saranak, returned from his last voyage. His first exclamation on seeing me, was, "Why, Margaret, what have you been taking? You look five hundred per cent better than when I left" And well he might say so. When he sailed on his last voyage, I was thin and care-worn, and my complexion of a saffron color; while now I have regained my flesh, and am in the enjoyment of perfect health. And all this I owe to your invaluable Bitters. I therefore think you are justly entitled to this certificate, which you are at liberty to publish. Yours truly,

MARGARET ROWLAND.
148 Queen Street, Southwark.

Prepared only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and store keepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas. Price 25 cents per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Buildings at Ottawa.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the **First day of November next at noon**, for the Erection of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings in the CITY OF OTTAWA, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications which may be seen on application at this Office, and at the Offices of the Architects in Ottawa and Toronto on and after **Saturday Fifteenth day of October**, next.

For information relative to the Parliamentary Buildings, parties will apply to MESSRS FULLER and JONES, Architects, Ottawa and Toronto, and in reference to the Departmental Buildings, to MESSRS STENT and LAVER, Ottawa; and for both, at this office.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the "Secretary of Public Works, Quebec," and endorsed "Tenders for Public Buildings, Ottawa" and to be signed by two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract. Printed forms of tender will be supplied, and no tender will be received unless in accordance with the form

SAMUEL KEEFER,
Dy Commissioner P. W.

Department of Public Works, Quebec, 8th September, 1859.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT of the County of Hastings.

CANADA
COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TO WIT: To the next of kin of William McIndoe, late of the town of Belleville, in the said County of Hastings, Carpenter, deceased, who died intestate.

Take Notice that in pursuance of an order made by WILLIAM SMART, ESQUIRE, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, bearing date the first day of July A. D., 1859, you are hereby summoned and cited to be and appear before the said Judge in person or by Attorney at his Chambers in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, in the said County of Hastings at 12 o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D., 1859,

and then, and there to see the proceedings and to show cause, if any you have, why letters of Administration to the Estate of the said William McIndoe, deceased, should not be granted to John A. Macinnes of the said Town of Belleville, Gentleman, husband of one of the next of kin, of the said deceased.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Twelfth day of September, A. D., 1859.

A. G. NORTHRUP,
Registrar Surrogate Court, County of Hastings
JOHN A. MACINNES,
by his Attorney A. B. ELMER.

CASH FOR GRAIN!

B. F. DAVY'S

AGENT AT STIRLING

MR. TRAIL,

WILL PAY CASH FOR

Rye, Oats, Barley, and Peas.

At the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Francis, opposite Charis Hotel.
Belleville, Sept. 6th 1859. 3-w.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

CANTON T STORE!

1 TIERCE OF CITY FAMILY RICE
FRESH TEAS, COFFEES, &c.
1 CASK PORT WINE,
1 CASK SHERRY WINE,
Very superior, and recommended for Invalids.

ALSO
5 BBLS. YARMOUTH BLOATERS
150 bbls of Canadian Whiskey on Consignment, sold at 1s 5d per gal by the bbl.

By JAMES BLACKLOCK.
July 18, 1859.

BAY OF QUINTE
—AND—
RIVER ST LAWRENCE.

Through Passenger and Freight Boat.

CAPTAIN TALBOT,
MICHAEL M'NAMARA, SAILING MASTER,

WILL, during the present season, make regular weekly trips from the head of he bay to Montreal, as follows:

Downwards will leave

Brenton	every Monday	at 6 o'clock,	A. M.
Telleville	" Monday	at 10 "	A. M.
Kingston	" Tuesday	at 1 "	A. M

For Montreal and intermediate Ports, arriving at Montreal by DAY LIGHT, on Tuesday thereby giving passengers the advantage of the delightful scenery on the River St. Lawrence.

Upwards, will Leave Montreal

Thursdays at 4 p. m., and Kingston Saturdays at 8, a.m for Picton, Belleville, Trenton, and intermediate ports, ... Trenton ... same evening. The JOHN THOMAS, ... known favorite boat, ... Agent ... ence for the comfort and safety of passengers and will carry passengers and freight at a reasonable rate.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; Joseph Doyle, Wharfinger Kingston; Captain Maxwell Montreal; or to John Meagher, Produce merchant, Kingston.

REMOVAL.

Grocery and Feed Store.

R. ELVINS

HAVING been a long time in the Grocery business, begs to return thanks for past favors, and acquaint his customers and the public generally, that he has Removed to the premises

LATELY OCCUPIED BY **F. TAYLOR, jr.**
where he is prepared to keep on hand

All articles connected with a

Flour & Feed Store.

He hopes to merit a share of public patronage and support.

☞ GOODS DELIVERED to any part of the town

FREE OF CHARGE.

Belleville, April 12th 1859.

BELLEVILLE

Stove & Tin WareDepot

OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Front-street

J. W. TURNER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves of every class, comprising American Ranges, Wood and Coal Cooking, Parlor, Cylinder, Hall & Box

STOVES,

which for beauty of design, symmetrical appearance, and economy of fuel, cannot be surpassed.

Baths, Refrigerators, Water Coolers

Filterers, and the justly appreciated Fire Proof Stove-pipe Rim, always on hand.

Tanners' Heaters, Plumbing, Bell Hanging and General Copper Work,

TIN ROOFING, EAVE TROUGHING, CONDUCTOR Piping, in a new and superior style, and

Galvanized Iron Work

Executed on the most approved principles. From his experience in this business he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

☞ A large assortment of

TIN WARE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

always in Stock, and particular attention is directed to the

"Old Dominion Coffee Pot,"

which is fast superceeding all other kinds in use, and which only needs a trial to reccommend it in preference to any other.

☞ Houses fitted up with every description of Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces, on the shortest notice. Very careful attention paid to all Job Work.

All orders executed with the utmost despatch *He Fears No Competition. TERMS LIBERAL*

J. W. TURNER.
February, 1859.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

All our remedies are for sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, and by all Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

NORTHRUP & MOSES,
General Agents, Newcasl.

NOTICE.

B. F. DAVY,

IS PREPARED TO

PAY CASH

FOR

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, &c.,

DELIVERED AT

GROVE MILLS,

(Where there is no lifting and carrying bags)

OR HIS

STORE HOUSE
in Belleville.

Parties who have

GRISTING

will do well to try this Mill as it is in perfect order. **No delay will follow** and the work done to the best satisfaction of all.

Good Fresh Ground Flour

Kept constantly on hand and for sale in proportion to the price of Wheat.

Try Grove Mills,

and judge for yourselves.

August 9th, 1859. 49-tf

LOST!

ON the 16th June, 1859, in the Village of Stirling, a

POCKET DIARY

containing Twenty-six dollars in Bank Bills, following named parties. Two against ... in and Thomas Cook, given June 8th 1859, and first one due in January 1861, and the second one in January 1862, for $12.50 each, bearing interest. One against M. McWilliams, given June 8th, 1859, and due about June 1861, for $25.00, bearing interest. One against Abraham Maybee, given June 12th 1859, and due 1st January 1861, for $25.00. Two against James McCanne, given June 14th 1859, and first one due June 1860, and second one June 1861, for $13,00 each. One against John McHary, given November 8th 1858, and due 1st May 1859, for $15,50 bearing interest.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment is hereby stopped. A liberal Reward will be given to any person finding the same and leaving it with Mr. Wm Baker, Stirling, or R. & R. S. Patterson, Belleville.

HENRY C. PATTERSON.
Belleville, Sept. 9th 1859.

REMOVAL.

OF

Holden's Drug Store!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have removed their Stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

&c., &c., &c.

to the Store lately occupied by **P. O'Neil, Esq.,** which they have fitted up in the most approved style for their business. Having

Added largely to their Stock

they are in a position to offer to purchasers equal to any dealers in Canada.

R. HOLDEN & Co.
July 11th, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE BELLEVILLE *Post Office*, 1st SEPT., 1859.

Abbott Federich	May B
A. B. C.	Miller Stephen
Alford W 2	Mutudly Elled
Anderson Thomas	Morden R R
Barritt David	Monroe R L
Bell Ann	Montgomery D
Bell Eliza	Morten Edward
Bows Messrs Boul	Mullens Jas
Boyle Michael	Murray Jas
Bleecker Wm	Munsen Robt
Brennen Michael	McColly Rosy
Britton E.	McCracken Theodore
Bradley R S	McDonald J W M
Brennan John	McDonald Arch'd
Brown David	McDonogh Thos
Carr Thos	McLeland Samuel
Caniff G	McMullen Daniel
Caniff Jos	McMahon Michael
Clark Marian	McNicol Andrew
Clark Philip	Neilson & Connick
Clapp John D	Neagle Honora
Clark Geo	O'Hons Misses
Crippen D H	O'Hons Michael
Crowley Saml	Ostrom Luke
Davis Lewis	Onstron G T
Davinport Miss M	Parwell Acan
Mavinport Charity	Pecklsin Mrs F
DeLorgy Patrick	Pettitt Selvin
Dickson Wm	[illegible]
Dickens Stephen	Raynor W H
Donoghue Fanny	Reid James
Downs John 2	Rouk James
Finnemore Mrs	Rolland Charles F
Fairman Reuben	Ross Walter
Flett Andrew	Roblin Miss Eliza
Fry Mrs Amos	Rooney John
Fry Miss Caroline	Srout Miss A B
Francis Thos	Sullivan Mrs.
Fralick Miss M A	Sutton Sarah
Frost Miss S F	Stephens John
Frost Adelaide	Stevenson Hugh
Fraser Wm	Smith Nancy
Gibson David	Simpson Wm
Garrod Wm	Shuter Joseph
Grier Archibald	St Charles James
Graham Margaret	Salmon P
Grace Catharine	Taylor Samuel
Gray G H	Tracy James
Hagerman Wellington	Vaird Robert
Haskins Miss M A	Wilson Miss Mary Ann
Harrison Wm	Wilcox David
Dayes Martha	Willis A
Hearingam John	Woodcock D
Hirlihy Mary	Youngs Mrs Emily
Hynes Mrs Augusta	FRENCH LETTERS.
Hedd Miss Jane	Andry Charles
Huych Mrs. Lewis	Beauhart Joseph
HuffmanCharles	Bacshaw James
Johnson John	Duguesle Alexis
Johnson W H	Drapeau Charles
Jackson Thos 2	Evangeliste Larich
Kinnear Joseph	Juneau Theodore
Kenneday John	Lacomselne Jean
Kent Albert	Levangue Jacque
Loit Lyman	Lefeor Thomas
Lloyd George	Perront Edmonte
Lemay N L	Roi Ludger
Mabee Miss Mary Ann	Sawve Moses
Monelly James	GERMAN.
Marthas Saml T	Depinger Pete
Welville Mr.	Memdroffer Simon
Madden Michael	Streit John

J. H. MEACHAM,
Post Master.

Curry & M'Candlish

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM NEW YORK, a general Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES:

COMPRISING:

Gunpowder, Hyson & Young Hyson TEAS,

Various favorite Brands of

TOBACCOS,

Prime best

ZANTE CURRANTS,

in Kegs of 100 lbs.

Java and Gonaires Green and Roasted

COFFEE,

ARRACAN RICE.

Bright Cuba Muscavado

SUGAR MOLASSES,

Refined

SUGAR & SYRUP.

Various qualities of Flour.

A quantity of Chicago

SUGAR CURED HAMS

done up in Canvass, a very superior article.

A few Tons

FRESH GROUND CORN-MEAL.

All of which they offer to the Trade

They are always in the

POTASH MARKET,

and will pay the highes price in Cash for it.

CITY BAKERY.

WILLIAM DICKENS

Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker.
Pastry Cook & Confectioner.

Families supplied every afternoon with

Fresh Buns, Rusks, &c.

☞ Dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

OPPOSITE N. JONE'S STORE
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

R. R. R.

NO MORE PAIN,
NO MORE SICKNESS,
NO MORE RHEUMATISM,

or stiffness of the joints, lumbago, headaches toothaches, or suffering from other bodily infirmities.

The rapid and complete success of

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,

Instantly stopping the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c.

renders it important that every family keep a supply of it in the house.

Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. Thousands of lives of persons have been saved by its timely use, who were suddenly seized in the night time with cramps, spasms, vomiting, cholera, Yellow Fever, and other violent diseases. Let a dose of this remedy be taken internally, as the case may require, when suddenly seized with pain or sickness, and it will instantly relieve the patient from pain, and arrest the disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

HAS CURED

Rhaumatism	In four hours
Neuralgia	In one hour
Cramp	In ten minutes
Diarrhea	In fifteen minutes
Toothache	In one minutes
Spasms	In five minutes
Sick-headche	In ten minutes
Chills and Fever	In fifteen minutes
Chilblains	In Fifteen minutes
Influenza	In six hours
Sore throa	In ten minutes
Burns	In twenty minute
Frost bites,	
Ague cheec	
Paralysis	
Laments,	

AND IN ALL CASES OF BRUISES, WOUNDS, STRAINS AND SPRAINS,

the moment it is applied to the injured parts, all pain and uneasiness cease. Look out for Counterfeits and imitations—Purchase only Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents, and $1 per bottle.

Auction Sale,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED SEVERAL

Consignments of Goods

which he is selling at his

AUCTION STORE.

at half-price; consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LEATHER, FURNITURE, SLEIGHS, WAGONS, HARNESS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

M. NULTY,
Auctioneer

Belleville, Feb 20, 1858. 1-tf.

Crown Lands Department.

Toronto, 29th July, 1859.

THE Office of this Department will be closed at Toronto, for the transaction of public business, on the **Twentieth** of **August** next, and re-opened at Quebec, on the **Tenth** of **September** following.

All communications for the Department, after the **Twentieth** of **August**, should be sent to Quebec.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

E. Stevonens, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Belleville, C. W.

OFFICE:—Over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street. Office hours from 8½ to 10, a. m. From 1½ to 3, p. m. and from 8 to 9, p. m.

☞ Consultation Free.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

TO BE SOLD

IN THE

Rising Village of Campbellford.

TOWNSHIP OF SEYMOUR.

LOT No. 8, Front Street having on it a

Stone House, 30 by 40,

Two Stories high, and a basement Story. For particulars application to be made to Mr John McCarthy, Campbellford, Mr Peter Shevlin, Belleville, or to Dr. Fergus, Trenton.

Trenton, June 1st, 1859. 30-tf

REMOVAL.

Back Again to the Old Stand.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has removed his DRUG STORE to the premises formerly occupied by Holden & Sawyer, and lately by Dr. Holden, opposite the Railroad House where he hopes to secure a continuance of the patronage with which, for the last twenty years he has been favored.

M. SAWYER.
Belleville, Aug., 23, 1859. 54-6m

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT SAWED LUMBER must not be Shipped from the Agency of the undersigned, Manufactured from Timber cut on the Public Lands until all dues and charges for which the Lumber is liable shall have been satisfactorily settled and paid.

JOS. F. WAY,
Crown Timber Agent.

Crown Timber Office, Belleville, 11th July, 1859. 41-7in.

Belleville Seminary,

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will open on

THURSDAY ... o'clock, P. M., and continue Fifteen weeks.

A. CARMAN,
Principal

Aug., 4th, 1859.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. ... HENDERSON'S ... to the
HENDERSON'S BUILDING,
opposite the Upper Bridge.

Belleville, Aug. 15th, 1858.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

will effectually cure

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as constipation, inward piles, fulness the blood of the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eruptions, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach swimming of the head hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart choking or suffocation sensations, webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration; yellowness of the skin and eyes pain in the side; back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

The propriotors, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, do so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivelled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by prominent and well known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac published annually by the proprietor and to be had gratis of any of his Agents cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

Balsamic Cordial.

For the speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup Hoarseness, Brochitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Bowels arising from cold, Insipient Consumption, and for the relief and (if at all possible) cure of patients in advanced stages of the latter disease.

This celebrated preparation like the bitters may be confidently relied on. It is designed for a class of diseases more general and more fatal than any other to which the people of our country are subject—those springing from 'slight cold.' That eminent author Dr Bell, says: 'I will not say that colds are to our inhabitants what the Plague and Yellow fever are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in diseases of greater complicity and mortality than these latter.'

A further proof of the terrible fatality of diseases resulting from a common cold may be seen by a glance at the following statistics taken from the records of the Board of health of Philadelphia, confessedly one of the most healthy locations in the Union:—

1852.	Total deaths in Philadelphia,		10,261.
	Died of consumption,	1,912	
	do all other diseases [250 in number,]	8,341	
			10,161
1853.	Total deaths,		9,749
	Died of consumption,	1,896	
	do all other diseases	7,854	
			9,749
1854.	Total deaths,		11,812
	Died of consumption,	2,178	
	do all other diseases,	9,636	
			11,814

From these figures it will be seen that nearly one fourth of the total deaths in the country are caused by consumption, to say nothing of the numerous other diseases springing from a slight cold.

Do not trifle with your health: but, if suffering from cough, or cold on the lungs, buy a bottle of Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial, and you may safely count on a cure. Thousands have done so, and have certified to its wonderful effects.

Coughs sometimes proceed from a disordered or dispeptic state of the stomach, in which case the German Bitters should be used. In ages of weakness or general debility of the system resulting from a protracted cough the German Bitters will be found of great benefit.

Prepared only by Dr C. M. Jackson 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and for sale by Druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada. Price 75 cents per bottle.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continued use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers old wounds and in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin the flesh, the glands or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured without danger by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas & Salt rheum

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this ointment. No case of Salt Rheum scurvy, or sore heads, scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs, Old Sores and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield in any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Pistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalant and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this ... quantities will be found to be thorough and invariable

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following case:

Burns,	Rheumatism	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Salt Rheum	Sores, all kinds
Chilblains,	Ringworm	
Fistula,	Skin diseases	Tetter
Gout,	Swelled glands	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions	Sore breasts	Venereal sores,
Piles	Sore heads	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ **Caution!**—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

°°° Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

AND immediate possession given, two large and commodious

FIRST CLASS STORES.

fitted up complete; two Dwellings, and several Offices, in the

'HENDERSON BUILDINGS.'

lately erected on the Reynolds Block, town of Belleville, opposite the Upper Bridge.

ALSO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

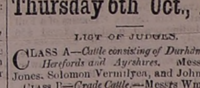
That well known, beautiful, and extensive private residence (off Church street, Belleville) with the grounds and garden thereto attached, formerly owned by N. G. Reynolds, Esq., and lately occupied by Dr. Walton.

ALSO, TO LET.

A comfortable cottage and garden on George Street, next the residence of Henry Corby, Esq., a rough-cast cottage and lot in West Belleville; near the Lower Bridge; a dwelling house and Lot on Yeomans' Hill; a house and half an acre of land in Samson Ward, in rear of the residence of Dr. Herry; and a Store-house and Wharf in front of the residence of A.O. Petrie, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

GEO. E. HENDERSON.
Barrister.

June 16th, 1859.



SOUTH HASTINGS

Agricultural FAIR.

Thursday 6th Oct., 1859.

LIST OF JUDGES.

CLASS A—*Cattle consisting of Durhams, Devons Herefords and Ayrshires.* Messrs Jacob Jones, Solomon Vermilyea, and John Ross.

CLASS B—*Grade Cattle.*—Messrs Wm Haight, Henry Vandewaters and Owen Weese.

CLASS C—*Horses.*—William Dafoe, Samuel Stevens, and John Caniff of Stallions, Carriage Draught, Saddle and Single Carriage Horses. And Messrs George Taylor, Henry Vermilyea, and Thomas Caniff, of the remaining kinds of Horses in this class.

CLASSES—D & G—*Sheep,—Leicester and Common Sheep.*—Messrs Edward Snell, Benjamin Ross, and Francis Clements

CLASSES E & F.—*Sheep—South Downs, and Saxons and Merinos*—Messrs Nathaniel Lucas, Gursham Reed and Robert Read.

CLASS H—*Swine.*—Jacob Dunyes, Edward Britton, and Benjamin Gilbert.

CLASS I—*Seeds*—Phillip F Canniff, Daniel Vandewater and Peter R. Daly.

CLASS J—*Farming Implements.*—Alexander McLaren, William Woods, and James Sagar.

CLASS K—*Domestic Manufacture.*—Elias Vandewaters, John P. Mordon, and Charles L. Herchmer.

CLASS L—*Leather.*—Geo. Fanning, Paul Becket and John Diamond

CLASS M—*Dairy Produce.*—James Caniff, Dr. Wm. Hope, and Smith Bartlett.

CLASS N—*Roots*—Zenas F. Lloyd, Elijah C. Ketcheson and Daniel Canniff.

CLASS O—... —Joseph Canniff, Elijah Ketcheson, ... Samuel D. Farley.

DISCRETIONARY.—Alex Thompson, Phillip Roblin, and Stepthen M. Washburn.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs Billa Flint, James J. Farley, Phillip F. Canniff, Phillip R. Palmer and Alexander Thomson.

Published by order of the Directors.

S. D. FARLEY,
Secretary.

Belleville, Sept. 3rd. 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure. [illegible] for the above mentioned and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity [illegible] proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

[illegible] to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

NORTHRUP & MOSES

GENERAL AGENTS *Newcastle, C. W.*

Walworth's
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
WRITING ACADEMY,
ROME, N. Y.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE in Book-keeping as used in all departments of modern business transactions, including complete setts of Railroading, Steamboating Banking, Mining and Manufacturing; Spencerian PENMANSHIP of every imaginable style of elegance, both Commercial and Ornamental; Mercantile, Matematics, Business Law, Customs, Correspondence, Forms and usages, Phonography, Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes, and every other subject necessary for the perfection of a sound business Education.

TEACHERS.

Men of superior accomplishments and Practical Accountants.

TUITION.

One fourth less than any Similar Institution.

GENERAL INFORMATION.—Students commence at any time as each receives individual instruction and the College is in Session ten hours each business day, (except Saturdays) during the entire year. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE about eight weeks, although the time is unlimited and review, or addition practice, GRATIS. PREPARATORY, a Common School Education is sufficient. THE ENTIRE EXPENSES of a Full course including board, need not exceed $56 which is only about one half the expenses experienced at Similar Schools in the large cities. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Elegant Diplomas awarded to those who complete full courses, and understand them. Graduates assisted to situations, and business men furnished with assistants.

YOUNG MEN IN CANADA, desiring an introduction into successful business life, should give this College their particular attention its location at the Junction of the New York Central and Watertown Rome and Cape Vincent Railroads makes it easy of access from the Canadas at any season of the year. Parents and guardians can patronize it without fear of the vices or expenses of large cities where most of these institutions are located.

This school is in a very prosperous condition and dates its success from its first establishment. Its graduates are in good business situations in all parts of the country and the public are respectfully referred to them as the best advertisements of the utility of the course training.

For full information, prepay Postage and address,

C. A. WALWORTH,
Rome, N.Y.

N. B. Scholarships for sale at the Office of this newspaper.

HOUSE TO SELL OR LET.

ON the south side of Front Street, in the

Village of Stirling!

suitable for shop and dwelling. For particulars apply to

STEPHEN DICKENS,
Park Lot, near Belleville.
May 6, 1859.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders up to the 15th day of March next, for making a road on the Peterson Line bearing west from the Hastings Road, being a continuation of the Brunell Road from the Mallawaska River. Specifications to be seen after the First day of March, at the Inn of L. Moon at Madoc, at the Crown Timber office, in Belleville, and with the Subscriber. Two sufficient Sureties to be mentioned in the Tender for the faithful Performance of the work.

ROBERT BIRD,
Supt.

Sidney, February 22nd 1859.

NEW FRUIT,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

CANTON TEA STORE

25 boxes Muscatel Raisins, Layers
20 half do do do
30 boxes Muscatel Raisins, M. R.
20 half do do do do
20 quarter do do do
20 boxes White Figs,
20 half do do do do
20 boxes brown Figs,
5 baskets Sultana Raisins,
5 boxes Lemons,
5 boxes Oranges,
20 cases assorted Preserved English Fruits

ALSO,

5 cases Wolfe's Scheedam Schnapps,
1 case "Absinthe Suisse."

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, February 18th, 1858. n1

SIXTH YEAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Cosmopolitan Art Association,
1859—'60.

The management have the pleasure of announcing that the arrangements for this, the sixth year, have been made on a scale commensurate with the bright promises which come from all sections of the Union. Assurances may now be given that it will be more brilliant in its offers and more satisfactory in its returns, than any of its predecessors. The [illegible] will be incomparably the best ever [illegible] ceed itself"—the list of [illegible] Journal will "exceed itself" will be composed of a greater number of fine works than have been placed within reach of the people. Further announcements and complete catalogues will accompany the December [illegible] issue in October.)

The appointments of Honorary Secretaries are now being made. Secretaries and Agents are wanted in every town and city in the Union. Persons desiring the appointment will please make application to the New York office, accompanying their application with proper assurances of their responsibility for the trust which must be reposed in them, when they will be served with all proper papers instructions, &c, &c.

THE NEW ENGRAVING,

Secured for the members for the sixth year, is entitled

Shakspeare and his Friends,

and is pronounced superior to any engraving ever issued in this country; Size of Plate 30x37 inches.

Subscribers are now being received on the following terms, viz:

Every Subscriber of three Dollars is entitled to

1st The beautiful Steel Engraving Shakspeare and his friends.

2nd A copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3rd A Free season admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway,

In addition to which, the large and valuable collection of works of Art will be given to subscribers in January next.

No person is restricted to a subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships

Subscribers in California, the Canadas, and the Provinces, will have to remit $3,50 instead of $3 for membership, in order to defray their extra postages.

It is of course to be understood that all the heretofore engravings, viz: "Saturday Night," "Manifest Destiny," and the "The village Blacksmith" remain on the list, for the choice of the subscribers. The engravings, (plates and copyright) are entirely controlled by the association, and will be retained for the exclusive benefit of members. "The trade" is not supplied at any price. Offers of a tempting character have been made repeatedly, by dealers, for print impressions of these plates, but in all cases refused, that subscribers to the Association alone might be in possession of these prints. Hence all wishing for impressions of the several engravings named must obtain them from the Association, which makes the following offers for the benefit of parties wishing for the several prints, viz:

The payment of $5 will entitle the subscriber one copy of "Shakspeare and his Friends" one copy of "The Village Blacksmith," one copy of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal," one year, and two certificates of membership.

The payment of $7 will entitle the subscriber to one copy of "Shakspeare and His Friends," one copy of "The Village Blacksmith;" one copy of "Saturday Night," one copy of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal", one year, and three certificates of membership.

The payment of $9 will entitle the subscriber to one copy of 'Shakspeare and his friends, one copy of "The Village Blacksmith," one copy of "Saturday Night," one copy of "Manifest Destiny" one copy of the "Cosmopolitan Art Journal," one year, and four certificates of membership.

All orders on these unprecedently liberal offers will be attended to without delay. The engravings will be carefully packed, and sent, post paid to any part of the country, the Canadas excepted, which will pay their own (British) postage.

Single subscriptions are uniformly $3 which furnishes any one of the above engravings that may be chosen, the "Art Journal" for one year, and one certificate of membership. (Every certificate given, is, of course, one share in the Annual *Premium* Awards.)

These are the general and standing offers for the year, and from which there can be no deviation. They are, beyond all question, the most liberal ever made to the picture loving public. That they will give the utmost satisfaction the directory are confident, and they make them in the full assurance of a larger list of subscribers for the present year than has yet seconded their endeavors to spread art and literature throughout the land

ADDRESS C. L. DERBY,
Actuary C. A. A., No. 548 Broadway N. Y.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER

THE subscriber begs to inform the merchants of Belleville and inhabitants of the County of Hastings that he has opened an office in the

DAFOE BUILDINGS

for the purpose of carrying on the business of *Land and General Agent,*

also, that of

Custom House Broker

All business entrusted to him may be depended on being carried through with regularity and despatch.

ARCH DUNLOP.

Belleville, April 1858

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Belleville County Grammar School will be re-opened after the Midsummer Holidays, on MONDAY, 8th of AUGUST 1859.

ALEX BURDON,
HEAD MASTER

Belleville, July 19th 1859.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

DEVOTED TO

LITERATURE, ART, AND POLITICS.

THE AIM OF THE PERIODICAL WILL BE.

FIRST. In Literature, to leave no province unrepresented, so that while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit, and Humor will not go unheard for. The publishers wish to say, also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be mainly relied on to fill the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, they will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of the author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their periodical welcome wherever the English language is spoken or read.

SECOND: In the term Art, it is intended to include the whole domain of æsthetics, and they hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind soever.

THIRD: In politics the Atlantic will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly endeavor to be the exponent of what its conductors believe to be the American idea. It will deal frankly with persons and parties endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any set of antics, but with that body of men which is in favor of freedom national progress, and honor, whether public or private.

As an earnest of the material at their command, they subjoin the following list of literary persons interested in their enterprise; wishing it, however, to be distinctly understood, that they shall hope for support from every kind, in the remuneration of which they shall be guided purely by their sense of intrinsic merit:

Wm Pescott,	Mrs H B Stowe,
Ralph Waldre Emerson,	Mrs Gaskell,
H'y W. Longfellow,	Author of Ruth, etc
Nath'l Hawthorne,	Mrs. L. Larra Child,
[illegible]	[illegible] Kirkland,
John G. Whittier,	Mrs Pike,
Oliver Wendel Holmes,	Author of 'Ida May
James R. Lowell,	Miss Rose Terry,
J. Lathrop, Motley,	Wilkie Collins,
Herman Melville,	Author Dead secret,
Prof. C. C. Felton,	G. Ruffini,
Prof. [illegible]	Author Dr Antonio,
Edmund Quincy,	E M Whitty,
Author of 'Wensley,'	Author political portraits
J T Trowbridge,	James Hannay,
Author of 'Neighbor Jack Wood,' etc.,	
W. Fhillen, Author of 'Twice Married,'	
Thos. W Parsons.	

TERMS:—Three dollars a year, or 25 cents a number, and may be obtained of Book sellers, periodical agents, or of the publishers.

Canadian Fire Insurance Company

Mutual Fire Insurance Company
of Prescott.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE PRESCOTT.

Capital $360,000.

Statement of business to January, 1858.

Total amount Insured on 700 Policies,	$6000.00
Premiums received to date,	$20,000.
Losses and expenses of Organization, Commissions, &c	2,500
Bal. in favor of Company	$17 500

Insurance effected in Cities, Towns, and villages on the same plan as Stock Companies and on as liberal terms, the insured being in this case entitled to an annual dividend of the profits, to be applied upon their renewals.

The business so far has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its originators, considering the many obstacles they have had to contend with; and the Directors now feel implicit confidence in recommending the Institution to the public of Canada as one of the Cheapest and safest Fire Insurance Companies now doing business in this Country;

The efforts put forth by other institutions, organized in a Foreign Country, with a subscribed Capital Stock, for the purpose of realizing large dividends to their Shareholder, and large Salaries to the principal Officers, and too frequently of doubtful reliability, induced the Directors to organize this Company upon, Equitable terms, and to meet both their own and Country's wants. Its safety was amply secured by a deposit, by way of security of $50.000, which up to June 1st 1857, amounted to $360,000, and has increased in a still more rapid ratio up to January 1858, while the losses and expenses are comparatively trifling—$2, 500. The Income from premiums alone being $20,000, it can be plainly seen that the assured may confidently anticipate very cheap rates for a series of years, as all members are mutually interested in the profits, and *no liability beyond the amount stipulated at the time of effecting the Insurance.*

A. HOOKER, *Pres.* C. H. PECK, *Vice Pres.*

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED HOOKER,	H. D. JESSUP,
C. H. PECK,	W. D. DICKINSON,
THOMAS FRASER,	J. S MERWIN, and

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Executive Committee.

ALFRED HOOKER, THOS FRASER, and C. H. PECK.

A. SPRINGFIELD McDONELL, *Agent at Belleville in the County of Hastings*

HASTINGS NURSERY!

THE undersigned being desirous of Furnishing the best qualities of Apple Trees, to the Farmers and others of Hastings, by Establishing a Nursery in the county, begs to inform them that he has now in a thriving condition

30,000 Young Apple Trees
OF 23 VARIETIES.

Consisting of the best

HARVEST, FALL, WINTER & SPRING APPLES

These Trees have been **all grafted** in the root, and grown in the County, can be purchased with safety, without fear of having them die, as is the case with nine-tenths of foreign trees.

He is setting out this spring 150,000 Apple Trees, 15,000 Pear Trees, all grafts, so that hereafter persons can be supplied with the choicest Fruit Trees, at home, with a certainty of having trees congenial to the climate and therefore sure of having them grow.

Grapes.

He has also a large number of grape vines of different varieties growing to which he invites attention

Persons are particularly invited to examine his nursery, and apply for a catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

E. VANDEWATERS.

Sidney, 6th My

IMPORTANT

TO

ECONOMISTS!

The following valuable Recipes will be furnished to those who desire them at a trifling cost.

THE LAUNDRESS' SECRET.

A process by which nearly all the labor necessary for washing clothes is dispensed with

The tendency of this preparation is to counteract the adhesive properties of the dirt without injury to the fabric. It gives the garment a beautiful white appearance; boiling, and pounding are dispensed with, and but little rubbing is required. The wear and tear of clothing that must necessarily attend washing by the old process is entirely avoided, and not one fourth the labor is required to do the washing of the family. It is prepared at a trifling expense, and its value admits of no question. When and wherever introduced it has met with general approbation. The washing that now takes half a day to perform, can by this process be done in one hour.

WOODS HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For Promoting the growth of the Hair, and for restoring gray [illegible] to its original color. Among all the preparations for the hair that have been introduced, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. It has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets; and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find that where the hair is thinned, it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetable power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and flexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxuriant, healthy and in full vigor.

PERSIAN BALM.

This admirable article for toilet purposes may be prepared by any person when required for use at a very trifling cost.

ALSO, quite a number of minor Recipes among which are the following, viz: "The Honey Recipe," "To make Silver plating fluid," "To make an imitation of gold," "Diamond Cement," (for glass, china &c.) "Chemical soap" (to remove grease and paint from clothes,) "To renovate clothes" (giving them the appearance of new,) "Economical house paint," "To give wood the appearance of mahogany," "Excelsior" (a cure for Killer" [illegible]) "Tooth-ache drops" (ivory Pectoral, cure.)

☞ All the above valuable Recipes are printed and for Sale at this office. They are very important to every family and may be relied on as genuine. Price 50 cents.

Christmas & New Years' Presents

CHARLES BRICK,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

HAS got a splendid assortment of the finest and best gold and silver watches, and gold and silver jewelry. His goods are of superior quality and sold at low prices, warranted to be as described:—

Gold Watches	from	$25	to	$159
Silver Watches	"	9	"	55,
Gold Brooches	"	3	"	40,
Gold Chains	"	11	"	50,
Gold Rings	"	1¼	"	10,
Gen Diamond do	"	8	"	50,
Gents' Gold Pins	"	1½	"	10,

ATTENTION—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Will give to such of the fair Ladies of Belleville, whose husbands indulge in the nasty habit of smoking, an opportunity to gratify the wishes of the cruel offenders, and secure them perhaps in return, a nice HOLYDAY GIFT, which may be bought at

CHARLES BRICK'S JEWELLER SHOP

☞ A large assortment of Owen & Clarke's Fancy Eight Day Clocks on hand.

Call, see and Buy.

CHARLES BRICK,
Jeweller.

Belleville February 8. 1858

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Protected by Royal Letters Patent.

Prepared by a prescription of Sir John Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks before confinement, they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females who are pregnant, during three first months as they are sure to bring on miscarriage—but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections pain in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysterics, Sick-headache Whites and all painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system these Pills affect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Each bottle, Price one dollar, bears the Government stamp Great Britain, to prevent Counterfeit.

Sole Agents for United States and Canada

I. C. BALDWIN & Co.
(late Bryan) Rochester, N.Y.

NORTHRUP & MOSES.
New-Castle, C. W., Agent,

E CHANDLER AND R. HOLDEN
Agents for Belleville,

N. B. $1 enclosed to the general Agents, Newcastle, C. W., will ensure a bottle by return of mail.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 13th January, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain lots in the township of Anglesia, in the County of Addington, U. C. will be open for sale upon application to Ebenezer Perry, Esquire, in Tamworth, in the township of Sheffield, on and after the Sixteenth of next month.

The price, 70 cents an acre for cash, or $1 an acre, one fifth paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest.

On payment of the whole of the purchase money, Letters patent will issue for the land if the party applying, or some person under whom he claims have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a bona fide occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and had under crop within four years at farthest from the time of the sale of such land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least ten acres to every hundred acres, and have erected thereon, a house habitable, and of dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet.

No Timber to be cut or removed, unless under license, except for Agricultural purposes.

ANDREW RUSSEL,
Assistant Commissio

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR

Listen to the voice of truth and reason & be profited by it. The time has come that all who will may escape the iron grasp of *Mercury* and other mineral poisons, by calling without delay to see THE well known and justly celebrated Indian Herb Doctor, F. Tumblety, who will administer those only true and safe medicines from nature's garden, which has for its author the great and Allwise Physician above.

The following diseases can be cured by Dr T. in the most obstinate stages of their existence viz: Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver and Throat. Also, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and all diseases of the blood such as Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum Fever Sores, and all other Chronic complaints of years standing.

Persons residing at a distance wishing to consult the Doctor can do so by letter post paid enclosing one dollar if they wish for an answer. All letters of this nature will receive immediate attention, and such advice given as can be depended upon.

P. S. The Doctor will also give particular attention to all diseases peculiar to females and children N. . Medicines put up in neat and compact forms, can be sent free from damage or curiosity by express, for a trifling sum to any part of the world, accompanied by plain directions for use, thus allowing persons in the interior and most distant parts of the Province to receive a safe and successful course of treatment without the expense and trouble of visiting the city.

Letters should be directed in a plain bold hand to the INDIAN HERB DOCTOR, F. TUMBLETY, TORONTO, C. W

Dr Morse, the inventor of Morse's Indian Root Pills, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western Country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from the impurity of the blood—that our strength, health and life depend upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged & do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, and becomes thick corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our the blood will become choked and cease to act and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open and how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely, Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots that grow among the mountainous cliffs of natures garden for the health recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made and is a Sudorific which opens the pores of the skin and assists nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is an expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off phlegm and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic which gives ease & double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills Pill while engaged in purifying the blood the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr Morse's Indian Root Pill not only enters the stomach, but become united with the blood for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy, consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not take a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out, hence a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowed with corrupt mass: thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation constantly mixing with the blood which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. These Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought as it were within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine the Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished and absolutely surprised at witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shewn especially by those who use these Pills that they will so cleanse and purify that disease, that deadly enemy, will take its flight and the flesh of youth and beauty again return and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your day.

Buy in Belleville, only of M. Sawyer, as you will be then sure not to be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit.

LOOK OUT FOR A COUNTERFEIT

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

Persons who use Doctor Morse's Indian Root Pills, will be on their guard against a Counterfeit. Counterfeits are nearly put up like ours, the difference being that the Counterfeit has

"A. B. MOORE" ON THEM

while the genuine have A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. A. J. White & Co, is both printed and written on each box of the Genuine Morse's Indian Root Pills. When you purchase the Pills, look, and if you see A. J. White & Co. on them, you are safe. Some unprincipled dealers buy and sell the Counterfeit Pills at four cents a box, and make twenty-one cents profit out of you. We advise you not to deal with such men. We cannot sell the genuines at anything like that sum. They cost a great deal more money. We intend to give the public the best Pill in the world.

FOR

WORMS

In Children and Adults,

USE

DR. GARDEN'S

WORM TEA

Be careful to get the genuine, with J. Winer's Note on the back of the Package.

Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants generally. NORTHRUP & LYMAN Wholesale Agent

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PHONOGRAPHY,

—OR—

Writing by Sound!

PHONOGRAPHY was invented by ISAAC PITMAN, of Bath, England, in the year 1837. It is the most simple, most natural, most rapid, and most easily-learned system of Writing which has ever been, or ever can be invented.

During the past fifteen years, hundreds of thousands of persons in England and America, in both public and private life, have learned to write Phonography, and thousands of social and business letters annually pass through the post-office.

Nor is its great popularity to be wondered at. The present system of writing is exceedingly cumbersome, and totally unworthy these days of progress and invention. Phonography is equally as legible, can be learned in one twentieth the time, and can be written *six times as fast!* In other words, the labor of six days can be performed in one—one man can do the the work of six! So simple is the system, too, that a person may learn to write it slowly, in a couple of hours. An hour's daily practice for a few weeks, will enable *any* person to write Phonography with certainty, and with some degree of freedom. The same amount of practice continued for six months will enable a person to take reports of speeches, lectures sermons, or conversation, and to read them with accuracy.

Dr J. W. Stone, of Boston, says: "I deem Phonography an invaluable adjunct to education, and one which, when acquired in youth, would not be parted with in manhood for thousands of dollars."

The late Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, upon being presented with a verbatim report of one of his masterly speeches, taken by a little boy only twelve years of age, said: *"Had this art been known 40 years ago, it would have saved me 20 years hard labor."* The learned senator spoke but a portion of the truth. What long-hand requires six years to accomplish, Phonography will perform in one.

To Clergymen, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers, Secretaries, Conveyancers, Law and Medical Students Lecturers, Printers, School Teachers, Merchants, School Boys and Girls, a knowledge of Phonography is of vast utility In fact there is no profession or calling in which it is not useful, and no young man's education can be considered complete without it.

During the past nine months hundreds of people in Canada, of every pursuit in life, have [illegible] the Art from [illegible] written phonographic letters, expressive of the [illegible] with the attainment, and the extraordinary ease with which they have acquired it.

For the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of so important a reform in his own country, the subscriber is now prepared to supply all who apply, with the MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY, and the PHONOGRAPHIC COPY BOOK, sent by mail to any part of the Province, postage pre-paid, for the small sum of ☞ ONE DOLLAR.

Anybody and everybody, who can learn anything, can learn Phonography from the Manual without other assistance.

Those who wish to be able to put their thoughts to paper at the rate of from 100 to 250 words per minute, should send for the above-mentioned works at once.

The instruction given by the Manual is as plain as A. B. C., and ten times as easy to understand

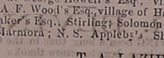
"THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER"

Is a monthly Journal, devoted to the advocacy of the Reform. Price 25 cents per annum. [illegible] (post-paid)

JAMES H. ORR,
OSHAWA, C. W.

A despatch dated [illegible] says for the last few [illegible]

BELLEVILLE AND MARMORA RAILROAD.



NOTICE.

THE Stock Books for the subscription to the Stock of the "Belleville and Marmora Railway," are now open at the Office of the Secretary T. A. Lazier, Esq. Bridge Street, Belleville and also at George Howell's Esq., village of Tweed; A. F. Wood's Esq., village of Hastings; Wm. Baker's Esq., Stirling; Solomon John's Esq., Marmora; N. S. Appleby's Shannonville.

T. A. LAZIER,
Secretary.

Belleville, January 12, 1859.

Sale of Salmon Fisheries in Lower Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of Tuesday, the fifteenth of March, 1859, for five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea-Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned Rivers of Lower Canada.

The Rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite (en bas), Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval Esooumain, and Saint Margaret, (Saguenay.) being disposable severally as Estuary and Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on both sides, together with the use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown, also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upward from its confluence with tidal waters.

The Rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colomber, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergerogne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns:—en haut—and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and other similar privileges inclusive.

Any Lessee at the expiration of said period, may obtain a renewal of Lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, of the tenements now in their posession until the termination of their Lease of "The King's Posts," on the 15th November 1859.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Land Department, Toronto, should specify:

First—For which of the aforesaid Rivers, and whether for either or both of the holdings.

Second—The annual rent proposed for both, or for either limit, seperately

Third—The names, &c., of two good securities residents in Canada, for due fulfilment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the superintendant of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department
Toronto, Dec. 29, 1858.

TO LET.

THE new and commodious Cottage erected by the undersigned and at present occupied by J. C. Frank, Esquire, to whom applicants are referred for further information.

ROBERT GORDON

Belleville, April 6th 85

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

A New Contribution to Science

THE GREAT GRAND DISCOVERY

R. R. R.

(No. 3.)

Radway's Regulating Pills.

Dr Radway & Co., have recently discovered a method for extracting from Roots, herbs, plants and gums a nutricious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with Radway's Regulating Pills—that six of these Pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that while the system is undergoing a thorough physiking and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened

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JOSEPH ASHTON

Belleville, April 6, 1859.

Mrs. M. McCaw
County Court Building,
August 31/61

THE INDEPENDENT.

A SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IF PAID IN ADVANCE. WEEKLY ONE DOLLA[R]

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The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment,
Corner Front & Bridge Sts., Belleville, C. W.

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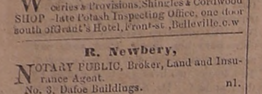

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CHARITY.

In the hour of keenest sorrow—
In the hour of deepest woe—
Wait not for the coming morrow,
To the sad and sorrowing go.
Make it thy sincerest pleasure
To administer relief;
Freely opening thy treasure
To assuage thy brother's grief.

Go and seek the orphan sighing—
Seek the widow in her tears,
And, on Mercy's pinions flying,
Go dispel their darkest fears.
Seek the stranger sad and weary,
Pass not on the other side.
Though the task be sad and dreary,
Heeding not the scorn of pride.

Go, with manner unassuming,
In a meek and quiet way—
O'er the Father ne'er presuming,
Though thy brother sadly stray;
'Tis a Savior's kind compassion,
'Tis His righteousness alone,
All unmerited salvation,
That around *thy* path hath shone.

When thy heart is warmly glowing
With the sacred love of prayer,
Be thy works of kindness flowing,
Not as with a miser's care.
Duty e'er should be thy watchword—
Pity drop the falling tear;
Always toward the fallen cherish
Sympathy and love sincere.

An Execution in Stamboul.

On Sunday morning the wife and her paramour, the murderer of the late Ferik Ibrahim Pacha, suffered "the last penalty of the law," at the Stamboul end of Karakeui bridge. Friday morning had been fixed for the execution, and then Saturday, but for some reason not ascertainable, it was still further delayed till Sunday. As the sentence of the condemned couple had been confirmed several days before by the Sultan, it would have been immediately carried into effect but for the difficulty of finding an executioner—the popular feeling as to such services being now widely different from what it was in the "good old times," when the bowstring and the scimetar were seldom a day unused. At last, however, the (considered) high wages of 500 piastres induced a gipsey to undertake the job; and on Sunday morning, accordingly, this unusual tragedy was performed in the area in front of the fowl shops beyond the bridge. Shortly after five o'clock (Frank [illegible]) the prisoners were brought from the Zaptieh prison under a guard of soldiers and cavasses—the man on foot, with his hands tied behind him, the woman in a sedan chair. On arriving at the end of the bridge, the guard formed into a half circle, shutting out the crowd of 50 or 60 people who had gradually gathered behind them, on the way from the Zaptieh. The woman was then handed out of the chair, and from the sudden tremor which seized on her after catching sight of the two upright posts with their grim crossbeams and the movements of preparation among the guard, it was evident that what could at most have been only a suspicion on her mind before, then flashed into a terrible certainty. She moaned piteously at first, then broke into a low cry of "aman, aman!" (mercy, mercy,) and asked what they were going to do with her. She was told, "Merely to exile her," and thus partly quieted, tho' still moaning and quivering with terror, was led into the old wooden khan at the corner of the street. There she was immediately seized and pinioned, screaming and struggling fearfully the while, till the noose, rapidly slipped over her head and pulled at either end by a canvass, had done its quieting work. The body was then carried out and hung up on the frail gallows prepared for it. While this half of the tragedy had been in course of accomplishment within the khan, the male culprit had suffered his punishment outside. As soon as the woman was removed into the building, an officer read aloud a statement of the prisoner's crime and sentence—then announced to the wretched man for the first time. He was then told to kneel down, which he did, stretching forward his neck, without hesitation or resistance, but looking, as a bystander remarked, like a man who had died yesterday. They then drew his yataghan (a heavy inwardly curving blade,) and struck a single-handed blow close to the shoulder end of the neck; the criminal fell over on his face and made a few convulsive struggles, but three additional hacks from the sword of a canvass at length severed the head entirely from the trunk, and completed the judicial butchery. The head was then placed face up, by the side of the body which, with that of the woman, remained exposed to view throughout the day, with placards announcing their crime stitched to the front of both. The man was in rags, and barefooted; but the woman was dressed in a fine white yashmack, claret colored ferijee, and wide yellow leather boots—in ordinary style of a Turkish lady. To judge from her face, which was plainly visible, on a near inspection, through the thin yashmack, she was about 36 or 38 years of age, with features which still retained much of their former beauty. These last were but slightly distorted, the chief token of the agony which had passed over them being a few drops of blood round the nostrils, and a contraction of the lower muscles of the forehead. The man appeared to be about 28 or 30 years of age, and tho' bespattered with blood his face bore all the calm and seemingly painless composure of a handsome painted mask. Since last week we have been informed that jealousy, and not a criminal intrigue with the male murderer had been the impelling motive of the woman's share in her husband's death. The latter, it appears, had taken to himself a young slave, and maddened by his refusal to turn away this trespasser on the conjugal domain, the wretched wife planned and accomplished the old man's death as we have related.—*Levant Herald.*

Attitude of Persons Killed by Lightning.

"That which particularly characterizes the effects of lightning," writes M. Boudin, "it is suddenness. At one time, the individual is killed dead on the spot, remaining in a sitting posture, or even on horseback. At another time he is thrown a long distance." The first mention made of this kind of death is in the history of Alexander. "During a dreadful tempest," says Quintus Curtius, "which destroyed a thousand men, some were found supported against trees, as if still alive and talking with each other, and just in the attitude in which death had surprised them." According to Carden, as quoted in Riviere, eight reapers taking their food under an oak, were struck by lightning, and died, preserving their attitude—one of a man eating, another drinking. In Lorraine, a woman and one of her children were killed, and remained in a sitting posture. At Dover, a man killed with four horses was found sitting under a bush. A man of law at Troyes was killed by lightning when on horseback; the animal still continuing his journey, brought home his dead master, retaining the posture of a man on horse-back. On the 11th of July, 1816, at Chateauneuf, three fire-balls fell on the church. Nine persons were killed and eighty-two wounded. All the dogs found in the church were killed, and retained the attitude which they previously had. On January 22, 1849, a goat was killed near Clermont, and found sitting upon his hind quarters with a branch of green leaves in his mouth. [illegible] equally observed in persons killed by fire-arms. In the morning *Herald* of Nov. 8, 1854, the following details are given of a visit to the field of Inkerman, immediately after the combat: "Many faces still seemed to smile; others had a threatening look; some bodies had a funeral pose as though laid out by friendly hands; others still knelt upon the ground, convulsively grasping their weapon, and biting their cartridges. Many had their arms raised as if endeavoring to ward off a blow, or as if desiring to offer a last prayer. All their faces were pale, and the fierce blowing wind seemed to animate their dead bodies; one would have said that these long lines of dead were about to rise to recommence the struggle." M. Boudin writes the same thing of the appearance of many of the Russians after the battle of the Alma: "Some seemed still writhing in the agonies of despair and death, but the most wore a look of calm and pious resignation. Some appeared to have words floating on their lips, and a smile as in a sort of high beatitude. One was particularly observed, his knees bent, his hands raised and joined, his head thrown back, murmuring his supreme prayer." At Magenta, again, many dead bodies, as we are informed by Surgeon-Major Armand, of the Army of Italy, maintained the attitude they had when struck, passing instantaneously from life to death, without agony or convulsion. A Zouave, struck point blank in the chest, still held his bayonet in the position of the charge, with the menacing aspect of a dead lion. His Majesty the Emperor is said to have remarked a similar case at Palestro. Near to the Zouave was an Austrian, dead from hæmorrage. His face and eyes were turned to Heaven, his hands joined, and fingers interlaced, evidently in the attitude of prayer.

Extraordinary Birth.—The county of Huron, says the Clinton *Courier*, bids fair to outrival all Canada in the remarkableness of its natural productions. A week or two ago we noticed the extraordinary phenomenon of a poor woman giving birth to four children in two days, and a correspondent this week sends us word that on Saturday, the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. Samuel Bays, of Tuckersmith, gave birth to three sons which are all alive and doing well. He also adds that, "for curiosity" they were put on the scales, and were found to weigh twenty three pounds, "a' thegither" All this he likewise asserts he "can testify to the truth of." We have strong hopes yet that the County of Huron will be able to astonish the Prince of Wales when he comes among us.

☞ Paying a proper tribute to the Mews—throwing b'acking bottles from your chamber window among a collection of cats.

What is said of Soulouque.—A correspondent from Jamaica writes, saying the rumors in circulation about Soulouque's intention of going back to Hayti are utterly without foundation. He remains a peaceful resident of this dilapidated city, and is likely to continue so till he dies. Within a few days past he has changed his domicile on [illegible] street, and I understand, has taken a long lease of his new home in consideration of the reduction of the rent of $[illegible] a month. The old chap in spite of his [illegible] piles of money, is rather mean, and the aristocracy of Jamaica, who called [on] him when he first arrived, have [since] cut his acquaintance. They found that his domestic arrangements were on a cheap and nasty scale, and that the Empress was not cleanly in her person. I am sure that no such accusation can be brought against his Majesty. He comes out on his door step every evening, and looks like a splendid specimen of Cumberland coal, brilliant and fresh from the mine.—He accepts with intense satisfaction the homage of a bow, often rendered him by the passers by, and in return, he invariably takes off his hat, *a la mode Francaise.* His associates, I am afraid, are not of a very elevated rank, socially, politically, or mentally considered. He, himself, looks witless enough, and his physiognomy does not indicate any determination of character or ferocity of disposition. I take him to be a very vain old fellow, without the courage to say boo to a goose, and the very last man in the world to attempt to regain his sceptre if any fighting was to be done beforehand.

A Ghost Story.—A few nights since a meeting for charitable purposes was held at the Universalist Church in Lafayette, Ind., attended largely, especially by the young folks. During the evening it was proposed, as this is leap year, that each young lady should select her affinity and take a stroll through the cemetery grounds. The proposition took and all started. No sooner had they entered that still, melancholy precinct than an unearthly scream was heard from the advance guard, followed by many others—a ghost, a veritable ghost, in graveyard drapery, had suddenly stalked out before them and all made fast tracks [illegible] young woman, however, stood her ground bravely, and when his ghostship approached her she gave him free battle, and after a hard struggle disrobed him, and ran off after her horrified companions. Entering the house with her ghost trophy in hand, she triumphantly exclaimed—"Can't fool me; I've seen too many men in sheets to get frightened at them!"

A Pet Raven's Attempt at Nest Building.—This (from *Once-a-week*) is like a caricature of a bachelor essaying unaided to furnish his house:—"One of these resulted from a propensity which came upon him every spring to build a nest. He knew no more about the art of building than if he had had four feet instead of two, and had worn hair instead of feathers; but always about the same time of the year he became very mysterious, and very much occupied with some business of his own. He was observed to collect sticks, and resorted much to the under frame-work of an open thatched roof which protected a shed.—Here, in fact, he slept at all seasons of the year, and the place might be called his "residence." Here then, he brought his sticks, impelled most probably by a dim vision that something more usually domestic was to be done. But the sticks, though collected in large quantities, were laid about in all directions, without the least approach to compactness or form. I believe he was aware himself of the bad job he was making of it, for nothing could vex him more than to go and look at his nest; so of course we went accordingly. He evidently knew it was wrong, but did'nt know how to make it right: and when we approached the place he was both angry and embarrassed, exhibiting every appearance of being exceedingly ashamed of what he was about. Perhaps the building partner was wanting in the concern, and so the nest-making never advanced beyond the mere collecting of raw material."

A person named Gilbert, the ostensible proprietor of Mr H. Child's Boot and Shoe store in London, decamped about a week ago, leaving a considerable amount of debt behind him. The *Prototype* says that to blind the public a piece of crape was tied to the door, and at last when suspicion was aroused it was broken open. The store was completely empty, but the whole of the material was afterwards discovered at the Grand Trunk depot, carefully packed in thirteen large cases marked "Leather," most of which were addressed to parties in Montreal.

—The Six Nation Indians had decided upon giving the Prince of Wales a grand reception. We recommend City Councillors generally to visit the red men and receive lessons from them in "deportment" previous to the advent of His Royal Highness.

Rustic Simplicity.

NEWLY MARRIED MAN IN AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

Day before yesterday a trio of newly wedded couples from the interior of Kentucky arrived at the Burnet House, and took apartments for the night in that well ordered hotel. It was quite evident that the whole party were unfamiliar with metropolitan sights. The roomy corridors, marble floors, gorgeous drawing room, and well-spread table of the hotel drew from them the most ingenuous remarks of surprise. In the evening they visited the opera-house, and were so astonished by its magnificence that even Mrs. Wallet's wonderful impersonation of "Meg Merilies" almost failed to interest them.

Nothing more was thought of the verdant trio till above one o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the boot-black of the Burnet House, in making his customary round, observed one of the bucolic Benedicts seated in the hall, near the door of his room. He naively asked the polisher of understandings if he was the clerk. Receiving a negative answer, he informed the boot black that he would like to see that individual. In a few moments one of the attentive office men was at his side and politely asked what was needed.

"Could you make me a bed in the parlor?" said the disconsolate looking individual.

"In the parlor?" echoed the clerk. "I am afraid not."

"Well, I'd like to have one spread down some'eres."

"Why don't you go into your own room?" asked the clerk.

"I don't like to," said the bashful young man.

"What's the matter?" continued the clerk, "has your wife turned you out?"

"No," said he, drawlingly; "but you see, I've never been married before, and I don't much like to go in, partickler in a strange place."

"Oh, go right in," said the clerk smiling, 'audibly.' "She won't think it wrong."

Here the door of his room opened about an inch, and through the aperture came a coaxing voice, saying:

"Do come in, John. I won't hurt yer. I know'd [illegible] strange of your [illegible] I've done, blow'd out the gas, and it's all dark."

The odor from the room assured the clerk that she had indeed blowed out the gas, so pushing open the door, he stopped the flow, raised a window, and returned to the hall to persuade the verdant husband to retire with his wife. All argument was fruitless, however, and he was compelled to assign the simple individual to a separate room for the night.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

A Tough Story.—The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* tells the following story:—Miss Louisa Jones, an intelligent, accomplished young lady of Fairhaven, twenty-one years of age, has been very ill for the last four months, confined to her bed, and for the last two months has lost the use of her lower limbs, so that she could be moved only with great difficulty. She appeared to be failing rapidly, and the medical attendants declared they could do nothing more for her. On the 8th instant, some friend who was in to see her mentioned that the Rev. Joseph K. Bellows, of New York, a Second Advent preacher was in town, holding a series of meetings. She immediately expressed a desire to see him, and the belief that, should he pray for her, she should recover. The clergyman accordingly visited her that evening, and Miss Jones describes her sensations during the prayer as similar to those of a person receiving a galvanic shock. That night she arose and dressed herself without assistance, and on the following Sabbath she attended church. She is now enjoying the best of health and relishes the heartiest food. The young lady belongs to the same religious persuasion with the preacher, which is an indication of her system being very susceptible to the influence of imagination.

A Puzzled Physician.—Dr. Ferneau, of Suffolk County, was called a week or two since, to visit a Canadian bricklayer, living at Cold Spring, and who was suffering from an attack of pleurisy. Dr. F. ordered him to apply a poultice to the part affected, and also left a potion to be taken internally. The suffering Kanaka, thinking the outside application more palatable than the powder, *vice versaed* the physician's directions, and the next day, as strange as it may seem, found himself restored to health. On his rounds the next morning, the worthy physician called to see his bricklayer patient, and was surprised as well as pleased to find him up and at work, and attributed his recovery to the remedies he had prescribed, approached him with the query—"So ho! you are well already, are you?" "Oh, yees," replied the patient, beaming on the doctor an expression of gratitude, 'I swallow de poul*tece* and rub ah de pow*dare* on de rib, and feel mooch bet*tare* good!" The puzzled physician satisfied himself that such was really the case, and then he drove off whistling. We have only to say that the above particulars are authenticate.

The Royal Visit.

The English papers abound in criticisms on the Prince's visit to Canada. We quote the following from the London *Telegraph:*

"That which was long but a pleasant rumor has now assumed all the appearance of certainty. In the month of June next the heir to the throne will, accompanied by a gorgeous retinue and the brilliant naval escort, leave the shores of England for those historic provinces secured to our rule by the genius and valor of James Wolf, and whose occasional and traditional revolts only seem in the main to make them more firmly attached to the British Crown. It is nobly meet that the young prince who unites in his person the lineage of the Saxon and Norman Kings should visit a country where Englishmen and Frenchmen live together under the gentle sway of Queen Victoria. The Canadians have bravely and boldly stood by us in our need. They sent us soldiers, they sent us money, they offer us war ships in our Crimean and Indian perils; and they have ever met the imprudent Yankee assertion that, "Canada is knocking at the door of the Union, by a stern, contemptuous repudiation of the dominion of the Stars and Stripes. They have defied all the terrors of the "peculiar institution," and as persistently as England offers an asylum to political exiles, Canada provides safety and protection to the fugitive slaves of the sanguinary South.

A Western Art Critic.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier relates an instance of what may be called natural criticism, which will remind the reader of that of an English rustic on one of Moreland's farm yard pieces, that the pigs were "moighty foine," only he never saw pigs eating out of a trough without one of them at least having a foot in it. The Western man's criticism was on a "Prairie Picture" of a Cincinnati artist, and is thus related:

A few mornings ago, as I was standing [illegible] I confess myself fond of doing—that beautiful [illegible] group, [an] unmistakably Western man came up behind me, and looked over my shoulder. I noticed at once the quick stoppage of breathing; but to my surprise the stop was short and something like a laugh quickly succeeded. Looking up, I saw a yellow face overspreading with a smile, and there was a decided twinkle in the eye.

"Pshaw!" said he, "that's no pictur, after all. That ain't no fair representation."

"Why," said I, "that struck me as being a pretty good painting."

"Maybe it's good enough for a painting," said the Western man; "I don't say anything agin that; but there never was no scene enacted like it. Jest look at that tall rice grass up there, and then the fern weeds below—who ever saw them grow together? Why, the one grows on wet and the other on dry land. But that's pretty wet land," he continued, "and jest see them deer's feet how clean they be. They ought to be mud up to their knees; and at the gait they're going at they'd be spotted with mud all over. I tell ye, when I went to that country first, the men skeered me sometimes, driving their wagons on to a wet prairie, but they'd tell me it was all right; and sure enough I would find a good bottom a foot down. Then the next thing I know'd they would give a pretty wide berth to a place that looked, at first sight, edzactly like the other; and I soon found an easy way to tell was by the grasses."

"If any o' ye know that painter chap," said the unconsciously keen critic, as he prepared to move off, "jest tell him—but it's no use," he said lowering his voice, "that's a good enough city prairie."

"What is it?"—They have added to the list of curiosities at Barnum's Museum a most extraordinary freak of nature, consisting of a creature supposed to belong to the ourang-outang species but having all the appearance of a human being. It was said to have been captured in the interior of Africa, on the river Gambia, by a party who were in search of the famous gorillia. It stands about four feet high, and it weighs some fifty pounds; its age cannot be correctly ascertained, but it is supposed to be over twenty years. The formation of its hands, arms and head are those of an ourang-outang, but its movements are those of a human being. Those who are fond of looking at the freaks nature frequently indulges in, should step in, and form for themselves an opinion as to "What is it?"—*New York Herald.*

Horrible Accident.—On Saturday, a married woman named Mary Tuoley, living at No. 646 Water Street, was so frightfully injured that there is little hope of her recovery. Her husband, it appears, was carrying a heavy stove up stairs when by some accident he slipped, and the stove, escaping from his grasp, fell upon the head of his wife, who was following him. The unfortunate woman's skull was fractured to a horrible extent, both her eyes were put out, her nose was crushed, and her face otherwise mutilated. She was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she was attended by Mr. Fisher, the House surgeon. Her wounds were properly dressed, but the physician thinks her recovery impossible.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Printers, Wear your Beard.—We have seen it stated, on good authority, that there is an intimate connection between the nerves and muscles of the face and eyes, and that allowing the beard to remain unshaven strengthens the eye. Surgeons in the French army have proved, by experiments in Africa, that soldiers wearing the beard are much less liable to diseases of the eye, and it is generally conceded that it is a protection from the diseases of the throat and lungs. It is asserted that in countries where it is the custom to wear the beard, the eye retains its strength, luster, and brilliancy much longer. It may be argued that females do not suffer more than males from diseases of the eye, etc., but it must be admitted that they are less exposed to the elements. What did the Creator give the lords of creation a beard for? Certainly not to support the barbers. Mrs. Swisshelm, we believe it was said she certainly thought that the Supreme knew better how to make a man than a barber did!—*The Printer.*

The Prince of Wales's Title.—From the year 1509, when Henry VII. died, till 1610, in which year King James I. created his son, Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, that title was not in existence in England. At the expiration of one hundred and one years, it revived in the House of Stuart, where it was again borne by two brothers, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Henry, of Greenwich was the son of an English-born mother. Upwards of three centuries elapsed before England saw another Prince of Wales born of an English mother, in the person of Albert Edward, the son of our lady sovereign, Queen Victoria, born in the year 1841.—The Book of the Princes of Wales, [illegible], England, by Dr. Doran. F. S. A.

The Result of a Joke (?).—There is now in a female lunatic asylum at Hammersmith, a lady of exquisite beauty, who was driven mad by being suddenly started by her maid. The lady's name is H——, and she raised with her husband, Mr. H——, a wealthy sharebroker, at a splendid mansion in Cavendish-square. One evening about six weeks ago, she strolled in the dusk into her husband's library, to procure a book. The lady's maid saw her enter the apartment, and in mere frolic concealed herself behind the curtains belonging to the window, until her mistress had placed her hand upon the work she came in search of, when she suddenly sprang up on her with a loud shout. The lady was so astounded by the shock that she was struck, almost senseless. Delirium ensued; confirmed madness followed, which has ever since continued without abatement, to a degree dangerous to all who came near her. Her propensities are fierce and vicious; she tries to bite at all who approach her, and it is more than probable she will never recover her reason.—*Court Circular.*

Suicide From Jealousy.—A woman, the wife of a dentist named Latsen, in New York, on Wednesday evening last committed suicide by shutting herself up in her bedroom with a furnace containing burning charcoal. Her husband found the door locked and burst it open, when there on the floor lay his wife quite dead. In the deposition of the husband he stated that deceased had been jealous of him for eight years past, arising, no doubt, from the fact that his business brought him constantly in contact with women. The unfortunate woman left a few lines asking forgiveness for the trouble she had caused her husband, and to dispose of her things among her sisters and children. She was a native of England, aged 33 years.—*New York Daily News.*

An almost wonderful escape from a shocking death occurred recently on the New York Central railroad. A lady, injudiciously attempting to cross the street as a train was coming up, slowly as it happened, or otherwise escape would have been impossible, was struck with the locomotive; but, instead of being crushed to death, as was expected by all who witnessed the circumstance, she fell upon what is called the pilot in front of the engine; and, after thus riding safely, though no doubt much frightened, for a short distance, she was politely handed down by the engineer safe and sound.

Fanny Fern says there are two things a woman cannot do, namely, 'sharpen a lead pencil,' nor 'do up a bundle.'

The Independent,
SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
We wish it particularly understood that our terms for the Weekly *Independent* are $1 in advance, or within one month of the date of subscribing, and $2 at the end of the year.—Semi-Weekly $3 in advance, or $4 at the end of the year. No deviation from these terms allowed. No paper stopped until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.
To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

The Independent.

Saturday, April 28, 1860.

EXAMINATION OF THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

The annual examinations of the Belleville Seminary, were held during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 16th, 17th and 18th. We were sorry to notice that very few of the inhabitants of our town were present. On Monday the attendance was exceeding slim; Tuesday, it was better; and on Wednesday, there was quite a gathering of visitors. We cannot pretend to particularize each class, though it may seem invidious to specially mention one or more, when all did so exceedingly well. Prof. Carman's classes, exhibited in their thorough knowledge of the principles of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; their proficiency in the Latin Reader and English Grammar, the care and toil bestowed upon them by their laborious teacher, and the success attending his efforts. The advanced Algebra class was particularly noticed for its acquaintance with the part of this study which has occupied their attention during the term. The Professor himself remarked that he never had a class that had gone over so large a portion of this branch of education—and so thoroughly, too—as this one has traversed.

Under the superintendence of Prof. Shepard, were the following classes: Latin Grammar; Reader; two in Virgil; Horace; Prose Composition; Greek Grammar; Anabasis; Mental Arithmetic, and Pope's Essay. Those in Latin and Greek showed a good knowledge of the construction, and an aptness not often excelled in the translation of these languages; reflecting great credit upon themselves and their teacher. The examination in Mental Arithmetic was well attended, and was one of the most interesting in the whole list.

Prof. Tarbell's examinations were in Arithmetic—two classes, English Grammar; Geography; Reading; Spelling; Book-Keeping; Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. We must express our gratification at the manner in which the classes in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy acquitted themselves. The latter was attended by more visitors than any of the preceding—being the last one examined. Prof. Tarbell, though a young man, has proved himself to be an experienced and successful instructor.

Miss Deaver's classes in Mental Arithmetic, and those in French, gave great satisfaction, fully sustaining the high reputation, as a teacher, which this lady has so worthily acquired. The Institution may consider itself peculiarly fortunate in the possession of such superior female teachers as Miss Deaver and Mrs Crowell. Long may they remain in their present positions. An irreparable injury to the Seminary and our community would be suffered by the loss of either.

The exhibitions on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, were very numerously attended, surpassing in interest and excellence any former. The ease of manner, and distinctness of utterance in the declamations and essays of Tuesday evening, showed that very great pains have been taken by the Professors to perfect the students in public speaking. The Wednesday evening exhibition was composed entirely of original orations and essays. It was really a treat. All did well; but Mr. J. Rodgers, of Ayr, deserves particular mention. His theme was "England's Bulwarks." It was a superior production, and was rapturously applauded. Throughout the exercises of both nights, pieces of music were performed; and well performed too. The Honor classes were read at the close.—An unusually large number of students have distinguished themselves during the term.

The Assizes.

THE QUEEN *vs.* THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The defendants were indicted at the last fall assizes for nuisance and were called upon in Toronto to plead to the indictment. The case was argued and ordered to be sent down to trial at the assizes which have just terminated. Mr. Bell on the part of the defendants consented that a verdict of "guilty" should be entered, at the next assizes if the nuisance, in the meantime be not abated. John O'Hare Esq., Counsel for Crown.

GLASS *vs.* BROWNSON—Ejectment verdict for plff. R. P Jellett Esq, Counsel for plff. L Wallbridge Esq, Q. C Counsel for deft.

REYNOLDS *vs.* HENDERSON.—Action of covenant on a mortgage. The defendant had a large contra account which he pleaded as a set off against plffs' claim. Referred to arbitration. Dartnell for plff. Wallbridge for deft.

FOWLER *vs.* FIDLAR.—The plff. is assignee of a mortgage given originally to the defendant, and which the latter in his assignment agreed to pay. Verdict for plff. L. H. Henderson for plff. John Bell for deft.

MCGOWAN *vs.* TURLEY.—The plaintiff in this case is a poor man, residing at Trenton who it appears made a bargain with the defendant, some two or three years ago, to purchase from him a quantity of Whiskey, some Leather, and to borrow £25 to secure the payment of which, the plaintiff gave the defendant a deed of a lot of land of his in Trenton taking his bond that it would be reconveyed when the said goods were paid for and also on repayment of the said money. Plaintiff obtained a portion of the whiskey, and when the term for which he was credited had expired, he settled with defendant, paying him in full of everything,—not forgetting the whiskey.—Defendant and his partner, Mr. Jordan of Frankford, subsequently sued the now plff, as he alleges, for the identical whiskey that he had obtained on the contract with Turley, alone, and recovered a ver[illegible] £34 at the last fall assizes. The present action was brought to recover damages in consequence of the Whiskey not having been delivered. Verdict for plff. Subject to the opinion of the Court at Toronto. John O'Hare Esq., for plff. L. Wallbridge Esq., Counsel for deft. and R. Murphy Esq., attorney for deft.

There was a case of Blacklock against some party whose name we have been unable to get, in which the plff recovered a verdict of £300. John O'Hare, Esq., for plff.

GRAHAM *vs.* BLACKLOCK.—The plaintiff it appears thought he had suffered an injury at the hands of the defendant, and of course, he brought an action to recover damages. He has continued to enter his record for the last three of four Assizes, thereby subjecting the defendant to trouble and expense; but the case being called on this time, and not being ready the Judge struck it out, so that we suppose this is the last we shall hear of this action. John Bell, for plff; John O'Hare, Counsel for deft., and C. S. Coleman Atty on the record.

MACAULEY *vs.* MOODIE *et al.*—Action of trespass for converting the plaintiffs property to the value of about £300, to their own use. The record was entered for trial, but the parties not being ready, the case was laid over until the next assizes. John O'Hare, Esq., for plff.; John Bell, Esq., for deft.

THE QUEEN *vs.* GERSHAN REED.—The prisoner was indicted a year ago for having burned his woolen factory with intent to defraud the Provincial Insurance Company. The indictment was disposed of this time, and a verdict of "not guilty," rendered, the company not coming forward to prosecute. John O'Hare, Esq., for Crown; John Bell, for prisoner.

THE QUEEN *vs.* NELSON AMIOTT.—The Grand Jury found a true bill in this case for rape. Amiott has not yet been arrested.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JULIEN BRUNEAU.—The Grand Jury presented the defendant with having uttered and disposed of a $5 bill on the Quebec Bank, knowing it to be forged. Bruneau is still at large.

The new Sunday law for the prevention of the liquor traffic on Sunday went into operation in New York last week. The *Courier and Enquirer* says:

"It was a law which was greatly needed, for now those demoralizing exhibitions which are given in the lager beer saloons and other similar places on Sunday will be discontinued. The closing of these places will tend materially towards preserving that outward observance of the first day of the week, which all good citizens desire. With this law, with a police commission that will ensure its enforcement, and that will have more than a "single eye" to the liquor saloons, it may be expected that Sunday in this city will really be a day of peace and quiet."

For the Independent.

Mr. Wallbridge and the Coroners.

If Mr. Wallbridge is any way anxious to have his name on record as a judicious Legislator, and particularly, if he is bound to legislate in reference to the important and onerous duty of Coroners, let him proceed in the right direction.

First, I would suggest to the Hon. Member, to introduce a Bill containing a clause empowering the Coroners to pay the expense of burial, such as coffin, interment and other incidental expenses attached thereto—by his order on the County Treasurer. As the law now stands in reference to the duties of Coroners, it is sometimes impossible to get the Sexton, or the undertaker, without considerable negotiation to furnish a coffin and procure the dead a decent interment; it is natural for these important individuals to know how they are to be paid.

Now I submit that this is the fault of the miserable state of the Law in this case. Why not allow the Coroner to pay for the burial expenses in the same manner as he is allowed to pay the medical man.

By 13 Vic. Cap. 56, Sec. 7, "and the Coroner is hereby required and commanded to make his order on the Treasurer in favor of the medical practitioner of payment of his fees, and the Treasurer is hereby commanded to pay the same, &c. Now there is no valid reason why the poor man who digs the grave, or the hardworking man who makes the coffin, should not get his pay as well as the rich medical witness—and I am sure there is no real sense or consistency in a statute that empowers a Coroner to give his order on the Treasurer for payment of the Doctors, and debars the same Coroner from paying the grave diggers, &c. in the same reasonable manner. There is no consistency, much less justice or common sense in such lax law; and therefore the same should be immediately amended.

It cannot for a moment be expected that a Coroner is bound to pay $8 or $10 cash out of his own pocket, and run the risk of not being allowed half of this amount. From the obtuseness of county and Government auditors, it so happens in various cases, and besides remaining out of it for some six months at a time supposing a letter or a word is inadvertently misplaced.

Let the Hon. Member for South Hastings amend the law so as to obviate these grievances; all these matters should be left to the auditing of the County Attorney, and the Treasurer, and the official order of the Coroner for the amount—this simple method would I presume give satisfaction.

The object of every enactment should be the welfare of the community; admitting this principle to be correct, I hold that every law found defective in its operation, should by all means be amended and revised.

Yours truly,
LUCIUS JUNIUS.

For the Independent.

St. Geo[illegible]

This day was duly celebrated by the Juvenile St. George's Society of Belleville, by a Public Dinner in the Dafoe House, which was well attended by the youth of this town, among whom were to be found representatives of the "Rose of England, the shamrock of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Maple Leaf of Canada," every one present evincing a desire to contribute to, and enjoy to the greatest extent, the convivialities of the evening. The cloth having been removed, the chairman proceeded to address the meeting, by making a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which the following Toasts were given from the chair, which were ably responded to, and drank with deafening cheers. Her Majesty the Queen and all the members of the Royal Family." "The Army and the Navy." "His Excellency the Governor General." "The Rose of England, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland, and the Maple Leaf of Canada." "The One Hundredth or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment." "The Senior St. George's Society." After which followed Volunteer Toasts, Speeches, songs, &c., &c., which continued till about 12 o'clock, when the meeting dispersed, all highly delighted with the sumptuous repast, and the pleasant evening they had spent. But before I conclude I wish to state that the manner in which the dinner was got up, clearly shows that mine host, (Mr. T. Warren,) understands his business, the table being well supplied with all that could be desired and what with the marked attention paid to his guests, fully entitles him to a large share of the public patronage.

A JUVENILE.

The Plowing Match

The weather yesterday was delightful, and all that could be desired by those who took part in the Ploughing Match. The land was in very good order, though a little too wet, owing to the snow which fell on Tuesday night.

The number of entries were not so large as anticipated, nor were the number of spectators equal to what might be expected.

The following are the names of the Ploughmen who entered into competition for the medals and money prizes, and the name of the Ploughs used by them:—

Patrick Malone, Brown's Scotch Plough.
Wm. Wellburn, Peekskill Plough, from the Victoria Foundry.
Wm. Johnson, Brown's Scotch Plough.
Wm. Parke, do do.
J. N. Diamond, do do.
Robt. Liddle, do do.
Geo. Alexander, do do
James Kerr, McCoy's Scotch Plough.

The entries for the Boy's Prizes were but three, consequently there was no competition for the Medal, but the lads entered into a contest for the remaining prizes. The entries were—

Charles Anderson,
Caleb Goldsmith, and
H. Howard.

They all used Brown's Scotch Ploughs.

The Ploughing, as a whole, was a credit to the County. We should like to have seen a greater variety of Ploughs in the field, in order to have their qualities tested, but we suppose the Ploughmen knew which would do the best work.

The Judges, Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, and Wood, awarded the Medal to Mr. John Diamond; the 2nd prize of a sovereign, to Mr. Geo. Alexander; and the 3rd prize, of half a sovereign, to Mr. Wm. Johnston, and commended an extra prize to Mr. Jas. Kerr.

The 1st Boy's prize of a sovereign, was awarded to H. Howard; the 2nd prize of half a sovereign, to C. Anderson; and C. Goldsmith, recommended.

It will be seen that Mr. Diamond, has been again successful against a number of old and experienced ploughmen. We compliment him on his success.

The management of the match was under the superintendence of Messrs. Brown, Blacklock and Taylor, and they deserve much credit for their exertions in getting up the match.

In the evening a large number sat down to dinner at the Dafoe House. Jas. Brown, Esq., President of the South Hastings Agricultural Society occupied the chair, when a good substantial dinner was duly appreciated, after the day's fatigues. The usual loyal toasts, interspersed with songs and speeches, were given and the company separated at an early hour.—*Intelligencer.*

Legislative Council.

QUEBEC, April 23.

To-day at 3. 30 P. M. His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building, the members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Excellency was placed to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present the following Bills were assented to in Her Majestys name by His Excellency, namely:—

Act to amend an Act respecting representations of the people in Legislative Assembly.

Act to provide for the election of Speaker of Legislative Council,

Act to grant additional aid to Canadian line of steamers and for extention of the line of telegraph to Belle Isle.

Act to remove doubts as to the validity of marriages solemnized in Lower Canada by the religious society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and for other purposes.

Act to divide the township of Windsor, County of Richmond, into two distinct municipalities.

Act to establish a standard weight for Hay and Straw.

Act to incorporate Art Association of Montreal.

Act to incorporate the Compton High School.

Act respecting sale and management of Public Lands.

Act to consolidate the debt of the County of Middlesex.

[illegible] consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada as regards the appointment of Constables.

Act relating to Sinking Fund for the redemption of Imperial Guarantee Loan.

Act to prevent unlicensed sale of Intoxicating Liquors in unorganized Lands in this Province.

His Excellency then retired.

Bills were introduced:

To exempt certain articles from seizure in actions for debt.

To amend 16th sub section of 27th section of Common School Act of Upper Canada, and to authorize the establishment of a Board of Boundary Commissioners in Upper Canada.

The bills relating to the management of Indian Lands, to amend Assessment Law Act of Upper Canada, to authorize the sale of site of St. George's Church, Guelph, and to consolidate the debt of the town of Bowmanville were read a second time.

The Burglar Madden.

On Saturday a paragraph appeared in this journal stating that a man named George Madden had been arrested at Buffalo on a charge of robbing the store of Messrs Hilton & Bros. of Hamilton, and that the Deputy Chief of Police of that city had brought the prisoner from Buffalo to that place. On Friday the case came on for trial at the Hamilton Police Court, and after the hearing of some evidence, it was adjourned. We find the following particulars of the prisoner in the *Spectator*:—

"The prisoner is quite a young man, not more, we should suppose, than 24 or 25 years of age. His general appearance is rather repulsive, his face being severely scarred, seemingly from the effects of a burn or scald, and his eyes appear to be much inflamed; any one seeing him once would certainly know him again. From what we have been able to learn of his history, he appears in his youth to have been a resident of Toronto, in which city he was apprenticed to the late Mr. Campbell, to learn the trade of a saddler. After being with him for about two years, however, a quarrel took place and the indentures broken. From that time up to the present, he seems to have been pursuing a systematic course of crime, dividing his time principally between Hamilton, Toronto and Buffalo; carrying his booty from one place to the other, and disposing of it as best he could. His last operation between Buffalo and this city was breaking into a boot and shoe establishment and tailor's shop, in the former place, and selling the plunder here. His last exploit in this city, however, proved the truth of the old adage 'that the pitcher which goes oft to the well' will inevitably be broken at last; so with the prisoner, his course of crime has been suddenly and certainly put an end to by the cool tact, judgment and energy of our police authorities. This man had baffled the utmost efforts of the large police force of Toronto, nay, defied them, and went so far as to write threatening letters to our confrere of the Colonist. There is little or no doubt that if he was not the actual perpetrator of all the robberies committed here and in Toronto, he was at least concerned in them, in fact, he has all but admitted this to be so. It will be remembered that the person who broke into the premises of Mr. Best cut his fingers rather severely with the window glass, and the prisoner's fingers bear the marks of recent cuts, such as would be made in this manner; and when the lynx-eyed Deputy Chief discovered this and charged him having perpetrated the robbery at Mr. Best's, with the utmost coolness he said no, he had cut his fingers with a knife, but that he had not committed the robbery, though he knew who did. He seems to be a thoroughly desperate character, and told Mr. McGlogan that if he had not been taken awares, no one or two policemen could have arrested him; that he could and would have shot any one rather than submit to an arrest. The Buffalo officer who did arrest him was not in search of him at the time he was found, but the moment he saw him, so life-like was the description sent from here, that he recognized and sprang upon him in an instant; the fellow made an attempt to draw a revolver, but failed. He appears to have a great antipathy to the Buffalo police and has given much valuable information of his own accord; this however, it would not be prudent to make public at present. He says that he has upwards of $4,000 worth of goods concealed in different places between this city and the Suspension Bridge, but refuses to designate the localities. He says he has made presents of a number of the articles stolen, mentioning among the rest, fish carvers, plated ware, &c. He seems to desire that all the goods he sold should be recovered, and from the prices at which they were sold, the parties can well afford to buy them back, if they cannot be recovered in any other way. Twenty four dollars was paid for what was recovered of the Messrs. Hilton's property, and it is supposed that more of it will be got. To the Chief and Deputy Chief great credit is due for the promptitude and decision which they have shown in this matter."

Arrival of the Australian

PORTLAND, April 27.

The steamship Australian, from Liverpool at noon on the 11th *via* Queenstown on the 12th, arrived at this port at six o'clock this morning.

The Cunard screw steamer Ætna arrived at Liverpool on the 9th.

The screw steamship North Briton arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 10th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was no news of any political importance. Parliament was sitting.

The French and other continental journals accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent contest in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily. [illegible] Hyde Park on Sunday the 8th inst. The proceedings were tame.

The Submarine Cable for Gibraltar will be ready by the middle of September.

Heenan was before the Magistrates at Derby on the 7th inst., charged with the intention of engaging in a prize fight and thereby causing a breach of the peace. Mr. Leech appeared in his behalf, and said that Heenan had never broken the peace in England, and had no intention of doing so. True, he may have made use of harsh language in the excitement of his capture, when his passions were aroused, but when he considered he had been hunted out of eight counties, while his opponent, Sayers, was allowed to go with the greatest of impunity, he did feel sore at the treatment he was receiving. He apologized if he had used expressions which he ought not. Two respectable gentlemen were ready to give bail to the amount required, guided by the station in life of the parties in America. Heenan was a blacksmith. He hoped the Bench would assess the bail at a small amount.

The Clerk announced that the Bench agreed to take Heenan's own recognition for £50, with two sureties in £25 each. (Loud applause) He added that the authorities had no feeling beyond the preservation of the peace. It was stated by the Court that Heenan could not further be interfered with anywhere, unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed, and Heenan and his friends left Derby for London. Bell's Life was most indignant at the capture, which it attributed to Heenan and his company going to a place where they were almost certain of arrest. A subsequent edition exonerates Heenan and says he took all necessary precaution, employing a man to sound the police and put them off the track. This person deceived Heenan and his friends and gave information that led to his arrest. Bell's Life indignantly scouts the idea that Sayers or his friends caused the arrest and states that the Heenan party believed Sayers utterly incapable of such conduct. It was considered certain that the fight would come off on the day fixed—the 16th.

FRANCE.

An Imperial Commissioner was travelling through the neutralized provinces of Sardinia and is said to have been cordially received in some place.

The government had reprimanded the *Pays* and *Patrie* for giving currency to rumors that England was blameable for the outbreaks in Spain and Italy.

The flour market was heavy and lower. Wheat quiet and unchanged.

The fluctuation on the Bourse were light.

A journal, the Correspondent, had appeared at Strattsburg as an organ of the government, and advocates the maintenance of the boundaries of France, Germany and Italy.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia, was about to make a tour of inauguration through his dominions. The British ambassador, by orders from London, and the Sardinia Court accompanies him.

The Parliament of Turin would adjourn to enable the members to join the Royal cortege.

HUNGARY.

There has been a great anti-Austrian demonstration at the capital, the occasion being a funeral of a student who died from injuries received from the police in the recent demonstrations. 6,000 persons followed the corpse to the grave with patriotic pride. The police did not interfere and there was no disorder.

SPAIN

The Emperor of Morocco had ratified papers of peace.

General Ortega and three persons of the highest rank had been arrested at Calandra.

A small body of insurgents had been defeated at Belboa previous to Ortega's acts.

A concordat had been concluded between Spain and Rome and was formally legalized.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Baden despite the vote of the Second Chambers had proclaimed the independence of the Catholic Church. He declares that the provisions of concordat shall be sanctioned.

The German States on the Rhine are making special defensive preparations.

JAPAN.

Affairs in Japan were unsettled.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, April 12.

The tightness in the money market had an unfavorable effect in the stock market, and the funds closed one-fourth lower than yesterday.

The reaction in the share market was more decided.

Money was very active and 8½ per cent. was demanded for shore bills.

The colonial produce market opened dull. The bank having raised the discount ½ per cent. Consols closed at 94⅜.

SICILY.

The insurrection in Sicily is spreading, and the dispatch of troops from Naples continues.

NAPLES.

An insurrection had broken out.

The Royal troops carried the Convent by assault after battering a breach, and the rebels and their arms were captured and the demonstration in Naples was crushed.

The steamship Teutonia from New York arrived at Southampton on the 12th ult.

The steamship Fulton from New York arrived at Southampton on the 11th inst.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm at 26s to 30s. Wheat firm and [illegible] red at 10s 8d to 10s 9d, and white 10s 9d to 12s 9d. Corn advanced 6d a 1s; yellow 34s 6d; White 37s to 38s.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report beef quiet, and buyers demanding a reduction. Pork steady; bacon quiet and easier; quotations unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and heavy. Linseed oil 27s to 28s. The market for American stock had an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—P. M.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. Consols closed on Tuesday at 94¼ to 94⅜ for money, and 64¾ to 94½ for account.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

The Hamburg screw steamship Hammonia, via Southampton 10th inst., at 7 p m., arrived in New York on Monday afternoon. She brings the passengers and cargo of the steamship Borussia detained by an accident to her machinery. By this arrival we have the London Telegraph of the day of sailing.

London, Monday Evening, April 9.—The payment of the April dividends at the Bank of England commenced this morning; but, beyond promoting greater confidence among the bankers, who in consequence seems more inclined to engage in discount operations, it produced very little effect upon the Money Market. Some days will probably elapse before any material relief will be experienced; and, in the meanwhile, the demand continues brisk, and accomodation cannot be obtained on easier terms. The current requirements of trade, coupled with the subscriptions to the Victoria Railway, Loan and other joint-stock engagements will most likely keep the market in an active state, and prevent any marked reaction in the rates. Under these circumstances very little disposition is shown to negotiate commercial securities, except at full quotations, and the inquiries at the Bank of England are therefore expected to continue exceedingly numerous; indeed, the possibility of a further rise in the minimum, viz., to five per cent, still attracts attention, and at the stock Exchange the subject is frequently discussed.

The Foreign lines remained steady.—Lombardo-Venetian at 11¼, 11⅝; West Flanders at 5½, 5¾; Pernambuco brought 11¾, 11⅞; and Buenos Ayres San Fernando, 4⅞, 5.

Business in the manufacturing districts during the last week, has been very much restricted, but former prices have been well sustained. At Breadford, Huddersfield, Leicester the transactions have been limited, but at Norwich rather more activity has prevailed. Trade at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton has been quiet, but previous quotations are in most instances demanded.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have dispatched Captain Kell, who left on Saturday for St. Johns' Newfoundland, via Halifax, for the purpose of making a further attempt to bring the cable into working order. His first business, before ascertaining whether it tests perfectly between Newfoundland and Ireland, will be to lift nearly 50 miles of cable and take it ashore which will enable him to convey the end to Newperlican, a place in Trinity Bay more than 50 miles from the original landing station. The objects of this is to obtain a more suitable locality for the landing, and to lesson the distance to be telegraphed through, which is considered of great importance. Capt. Kell will return as soon as he has ascertained that all is right on the Atlantic side, and then continue operations at Valencia, which it is expected will commence about the end of June next.

An improvement of ⅛ per cent. took place on the Paris Bourse to-day, the Three per Cents having closed at 69f 90c for money and account.

In the other continental Markets the only alterations of importance are a slight rise at Frankfort, Berlin and Vienna.

Last week six vessels left for the Australian colonies, viz., three to Port Phillip, two to Sydney, and one to New Zealand. Their capacity exhibited a total of 4,916 tons.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Another has been added to the number of the killed by the recent melancholy accident on the Grand Trunk near Stratford. It will be remembered that several of those wounded were conveyed to this city for treatment at the General Hospital. The injuries received by one of them, Francis Murphy, were so severe as to render amputation necessary. That painful operation was accordingly performed; but the patient grew no better. His sufferings were great and gradually bore him down, until yesterday morning at eight o'clock he expired. The loss of two lives was thus caused by the accident. Dr. Scott being informed that Murphy had died, issued a warrant for the holding of an inquest at the Hospital this morning. The other parties now lying in the Hospital are progressing favorably.

STARVATION AND CANNIBALISM.—The wreck is announced at Lloyd's of the ship Constant, from Sydney for Manilla, on a sunken reef, in lat. 5 45 N., long 155.58 E. The ship appears to have broken up almost immediately afterwards, the crew escaping in the boats, with but scarcely any provisions or water. For days and days, exposed to a scorching sun, they suffered fearfully, and the horrors they subsequently endured were of a character almost unheard of. They left the wreck in the boats on the 17th of July. From that time till the 1st. September, they visited several islands in the hope of obtaining food and succor, but failed. They then resolved to draw lots as to which of them should sacrifice his life for their benefit, and after five days' deliberation they killed one of the negroes, and his body was quickly devoured. Some days afterwards they resolved to murder another negro for the same purpose. The man asleep at the time waking up and hearing of their intention, attempted to escape by jumping overboard. A shot fired by one of the crew killed him on the spot, and his body was eaten. In this horrible manner the wretched men subsisted till the 29th of September, when they were picked up and landed at Sourabays, most of them being in a shocking state.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Godsman of Port Whitby, Master of the Schooner "Morning Star," met with a serious accident when coming alongside the wharf this afternoon. Mr. Godsman was in the act of throwing a rope to those on shore to make fast, when his leg caught in the coil, and was badly broken at the ankle. Amputation it is feared will be rendered necessary.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

ACCIDENT NEAR BURWICK.—An accident occurred near Burwick, in the township of Vaughan, on the 13th inst., by which Mr. John Elliott, blacksmith, a respectable inhabitant of that village was seriously hurt.

As he was proceeding on horseback to the ploughing match at Mr. Dalziel's, in the 5th concession, he overtook on the road a party of men also on horseback. The horse of Mr. Wood, who was one of the party, backed up against Mr. Elliott, and gave him a severe kick on the right knee, fracturing the pan, and rendering him insensible. Fortunately, Dr. Develyn, of Burwick, was in the vicinity and dressed the wound. Mr. Elliott was immediately removed to his residence, and is now recovering, though it is feared he may lose the use of his knee.

FLIRTATIONS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The following clipped from an exchange contains some good hints.

"The innocent flirtations of married woman is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration, is wrong in a wife. The love of one and his approval, should be all that she could desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting and appalling sight to see her decorating that beauty for the public gaze—to see her seeking the attentions of senseless fops around her, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and the wise a sensation of disgust, when a married lady attempts to ensnare or entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unlicensed outlay of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the beholder—the trial of the serpent is over them.

It is certainly a paradox that we are naturally desirous of long life, and un-willing to be old.

Holloway's Pills.—Almost every invention his its enemies. We have heard locomotives denounced, and the magnetic telegraph called a nuisance. The world, however, seems to have agreed nem. con. in relation to this great cosmopolitan remedy. There is nothing surprising in this. The human race everywhere have the same internal organization—their stomachs, livers, circulation, nerves, all their vital organs, are a prey to countless diseases, and all these diseases are controlled and cured by Holloway's Pills This, in substance, is the testimony of the Old World. It has been echoed and emphasized in this country. No man contradicts it The reference is irresistible it is true.

Deserving of Confidence

Of the many preparations that are thrown into our Canadian market for lung diseases, we believe none can be found to equal that staunch old remedy. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

Contrary to the general rule, with preparations of this kind, this remedy maintains everywhere its primitive popularity, and every season brings fresh witnesses of its remarkable efficacy in curing coughs and colds whilst even cases of what has appeared to be confirmed Consumption, have yielded to its magic influence. We can, with an uncommon degree of confidence, recommend it.—Quebec Mercury, Dec. 17, 1859.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by R. Holden & Co., Belleville.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, few can be found to excel those of the well-known chemists, Messrs Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston. One result of their excellence is that those who use them once, are always sure to give them the preference as standard articles for the toilet. The Cocoaine and Kalliston and in fact, all are articles in constant demand in this city and are giving perfect satisfaction.—[New Bedford Mercury.

Prepared by Jos Burnett & Co., Boston, and for sale by R. Holden, Belleville.

Great English Remedy.

Sir James Clark's celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the Directions on the 2nd Page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sole Proprietor for the Canadas Northrup & Lyman; for sale in Belleville by R Holden & co; M. Sawyer & E. Chandler & Druggist everywhere.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine Established in 1737, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country: all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name Bryan being stamped on each Wafer.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains of the Chest
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Incipient Consumtion, Lung Diseases
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils
Bryan's pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and public Speakers
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid & lasting cures
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one

No family should be without a box of
Bryan's pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of
Pryan's pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester N. Y.

For sale by Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W., General agents for the Canadas For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sanger, and E. Chandler, and Druggists everywhere

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Court of Revision for the Town of Belleville, will be held at the Town Hall of the said Town, on Thursday, the 10th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Robt M. Roy.
Town Clerk.

Belleville 27th April 1860.
Intelligencer and Chronical copy

FARM FOR SALE.

In the Township of Sidney, south half of Lot, No 8, 100 acres more or less, with a good frame House and other outbuildings; a good barn and sheds—with a good orchard and a good well The farm is well watered—well enclosed with a good substantial fence.

For particulars apply to the subscriber.
B. D. BILLINGS.

PRINTERS!!

Printers Throughout Canada,

PRINTING Types and Printers' Material are manufactured and kept constantly on hand, in quantities from 50 to 20,000 lbs., made from my new

DIAMOND METAL,

AND WARRANTED, EQUAL TO ANY MADE IN THE COUNTRY, at

Lyman's Buffalo Type Foundry.

Owing to the Canadian tariff upon printing materials, I have determined to offer superior inducements to my customers in Canada, and all who choose to take advantage of it, and for the NEXT THREE MONTHS, I will make a discount to all making cash purchases of $25 and upwards of many manufactures,

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT;

FROM THE REGULAR SPECIMEN RATES.

Canadian Printers will find this a good opportunity to purchase their supplies.

I am the only agent for a new and exceedingly desirable

CHEAP JOB PRESS

Size, 16 x 14—price only $75 cash, which no printer should be without it. It will print from 700 to 1,000 per hour. Send for a circular.

Any publisher of a newspaper who chooses to publish the advertisement, together with this note, five times before the first day of July, 1860, and forward me one of the papers containing it, will be allowed his bill at the time of making a purchase from me of my own manufactures, of five times the amount of said bill.

N. LYMAN.
Type Founder, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 10, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Asthma. For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CHIGARETTES Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & Co, NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Price, $1 per box, sent free by post.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE BELLEVILLE POST-OFFICE, APRIL 1ST, 1860.

Abraham Joseph
Adams H H
Agar P S jr
Alford Henry
Armstrong Frederick
Arnold James
Arid Miss
Atkins Miss Annie
Bawden Miss Ellen
Belt P F
Bennett John
Bird James W
Blaind Miss Alicia
Bair Miss Charlot
Bosebly Miss Catharine
Bockus G
Bonisteel Miss Deborah
Broady Mongo
Burnett Abraham
Bradburn T
Brown William
Brydon David
Brown Miss Hickry
Burns Miss Margret
Butterfield James L
Caverly D
Callary John
Campbell Hughe
Cahill Micheal
Candwell J
Campbell John
Clute R N
Curtis William G.
Clapp David
Comerford John
Coseker H S
Connors Thomas
Corcoram Bridget
Colwell A
Crippen D H
Dewy Charles
Denoon Geo
Dougan Robert
Dowser Miss Eliza
Demdon John
Eggletor David
Ellis A
Elliott Andrew &co
Everitt R J
Everitt John
Fairman David
Field George
Florence Manly W
Fones Fitz Allen
Fonto A E
Fredith Miss S J
Fralick Miss Matilda
Gale William
Gardner Elizabeth
German Peter D
Geroe Joseph
Gilbert Albert R
Gilbert Samuel
Gibson Robert R
Gilbert John 2
Gilbert S B
Gyles P B
Grant Miss E M
Graham Miss Bridget
Grinley Ellen
Graham James 2
Grinley James
Guier Mr
Heartmen Dennis
Hart Miss Mary
Hart Chester
Halloran M
Hollan Thomas
Hogle Miss Mahala
Hulet Samuel
Hulet Flawrence
Hess Thensa A
Jones Benjamin
Johnston John 2
Jones Patrick
Kating Margaret
Kellogg M J 2
Keefe David
Keer William
Keitt A
Chilborn Charles S
Kinsley Edward
Knapp Benjamin
Kooner Mr
Lamb Mr
Lewis Joseph 2
Leckie Miss Cathârine
Lester G W
Leon John
Lowe Charles
Long James
Mania George
Martin Messis J & J
Mather Miss Margaret
Maye James
Manson William
Maybee Peter
Madden M
Mayers Mr Jacop W
Messenger Miss Sarah
Messenger Miss Sara h
Miller Stephen
Miller C R
Miller J J
Moone Miss Louisa
Murphy D
Mullins John
McCoy & John
McDonald Rowland
McDonald Mr
Mefee & Hanison
McKay L D
McKay Mrs Lydia
Nightingale Joseph
O'Brine Rev
O'Connell James
O'Camb John
O'Neill Ann
Phillip William
Potter Mr J
Quin Peter
Raymond C W
Randall John
Redrick Mr
Redrick Thomas
Ricks Miss Jane
Richards A N
Robinson James
Ross Mrs Mariah
Roblin Miss Sophiar
Salladin Peter
Sayers Alexander
Shorts C P
Sharp D A
Shea Honora
Simpson Patric
Schneider Chas
Spencer Miss Esther
Stratton Robert
Stephens Isabel Jane 2
Stephens Mrs
Stewart Miss Joh
Sutherland J
Sutherland Missrs & Duncan
Sweet A Jane
Taylor F S 2
Taylor Hough
Taylor Anna
Taylor Richard
Thompsom Wm
Totter Thomas
Tuttle C. W
Tinnelgg Miss Eliz'th
Turner Thomas
Vaughan Miss Ellen
Warran F
Wilkinson George
Woods John
Wolley John 2
Young Ezekiel
Youngs John

FRENCH.

Brissette Alicia
Bunheau Mrs Wm
Lapparge John
Lagrienne A B
Latendus Joseph
Levier John
Pencault Edmond
Stard Nicolas

GERMAN

Bienert Albert
Grath Karl
Schoder Wilhelm
Schwardke Wilhelm

J. H. MEACHAM,
Postmaster.

CALL AND SEE THE

Prince of Wales,
Victor Emanuel,
Garibaldi,
Young Canada,
Young Gents and
Emerald Isle

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

Geo. H. HAYMES',

Silk Hats, Cloth Caps,

AND STRAW HATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Children's HATS AND CAPS,

EMBRACING THE LATEST STYLES.

PRICES LOWER than EVER

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED ON

LIBERAL TERMS.

CASH

PAID FOR

RAW FURS.

REMEMBER.

GEO. H. HAYMES.

Belleville, April 18th

REAL ESTATE!

IN West Belleville, for sale. Three Lots on W. Murney's plan, by James McCarry. Apply to John O'Hare or the subscriber,

JAMES McCORRY.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills.

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Asthma, Acute and chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Bilious Fevers and Liver complaints.—In the south and west, where these diseases prevail they will be found Invaluable Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines will never afterwards be without them.

Dyspepsia.—No persons with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately. *Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency, Fever and Ague.* For this scourge of the western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent.—Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervious complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's cyolic.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. *Worms* of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS Purify the blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold by

DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, cor. Worth St., New York.

M. Sawyer, Agent, at Belleville.

NEW TRETMENT

Private and Confidential

MEDICAL ADVICE

AT THE BUFFALO PRIVATE HOSPITAL—Established for the cure of Syphical, Semenal Weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity,

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY FEVER AND AGUE,

Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Fistula, Asthma Incipient Consumption,

INFIRMATIES OF YOUTH, OLD AGE &c

NO MERCURY USED.

Dr. AMOS & SON.

Buffalo, N. Y. Office, corner of Main and Quay-sts., (up stairs)

Are the only physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College, London. May be consulted from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening in every stage and symptom of disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive practice in Europe and America.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Nocturnal Emissions or more properly known as Seminal weakness, can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months by the use of the Instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr Amos and Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians of London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York, it is declared the only useful instrument ever invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease caused in the secret habits of youth. Price ten dollars by mail or express.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the more skeptical as to the merits of this Instrumets

CURE WARRANED.

Dr. Amos & Son have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render their fellow creatures is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent patients and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of consultations, while their exertions have been crowned by the most signal advantages; yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the causes of these infectious complaints (from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their prevention and likewise invariably found the most horrible and malignant forms of disease could almost invariably be traced to one of the following causes; Ignorance; neglect, or the bad effect of unskillful and improper treatment: therefore Dr Amos & Son have, succeeded in discovering in the selection of their medicine a safe, effectual and cautious course, omitting all combination of remedies, which bear an equivocal character, as well as those whose premature or injudicious application might be productive of bad consequences in the hands of private individuals. In short the laudable end of their remedies is the lessening of a great mass of human misery by the alleviation, relief and prevention of those grevious afflictions that are in reality the secret foes of life. and which, while they so extensively surround us, call aloud for our skill and interference in their extermination.

pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial the money will be returned by returnin the Instrument in good order.

COUNTRY INVALIDS.

Persons in any part of the World may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for Medicines &c., which will be returned with the utmost despatch.

Address *DR. AMOS & SON.*, corner Main and *Quay sts.*, BUFFALO N.Y.

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF HARDWARE, offers for sale at low prices, and liberal terms the following.

BAR IRON,

Flat, Round, square and Oval

CANADA PLATES,

TIN, ZINC

BLACLSMITH COAL,

With a general assortment of

Carriage and Shelf

HARDWARE,

A FEW TONS of the celebrated

"ELEPHANT" IRON.

The attention of Blacksmiths is requested.

JAMES GLASS.

Belleville, Nov. 22nd, 1859. 77-

BY-LAW.

A By-Law to provide for the payment of certain Gravel and Macadamized Roads, bought or leased by the Corporation of the County of Hastings from private Companies.

PASSED.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Hastings did by By-Law Number one hundred and sixteen, authorize the purchase of certain Roads from Joint Stock Companies owning Roads within the limits of the said County of Hastings, and did issue Debentures for the payment thereof.

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the legality of said Debentures, and it is necessary to remove all said doubts.

And whereas for the purchase of the said Roads, or for the substitution of the Debentures issued under By-Law number one hundred and sixteen, it is necessary to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

And whereas for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Debentures at maturity, it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, and for the payment of the interest on the said Loan it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable property of the Municipality of the Corporation of the County of Hastings according to the last Revised Assessment Rolls, was five millions five hundred and eight thousand dollars: and the Annual Special rate on the dollar for the paying of the interest and creating an equal yearly Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal at maturity, will be one-tenth of a cent on the dollar.

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the County of Hastings, and it is hereby enacted by the same, That the Warden be, and he is hereby authorized to issue conjointly with the Treasurer, Debentures to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, payable on the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, bearing interest from the twenty ninth day of December last, past, at the rate of six per centum per annum, and affix the seal of the Corporation thereto, in payment for the following roads leased or purchased from certain Joint Stock Campanies hereinafter mentioned, and to substitute the name in lieu of the Debentures issued under By-Law number one hundred and sixteen, to said Joint Stock Companies. To wit:—

"For the lease or purchase of the Road called Canniff's Mills Road, leading from Belleville to the Bridge crossing the Moira at Cannifton, the sum of four thousand dollars.

"For the Road known as the Farmers' Union Road Company's Road, the sum of fourteen thousand dollars.

"For the Road known as the Forest Road Company's Road, the sum of five thousand dollars."

Be it further enatted, That for the payment of the interest on the Debentures to be issued under this By-Law, and for the creating of a Sinking Fund, for the payment of the Principal at maturity, there shall be raised, levied, and collected annually, on all the rateable property of the County of Hastings, the rate or sum of one tenth of a cent on the dollar.

Be it further enacted, That this By-Law shall come into force, and take effect on, from, and after the Twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Hastings, at the Shire Hall, Belleville, in the said County, on Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1860, at the hour of two o'clock, in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

THOMAS WILLS,
County Clerk.

Belleville, March 14th 1860. 8

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (free of charge); also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing,

J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician.
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

HAT MANUFACTURER.

Fashions for 1860!

Spring and Summer Styles as adopted by the Board of Trade,

NOW READY.

CONSTANTLY on hand, and made to order, all kinds of Hats and Caps. The only Practical Hatter in Belleville.

HENRY PEARSON.

10 2m.

Cash for Produce.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL

PAY CASH

FOR

PEAS,
OATS,
RYE,
POTASH
PORK, &c., &c., &c.,

JAMES GLASS.

Dec. 5th, 1860. 28-

JUST ARRIVED AT THE

CANTON T STORE.

FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE,

Pr Grand T. Railroad

50 chests Tea, 10 bags Coffee 10 hhds Muscovado Sugar, 20 bbls Syrup, 100 boxes Raisins, 3 cartells Currants 5 boxes Saleratus, 20 drums Figs, 25 boxes Candles, 10 doz Washboards. 25 boxes Pipes, 15 boxes Starch, 15 boxes Fig Blue, 10 Sacks Rice, 10 casks Bordeaux Vinegar, 10 quintal Cod Fish 6 barrels Nuts, 3 bgs Pepper, 2 bags All-spice, 100 jars Mustard, 5 boxes Cream of Tartar, 10 Kegs Lochfine Herrings, 20 barrels Herrings, 2 barrels No 1 Mackerel, 2 barrels Salmon, 5 hogsheads Brandy, hogsheads Gin, 10 cases Gin, 2 casks Jamaica Spirits, 15 casks Port and Sherry Wine, 10 barrels Porter, 10 barrels Ale, 3 cases of Stomach Bitters. 20 bbls Crushed Sugar, 100 boxes Tobacco, 20 bbls

FOR SALE CHEAP

Wholesale and Retail,

BY JAMES BLACKLOCK.

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in praise of DR. EATON'S **Infantile Cordial.**

And why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for *Children teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup,* also for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the bowels, and relieving pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of *Convulsion or other Fits.* As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the *True Standard.* Analize the blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

Five Preparations

adapted to the deficiencies of the blood in different diseases For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,* or any affection whatever of the *Throat or Lungs,* inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,* and for all *Chronic Complaints,* arising from *Over-use, General Debility,* and *Nervous Prostration* No 2, *for Liver complaints* No. 3, *for Dyspepsia.* Being already prepared for absorption it is taken by drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, &c.,* See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney and Bladder complaints,* take No 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed.

For full directions, see Circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists. No. 36, Maiden Lane, New York

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

R. Holden & Co., Agent for Belleville: Lyman, Savage, & Co. Agents for Canada.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING.

Nearly fifty years continued use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simply eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developements of all kinds, abscesses, cancers old wounds and in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin the flesh, the glands or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured without danger by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

Scrofula, Erysipelas & Salt rheum

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, scurvy, or sore heads, scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

Bad Legs Old Sores and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield in any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Piles and Pistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalant and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally, and entirely by the use of this ointment; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following case:

Bunions	Rheumatism	Sore throats
Burns,	Ringworm	Sores, all kinds
Chapped hands	Salt Rheum	Sprains,
Chilblains	Scalds	Stiff Joints
Fistula,	Skin diseases	Tetter
Gout,	Swelled glands	Ulcers,
Lumbago	Sore legs	Venerial sores,
Mercurial Erup-tions	Sore breasts	Wounds of all kinds.
Piles	Sore heads	

Caution!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

PAPER HANGINGS

JUST RECEIVED AT

G. S. TICKELL'S

Furniture Warehouse, Front Street Belleville.

A Large Stock of Paper Hangings, and

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest Patterns and in great variety.

G S. T. Is prepared to contract for the papering of houses, or to furnish parties with Paper at VERY LOW PRICES. A DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO PAINTERS AND OTERS IN THE TRADE.

Furniture of every description Constantly on hand.

REMOVAL.

MR. G. E. HENDERSON'S OFFICE IS REMOVED to the HENDERSON'S BUILDING, opposite the Upper Bridge.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS

Just received FROM ENGLAND.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

THESE SEEDS have been imported from one of the first Houses in London, and may be relied on.

Farmers and Gardeners can be furnished with the most profitable *Grass* and *Vegetable Seeds,* for Field or Garden culture.

Florists can obtain a large assortment of choice *Flower Seeds,* suitable to the climate, 12 papers for 50 cents; 25 for $1; 60 for $2.

Merchants supplied in bulk or papers at a liberal discount, with

White Belgian Field Carrot.
Long Orange do
Long Blood and White Sugar Beet.
Long Red Maugle Wurtzel.
Yellow Globe do
Large Red and Yellow Onion
Yellow Swedish Turnip.
White Globe do
Early York and Sugar Loaf Cabbage.
Flat Dutch and Drumhead do
Early & late Paris Cauliflower. &c.

E. CHANDLER,
Chemist & Druggist.

Belleville, April 10, 1860. 15 6w

SANFORD'S

Liver Invigorator

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure *Liver complaint, Bilious attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,* and may be used successfully as an ORDINARY FAMILY MEDICINE. It will cure SICK HEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in *twenty minutes if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken* at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and Swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per BOTTLE

ALSO,

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, AND PUT UP IN GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The *Family Cathartic PILL* has with due reference to this well established fact been compounded from a variety of the purest vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are GOOD AND SAFE in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back, and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,* from sudden cold which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, *Loss of appetite, a Creeping sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism,* a great Purifier of the *Blood* and many diseases to which flesh is heir too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD,
Manufacturer and proprietor
335 Broadway, New York.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS

To Expel the Doubts of All.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

Oak Grove, S. C., June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result; two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, Very respectfully,
M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents.

Yours &c.,
THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon resumed its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite as efficacious as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WANTED.

A SITUATION by a young man, in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, who has 8 years experience in both lines, and well acquainted with Book Keeping.

Address by letter
G. W. S.
Post Office, Belleville.

THE INDEPENDENT

Printing Establishment

IS FURNISHED WITH EVERY FACILITY

requisite, for the *Neat, Cheap*, and *Expeditious* execution of

Plain and Ornamental Printing

PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, LAW FORMS, CHEQUES, CARDS, &c.

...lated on the

Most Reasonable Terms,

...nd in excellent style.

Merch...ts and business men generally, are ...quested to call and examine specimens and ...certain our terms.

The *Independent Newspaper* is published twice-...week, and having a good Town circulation ...d its circulation in the Country rapidly in-...easing, affords an excellent Medium for ...erchants to make known the excellencies of ...eir wares. Of the advantages of advertising ...is not necessary here to speak. The most ...ccessful men now in all Towns and Cities ...e those who advertise. There are those it ...true who never advertise, who after a long ...time of hard labor, obtain a competence; ...the exception, not the rule. In ...those who want to drive a good ...ist advertise. They must tell the ...at they have to sell, and upon what ...can sell, if they expect to succeed ...erms for advertising in this journal are ...eral, and the advantages we offer are not ...passed in the Country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

...e wish to particularly understood that our ...ms for the Weekly *Independent* are $1 in ...ance, or within one month of the date of ...scribing, and $2 at the end of the year — ...i-Weekly $3 in advance, or $4 at the end ...he year. No deviation from these terms ...ved. No paper stopped until all arrear ...s are paid up, unless at the option of the ...lisher.

...— All communications strictly confiden-...al. Our columns will be open for fair dis-...ssion upon everything that interests our ...aders. We do not hold ourselves respon-...ble, nor do we endorse the sentiments ex-...essed by correspondents. The name in ...cases required ...insure insertion, correspondents must be ...ief, as our space is limited.

...he Independent.

...ednesday, April 25, 1860.

THE ESTIMATES.

...he estimates for the current year ...before us, from which we gather the ...es annexed. We are of the opinion ...the country in general, as well as ...House, will be inclined to receive this ...ement favorably, and with a good ...ee of confidence. It cannot be oth-...se than that Mr. Galt's success dur-...the past year, in reducing the defi-...y in the revenue from $1,500,000 ...given him a character as a Financier ...h must operate much in his favor in ...ture efforts towards improving the ...ncial condition of the Province, the ...of which he has fairly assumed. In-...d in these figures is $365,000 for ...est, to be paid on the Imperial loan ...13,626,666, of which our readers ...read so much for the past few ...hs. On this topic we think enough ...een already said to convince all ...Mr. Galt's scheme is a good one, ...ikely to be of much benefit to the ...try. This is the only item which ...properly come under the head of ...appropriations, except $400,000 or ...,000 which will be required for Ca-...and Lighthouses, and the accommoda-...of the commerce of the Province ...r. Galt anticipates a deficiency of ...,000 at the end of the year, unless ...hance, the forthcoming harvest equals ...of last year, when it is to be expect-...very requirement of the country will ...et. In these figures is also includ-...he expenses required for the proper ...ption of His Highness the Prince of ...les; that for the Militia alone, a-...nting to $12,500. In the figures ...w we give only the amounts to be ...ed by the House, which in compari-...to what is already provided for by ...is very small. The entire amount ...ired by the Government to carry on ...business of the country is $14,473 ...2. This includes, as we understand it, ...rything; but of that sum $1,519,936, ...ch has to be voted $1,200,000 is re-...red for Public Works and buildings. ...Civil Government $...80,703; Admin-...ation of Justice, East, $127,374; do., ...est, $43 335; Water Police, Quebec ...d Montreal, $11,500; Penitentiary, ...formatory, with prison inspection, $99, ...5; Legislative Council, $77,380; ...gislative Assembly, $193,240; educa-...n, $200,000; Literary and Scientific, ...8,000; Hospitals and Charities, in-...ding $8,000 for the Toronto Hospital, ...d $6,000 for the County of York, ...king $28,000; House of Industry, ...ronto $500; Orphan's Home and ...male Aid Society, $200; House of ...ovidence, Toronto, $600; Lying in ...ospital, Toronto, $1 000; Deaf and ...mb Institution, Toronto, $400; Public ...sery, Toronto, $400; Lunatic Asy-...n, Toronto, $70,000—total Charities, ...50,906; Militia, enrolled force, includ-...g $12,500 for extraordinary expenses ...connection with the Prince of Wales' visit, $106,734; Board of Arts and Manufactures, U. C., $2,000; do., L. C., $2 000; Great Exhibition of Canadian Industry, $20,000; Board of Agriculture, U. C., $4,000; do., L. C., $4,000; Emigration, $10,000; pensions, $8 796; Indian annuities, $4,800; Roads and Bridges, $25,000; Ocean and River Steam service, $240,000; Lighthouses, and coast service, fisheries and miscellaneous $39,800—making a total of $1,519,936; to make good various incidental expenses, incurred during 1859, $281,122.

THE WEATHER.

Editorializing about the weather is very like the friendly and time honored salutation of friends—"fine day," &c.,—and which suggests the apt retort of—"who don't know that?" But, in the present instance, on account of the unusualness of the occasion, we, perhaps, will be excused for indulging in a little verbosity. In the first place, the weather now-a-days is exceedingly "fine;" in the second place it *has been* exceedingly "fine," and in the third place, this "exceedingly fine" weather is exceedingly fortunate. Farmers tell us that on account of the small quantity of snow which fell during the latter part of the past winter, and the absence of any heavy rains this Spring, their land never was in a better condition for working than at the present time. The consequence is, there is a very large crop being sown, of all kinds of spring grain. Although the Spring has been particularly characterized for a scarcity of rain, there has been sufficient occasional showers to promote vegetation which is just now beginning; but we fear, unless a change takes place soon, the scarcity of water will materially effect the lumber and timber trade for the season, by not admitting of its not being brought down the rivers.—The Moira, which flows through this Town, is now much lower than usual for the time of year, and it may be supposed that other rivers are similarly affected.

SWINE TRADE.

One would think, from the numbers of the "unclean animal" which have been transported from this and other ports, to the United States during the last year, that there had been a dispersion among the Jews of that fair Republic, and that the number of "pork and treakle" wasters had greatly increased. We think we would speak within bounds were we to state that thousands, perhaps five thousand have passed through this Town this Spring, and the trade has not been materially increased since last fall, there having been a constant and thriving business kept up in that line for the past year. If other Counties have contributed their quota, there must be a great increase in the demand, and consumption of swine, somewhere. The steamer *Moira* has been busily engaged since the opening of navigation, in their shipment and still continues to carry two loads per week.

ST. GEORGE'S DINNER

The celebration of the anniversary of Englands patron saint, took place on the evening of Monday last in the spacious Dining Room of the Daloe House, in this Town. At about 8 o'clock, some hundred "merry sons of Briton" having assembled they were invited to the apartment designed to be the scene of their evening festive enjoyment, which was well decorated with appropriate mottoes,—emblems which could scarcely fail to warm an Englishman's heart. On the table was prepared a dinner which would tempt the appetite of the most fastidious and which was partaken off in a right hearty style. The President was supported on the right by the Rev. Archibald Grier, Rector of Belleville, and on the left by Dr. Hope, Mayor. After the delicious viands had been dispatched the president arose and in his usual very happy and eloquent style gave the standard toasts of the evening which were responded to in a characteristic and enthusiastic manner. The toast of the President to the "Sister Societies" called to their feet Andrew Thomson, Esq, manager of the Commercial Bank of Canada, in behalf of St Andrew's society, and John O'Hare Esq, on behalf of St. Patricks Society.—These gentlemen did themselves much credit by the appropriateness of their remarks, and worthily represented the Societies in the behalf of which they responded. Other toasts brought forth hearty responses from several gentlemen, as well as cheering songs from various amateur singers, as well as music by the band. Space will not permit us to give a more lengthened report on the present occasion, but we may revert to the subject again, because much can justly be said of the benefits derived from the perpetuation in a vigorous manner national festivities when conducted on correct principles and with a liberal and friendly feeling.

APOLOGY.—We have to apologize to the non-appearance of several notices, and the letter of our correspondent "Lucius Junius." Our notice of the late examination and exhibition in the Belleville Seminary stands still further postponed until Saturday.

The Assizes.

There were some cases tried at the recent sitting of this Court which should have been reported, as they effect public interest.

The first is the prosecution of the QUEEN *vs.* CHARLES GRIFFIN for uttering forged five dollar bills of the Quebec Bank, No. 23041. The accused had been arrested previous to the trial through the exertions of Andrew Thomson, Esq., manager of the Commercial Bank of Canada in Belleville, and was examined before Francis McAnnany, Esq., mayor of the Town, who after hearing all the evidence Committed Griffin to goal to stand his trial at the Assizes which have just terminated.

The prosecution for the Crown was conducted by Mr. O'Hare, County Attorney. The defence by Mr. James O'Reilley of Kingston. The prisoner's Counsel challenged *twenty* Jurors—the full number allowed by Law. The Crown ordered *four* to stand aside. This right to challenge *twenty* when the panel of Jurors consist of only *thirty Six* is very dangerous—particularly when the prisoner has many active friends who may use extraordinary exertions in his behalf, and we are not quite sure but the Hon. Mr. Campbell's bill which limits the right of challenge to a smaller number than twenty does not embody the correct principle. We should have stated that the indictment contained three counts or charges.

1st.—For forging a five dollar note of the "Quebec Bank."

2nd.—For uttering and disposing of a five dollar note of the Quebec Bank knowing it to be forged.

3rd.—A count to the same effect to meet any proof that might turn up during the trial with reference to other bills.

The grand jury ignored the first and third counts and returned a true bill on the second count in the indictment, and on this the prisoner was tried.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., was the first witness for the Crown; his testimony is in substance as follows:

I am Agent and Manager of the Commercial Bank here; I have seen three of the photographed $5 notes of the Quebec Bank, No. 23,041. The first of those in Mr. Vair's hands; the second in the hands of Thomas Canniff (the one I produced at Griffin's examination before the Magistrates) which he (Canniff) received from John Binninger, who got it from Carney the toll-gate keeper, near Smithville; and the third, taken at the toll gate, Canniflon, by Mr. Mullen, who has it still in his possession.

Mr Vair brought the one which was in his hands in his deposit on 30th December;—was standing at the counter alongside the Teller when he was counting the deposit. He threw out that bill, remarking that it was bad. I at once saw it was a photograph and told Mr. Vair so. I also remarked that these photographs would all likely bear the same number, assuming they would all be taken from one genuine bill, and accordingly noted the number in my memory. Mr. Vair said he would take it back to his shop and see whether any of his young men could recognise it and remember from whom it was got. In the afternoon of same day, I heard of two having been presented at the B. U. Canada office County and of one of those having been taken back back to Griffin, from whence the party (H. M. Parker) got it. I then went up to Vairs and enquired whether he had discovered from whom his was got. He replied that one of his young men (Phillips) at once recognized it as a bill he had changed for Griffin a few days before—that he had taken it back to him and got the money—Griffin remarking when told it was bad, that he had got it from a Sidney Farmer, or as Phillips afterwards remarked himself, "from a man in Sidney."—On the following day, 31st December, Mr. Sheldon Hawley, of Trenton, had occasion to pay some money into the Bank. I was again alongside the Teller, who in coming across a Quebec Bank "five", in counting took it out and handed it to me. I saw at once it bore the same number as the photograph and was a genuine Bill. *My* remark caused Mr. *Hawley* to enquire whether he had a bad bill. I replied "No"—but there appeared to be *one* in his package from which bad ones had evidently been photographed. I made no further remark to Mr. Hawley then, but laid the original aside; in the meantime I resolved to keep an eye on the matter.

On Friday, the 6th January, I saw the next photograph—that which Canniff produced and I now have it in my possession. I got Canniff to leave it with me at once, and determined to follow the matter up. I accordingly went to see Parker, who immediately consented to make the necessary affidavit to obtain a warrant for Griffin's arrest. I was with Roach, the Constable, when Griffin was arrested, went to his rooms and saw him searched. The only money he then appeared to have in his possession being two half dollar pieces and a smaller silver piece.

After hearing Griffin had been at a Concert at Trenton on the evening of the 30th, I naturally suspected that the original bill had been passed in the village that evening, but on a subsequent enquiry of Mr Hawley, I found he had received it among other bills from the Bank of U. Canada, in payment of a cheque on the same morning he paid it into our Bank. But I am omitting to repeat the remark Griffin made when I asked him what he had made of the two bills that had been returned to him within the previous two days. He said "that he had given them to Bruneau, *from whom he had got them.*"

The foregoing is a sort of brief summary of the circumstances that led to Griffin's arrest. I swear that the bill presented by Vair was exactly similar to that photographed one now in my possession.

H M Parker proved his receiving one of the photographs from Griffin for change one evening. At the examination before the Magistrates he could not speak with certainty as to the particular evening, but it must have been on the 29th December, as he took it to the Bank of U. Canada on the following day—same day as the one Vair had shown to Thompson. We had doubts that evening after taking it, as to its genuineness, and wrote Griffin's name upon the back of it. This doubt, as he said, caused him not to hold the bill longer than the following morning, without testing its genuineness, which he did by presenting it along with other bills at the B. U. C., for a larger note. The Teller then threw it out and Mr. Holden's attention being called to it and seeing from the back of the bill that Griffin's name was there he said it was a Photograph, and he had better take it back to him and get his money for it. He took it back, telling Griffin it was a photograph and that he wanted his money again. Griffin gave him the money, remarking that *if it was a photograph* it was a good one,—and that he had got it "from a man in the country."

Jas. Meagher, jr., proved *that before the Concert at Trenton*—same day he thought as the examination—he one evening changed a $5 Quebec Bank note for Griffin. That after he had it about 21 hours in his possession, Griffin came and asked him for it, and when questioned why, he said it was a photograph and that he had passed it on him for a "lark."—Meagher did not suspect it, and had he had occasion to pay out money, or to deposit with his banker should have, of course, put it in.

Stephen Keogh, was present at Meagher's when Griffin came in, and asked for the bill, and he received one of the same kind himself from Griffin for change at Grants tavern, when Grant and John Roach were present.—This, he did not discover for some days afterward, when he came to use the money in paying his pew rent.

Mr. McMullen, the toll gate keeper at Canniflon, went up to the jail and demanded of Griffin the money for a $5 bill of same kind he had taken from one who had gave his name when asked at the tollgate as "J. Johnston, Murneyville." Griffin replied that he never paid out any such money. McMullen says he has no doubt he (Griffin) is *the man* from whom he received it, but being a stranger to him and it being just about dusk, he cannot swear *positively* to his identity. He was then alone in a cutter. Mr. Johnston had nothing to do with it.

A. F. Cameron proved that the bills presented there by Parker and Kennedy were exactly similar to the photographed one in Mr. Thompson's possession; but as to the number he cannot speak—not having paid attention to it.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. O'Reilly called a number of witnesses more or less acquainted with the prisoner whose evidence, if anything, was in his favor, but none of them could meet or explain the naked facts unless it was that a person named Bruneau, has brought up from Quebec a number of the five dollar photograph bills of the Quebec Bank and that as Bruneau was learning his trade of the prisoner, who is by profession a photographist, or rather an ambrotypist, the prisoner had received the bills from Bruneau and passed them not knowing them to be forged, but that as soon as he found out the forgery, he redeemed those passed in Belleville (though he could not account for any *voluntary* redemption, except in the case of Meagher.)

Mr. O'Reilly addressed the jury for the defence in a very eloquent way and was followed by Mr. O'Hare for prosecution. His Lordship, the Chief Justice spoke to the jury in an impartial manner, and after an hours absence, a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, which was hailed by applause by the rowdies and others interested, among the crowd.

On this the Chief Justice administered a very severe rebuke, and stated that such expressions should never be allowed in any court in any case, but that in this instance there were many very grave things which should have been explained by the prisoner, but which were not explained satisfactorily to his mind. Still as the jury seemed to have given him the benefit of all doubts, he might go, and thus ends this important trial.

Summary of News.

—Pickles in glazed pans, cross dogs, and delays are dangerous.

—It is no uncommon thing that hot words produce a coolness.

—Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse unless you want to be *dis*located.

—A tradesman often loses his custom, and a field-sportsman his finger—by high charges.

—Idle men are more burdened with their time than the most busy are with their business.

—Corn and wheat, like very slovenly people, often have smut in their ears.

To any one who has lived in a city to a very advanced age, a thoughtful walk through its streets is like a walk in a cemetery.

—The only true secret of assisting the poor is to make them agents in bettering their own condition.

—"John, spell effects!"—"F x."—"Right. Next spell speedy."—"C d."—"Right again. Now, spell cakes!"—"K a x."

—When men and women get very old they are generally, for the best of reasons in no danger of having their misdeeds thrown in their teeth.

—Keep a scrap book if you like, but don't put into it everything you can manage to scrape up; that is, don't let your scrap-book be a mere scrap-book.

—"How did you like your visit to your sweetheart?" "Oh, I didn't like the *footing* with which I was received by her father."

—Some men's honesty and decorum are phantoms that feed on the air and like the chameleon, change as often as their food.

—A single piece of ordnance would have secured to Pompey the battle of Pharsalia, and a single frigate at Actium would have given Antony the empire of the world.

—A genuine Jonathan lately took a ride with his girl and stopped at a store for a glass of gin and molasses. It was prepared and swallowed at a draught; then turning to her he said—"Sal that wur darned good. Why don't you buy some for yourself?"

—A dividend of 55 per cent has been declared in favor of the creditors of Phillips, Sampson & Co., the former publishers of the Atlantic Monthly. This dividend will be paid in just seven months from the time the assignees were committed. Some claims against the firm could have been bought six months ago for ten cents on the dollar.

—The Pope is now in the 58th year of his age.

—There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July.

—The Shah of Persia is not only not dead, but has not been sick for a single day.

—There were 451 deaths in New York city last week.

—There are said to be 50,000 gold-diggers at Pike's Peak.

—The Montreal journals state that ice four inches thick formed in exposed places in that city on Saturday night.

—A Portland Judge has just decided that umbrellas are private property. The local papers exult over the fact.

—The Emperor Napoleon has given orders to prepare a programme for a visit to all the manufacturing towns of the empire.

—Newfoundland is consolidating part of its public debt. The Receiver General advertises for a loan for the purpose at five per cent.

—The Empress Eugenie, as we learn by recent arrivals, promises another heir to the throne of France, and that at a very early day.

—It appears by the papers that Ireland never was in so prosperous a condition as at present; crime and pauperism in many of the towns have diminished considerably.

—The muscle mania seized two boys in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and during the affray one caught up an axe and literally chopped the other in pieces.

Dr Nordenskion, a learned Flemish traveller who has just returned from a visit to the Arctic regions, announces that he discovered anthracite coal as far north as Spitzbergen.

—The last news from Paris is that "ladies have appeared at Court altogether without crinoline, and the favorite beauties of the public balls have discarded crinoline for petticoats frilled and large only at the extremity of the skirt."

—Private advices to a New York paper, inform it that affairs in Europe look far more beligerent than the general newspaper reader would suppose and it should not excite surprise, if, at an early day, a general European war should break out.

—From the Cincinnati papers we learn that on Friday last, Mr. A. J. Menken filed in the Court of Common Pleas in the above city, a petition for a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii* from his wife, Adah Isaacs Menken Heenan. The ground upon which the application is made is adultery alleged to have been committed with John C. Heenan.

—A French paper announces that Bishop Charbonnel has arrived at Rome, with several addresses from Canada to the Pope; among others one from all the Priests prepared at a recent meeting in Quebec.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec is seriously ill, and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe is so badly affected with an old malady that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Mr. John William W. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, at Windsor, C. W., in the place of Thos. E. Trew who has resigned.

—Mr. Bellingham, the late member for Argenteuil, is in the field a candidate for the honor of representing the electoral division of Inkermann, in the Upper House.

—The Hon Mr. Justice Guy died in Montreal on Monday evening last.

—The Hon. Malcom Fraser, an old resident at Quebec, died in that city on Monday.

—The Hon. Mr. Terrill is said to be lying at the point of death at his residence in the Townships.

—Professor Wise persists in his intention of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon next summer. Many wise men have come to grief ere this.

—At a town meeting recently, in Medway, Mass., Mr. S. S. Foster fell upon the floor in a fit, and soon died.—In the afternoon of the same day, his son, having heard of the event, was preparing to go to Medway from the town where he resided, when he was seized with a similar fit, and expired in a few minutes.

—A negro was put into a box at Nashville last Friday and shiped for Cincinnati, the intent of the parties being to make him free. On the arrival of the train at Seymour, Ohio, Careless handling started off a part of the cover and disclosed the fugitive, who was sent back to bondage.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, April 21.

The royal mail steamship America arrived here on the 21st inst.

Capt Miller, from Liverpool on the 7th via Queenstown on the 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

The political news is unimportant.

Heenan was arrested near Derby, early on the morning of Good Friday, and was kept in custody until the day the America sailed, when he would be brought before the Magistrate.

It was supposed the fight would be indefinitely postponed.

It was reported that the Great Eastern would be ready to sail, with the squadron which accompanies the Prince of Wales to Canada early in June.

It was stated that the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice would vote in a few days by universal suffrage on the question of annexation.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The steamship Hammonia was to leave Southampton on the 9th for New York in place of the Borussia which had broken her main shaft.

The Paris bourse had advanced. Consols closed on the 7th at 94¾ to 94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

The brokers' and other Liverpool circulars were published on the afternoon of the 5th, and their contents telegraphed to Queenstown in season for the North American.

The markets were all closed on Good Friday and also to-day. There is consequently nothing later.

The following is the Liverpool and London Markets:—Richardson, Spence & Co., report Pork steady with a good business in old, at 54s a 54s 6d. Beef steady. Bacon steady. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow declined 6d a 1s. Butchers 56s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular published on the evening of the 5th inst., and reports the money market slightly easier. Consols for money 94⅝ to 93⅞; and for account 94⅛ to 94⅝.

Breadstuffs dull but steady. Iron steady at £5 10 to £15 for both rails and bars. Rice firm, and all qualities slightly higher. Tallow quiet at 56s on the spot.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £338,000.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Wheat buoyant and slightly higher. Coffee firm. Oils in better inquiry and prices weak. Rye steady. Lard steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers report United States 5's declined 92; Mass. bonds 100 to 102.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The Borussia did not sail from Southampton on the 4th owing to the discovery of a flaw in her shaft.

The Hammonia was expected from Hamburg to bring on her passengers and cargo.

The steamship Edinburg sailed to-day for Liverpool with 200 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

Terrible Tragedy in a Court Room.

(From the New York Mercury.)

One of the most fearful tragedies it has ever been our duty to record, was enacted in Henry county, Virginia, a few days ago, and has plunged the people of that locality into the wildest excitement and alarm. One of the principal actors was a venerable and highly respectable citizen, named Vincent Witcher, who is widely known throughout the entire State, and served for many years in the lower house of the legislature and subsequently in the State Senate, with signal ability. Some years since, his granddaughter, a Miss Smith, was wooed and won by a gentleman named Clemmens, and lived happily with him until some eighteen months since, when a shadow of doubt fell between them, and the husband most unjustly accused his wife of infidelity. Stung to to the quick by such a cruel return for her faithful love, she resented it with indignation, and the consequence was, that the ones happy household was broken up. Clemmens determined to get rid of his wife, and petitioned for a divorce, impeaching her honor as the ground for his action. Saturday was set apart for the hearing of the case, and the party met at the magistrate's office. Mr. Witcher appearing to defend the fame of his beloved grand-daughter from calumny, and the husband marshaling his unhappy wife. Just after Clemmens had finished with one of his witnesses, Mr. Witcher asked her a question reflecting on the honor of the plaintiff, when the latter sprang angrily from his seat, and drawing a pistol from his pocket, fired at the venerable questioner. The ball grazed the stomach of Mr Witcher, and passed into the wall behind him, when he also sprang to his feet, and drawing a revolver, lodged a ball in the forehead of the traducer of his grand daughter. Without a groan, Mr. Clemmens fell dead upon the floor, his blood spouting in all directions. Attracted by the noise of pistols, a nephew of Mr. Witcher, a brother of Mrs Clemmens, and a brother of Mr. Clemmens, rushed into the room, and for a moment stood petrified by the horrible scene before them. The pause was short, however, for, maddened by the sight of his brother's dead body, Mr Clemmens drew his pistol and fired recklessly at Mr. Witcher's nephew, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Seeing the young man thus ruthlessly slaughtered, Mr Witcher fired upon Clemmens, who reeled, dropped his weapon, and fell dead beside the corpse of his brother. At this stage of the tragedy, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Clemmens' brother, drew his bowie knife; but scarcely had he bared the glittering blade, when he was fired upon by the second brother of Clemmens, and painfully wounded him in the shoulder. Infuriated by the pain he sprang upon his assailant, and with a desperate stab, ripped open the stomach of the third Clemmens killing him almost instantly. Well might the tragedy end here; three brothers lay dead upon the floor, and the three survivors were bleeding with serious wounds. The scene must have been horrible indeed. Speaking of Witcher, the leading actor in this wholesale slaughter, the Petersburg [Va] *Express* says he is of the whig party, and has frequently been mentioned as a nominee for the office of governor. Besides serving in the Legislature and the Senate, he had filled the office of President of the Richmond Railroad—resigning it, after two years service, to enter the legal profession. Up to the fatal day he had exhibited great forbearance toward those whom he regarded as unprincipled prosecutors of his innocent grand-daughter, and is now bowed down to the earth with grief for his fatal crime. The whole matter will be subjected to a strict judicial examination. The murderers are in prison.

Dead Bodies Picked up at Cape Sable.

(From the Yarmouth N. S. Herald.)

March 8th—A man apparently from 30 to 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, upper clothing gone, striped or ribbed doeskin pants (fine) with new rubber braces, white drawers, fine sewed boots, head separated from the body lower jaw gone; upper jaw back molar tooth (left side) plugged with silver, second back molar tooth (right side) plugged with gold; no marks or initials on any of his clothing to be discovered; apparently a cabin passenger.

14th—A man, reddish hair middle aged, stout built, J. W. marked with India ink on left arm about three inches above the wrist; no other mark.

15th A female cabin passenger (so supposed), small in stature; had on, when found, fine twilled flannel chemise and drawers with knit abdominal comforter going off to a point down to the knees, black worsted stockings, a boot lined with fur, night gown fine cotton with worked collar and light buttons.—Two very small thin gold ring—much worn and both soldered, no initials or marks on any of the apparel; age apparently from 40 to 50.

17th—A man, middle-aged, two incisor teeth, one on each side upper jaw, decayed down to the gums. 5 feet 10 inches in height, stout built, had two trunk keys one brass, the other iron, in pocket of pants, which was black, and in the vest pocket was found a round brass medal with "Moss Co, 3 Starboard" on it, also, a memorandum book nearly all blank paper, some words were legible, as Catherine J. Hockett, and Duke Street.

Inquests were held on view of the bodies, and all were decently interred at Clark's Harbor burial ground, Cape Island—Rev. M. Porter officiating.

27th—A man picked up near wrecked steamship Hungarian, and brought up to the head of Barrington by Nathan Crowell and William Crowell; very tall of stature, full six feet; had no coat on, cloth vest corduroy pants buttoned at bottom of legs, good boots new footed, jackknife in pocket of pants, silver watch in fob of pants, F. Sipling marked on back of the watch inside of the case one watchmaker's card, G. Berry, ...by, under side, 9527, Mr. Richardson; age could not be ascertained, head being off.

An inquest was held on view of the body, and the remains deposited in the graveyard of the old Meeting House, head of Barrington—Rev. Mr. Duncan officiating.

[Other papers please copy. The rings watch, &c., are in possession of Dr. I. K. Wilson, Coroner.]

—A terrible affair happened recently at Shellbank, Texas. A Mr. Stephenson sold a piece of land to Gen. Bishop, and after the purchaser had made improvements on the land, Stephenson wanted to get it back for the same amount he had been paid for it, but his proposition was refused by Bishop. This incensed Stephenson, and accordingly he, with his wife, son and daughter, went to Gen. Bishop's house, where they found young John Bishop sick in bed. The wife and daughter held the sick man down while young Stephenson cut him literally to pieces with a knife, killing him almost immediately. While this was going on, Gen. Bishop knocked out the eye of the elder Stephenson with a hatchet. The Stephensons were arrested.

—A Belgian journal gives an example of a husband who is ready to do justice to his wife under the most trying circumstances. The wife being accused of poisoning, and on the point of being convicted, begged that the husband's testimony might be admitted in her favor. This request was granted, and the man declared that the best proof of her innocence was the fact that he was alive, "for," said he "I am sure that if my wife had possessed the least disposition to poison any one, she would have begun with me, whom she has hated cordially for ten years." This evidence was conclusive. The Jury laughed, and the woman was acquitted.

—The famous Weir case was brought to an end yesterday by the final discharge of Mr. Weir by the Police Magistrate. An examination was held in Mr. Gurnett's private room, and a gentleman named Irwin of St. Mary's, was produced as a witness, and testified that he was present at the marriage of Mr. Weir with Miss Christie at Buffalo, as stated by the defendant. The Magistrate thought he would not be justified in further detaining Mr. Weir, and therefore his sureties were released from any further responsibility.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Just as the lady of Major Fry, Station Master at Aurora, accompanied by her daughter, were about to take the cars from that station, on Thursday evening last, she was seized by what was pronounced a paralytic stroke, falling immediately senseless to the platform, and expiring within a few hours from the time of her removal to her house.—*Barrie Advance.*

The Independent,
BOOK, JOB, AND
General Printing Establishment
CORNER FRONT & BRIDGE STS., BELLEVILLE, C. W.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY J. W. CARMAN.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM WHEN PAID ADVANCE, otherwise two dollars.

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The Independent,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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Six lines and under first insertion, ...	$0 6
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All Advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their continuance.

Business Directory

Stevens House.
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class house. Good yard and stabling.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes &c
Orders Punctually attended to.
New York prices for Raw Furs.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c. w

Curry & M'Caudlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins Marble Buildings Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.
AGENTS FOR THE
ROYL INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY of Philadelphia.
C. CURRY. A. D. M'CANDLISH

George Neilson,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for paper from the Mora Paper Mills to be addressed to him. Agents at Belleville, Messrs J. & W. SUTHERLAND, Front Street.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. n1

Scott & Co.,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, Dundas-st. Shannonville, c. w.

H. Meyers,
Baker, Grocer, Provision dealer, &c., opposite D. N. Demill's, Dundas-Shannonville.

A. Gould,
DEALER in Boots and Shoes, Dundas street, Shannonville, c. w.

D. N. Demill,
Hardware, Stoves, &c., manufac- [illegible] Shannonville, c. w.

[illegible] Michael, jr.
[illegible] in Dry Goods and Groceries, Dundas street, Shannonville, c. w.

Medical.

T. Chanonhouse, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Shannonville C. W.

Drs. Lister & Henry.
RESIDENCE and Office on the Corner of Pinnacle and Bridge streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER,	W. S. HENRY, M. D.,
Licentiate of Medicine Member of Royal College of Surgeons, London.	Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two Students. July, 1860

Dr. S. Wallace,
MEMBER of Royal College Surgeons, London, and Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's University Scotland, Having opened an Office at his residence in STIRLING, is prepared to attend to all Medical and Surgical calls.
Stirling August 16th 1860.

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
Advice to the Poor gratis. n1.

E. Stevenson, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Belleville, C. W.
OFFICE:—Over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street. Office hours from 8½ to 10, a. m. from 1½ to 3, p. m. and from 8 to 9, p. m.
Consultation Free.

W. W. Elmer, M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHER, Residence, MADOC

Legal.

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. n1

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

Jonathan Sisson, LL. B.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
OFFICE,—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, Hardware Store........BELLEVILLE, C.W. 30-ly.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

A. B. Elmr
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—Bridge Street, Belleville.

William Hamilton Ponton,
(Registrar of the County Hastings)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8. 1860.

ALBION HOTEL,
(Formerly kept by E. H. Low)
E. WHARTON PROPRIETOR.
Shannonville

William Moorman
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME at his Kiln, about half a mile of the north of Railroad Station, Belleville.

County Officers.

J. W. Dunbar Moodie,
SHERIFF. OFFICE at the Court House, Belleville

W. H. Ponton,
REGISTRAR. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel st.

John O'Hare,
CLERK OF THE PEACE. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel-st.

Francis McAnnany,
COUNTY TREASURER. OFFICE, at Court House.

Thomas Wills,
CLERK COUNTY COUNCIL. OFFICE, at Shire Hall.

R. L. Innes,
COUNTY ENGINEER. OFFICE, at his residence.

John P. McDonald,
CORONER, CONVEYANCER, &c., OFFICE at Residence, Kingston Road.

Anson G. Northrup,
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, and REGISTRAR of the Surrogate Court. OFFICE at the Court House.

William Smart,
JUDGE of the County and Surrogate Courts. OFFICE, at the Court House

George Benjamin,
WARDEN. Residence, Kingston Road Belleville.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION SERLING.

LOCAL DIRECTORS, MONTREAL,
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Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS, *Agent*.
Belleville, 20th February, 1858 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITA, Half a Million Sterling.

Chief Office in B. N. A. Colonies
Merchant's Exchange, Montreal.

JAMES B. M. CHIPMAN, ESQ., General Agent.

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JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

E. STEVENSON, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
(Late of Toronto.)

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional service to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country.
DR. S. has *REMOVED to the Rooms over Mr. P. D. CONGER'S* Store, where he may be consulted, daily—
From 9 o' clock, A. M. until 11 o'clock, P.M.
" 2 " P M. " 4 "
" 7 " P M. " 9 "

MANHOOD.
How Lost.—How Restore
Just Published, in a sealed Envelope.

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal weakness, sexual debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, including impotency, and mental and physical incapacity.
By Robt. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be may cure himself, *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousand.
Sent under seal to my address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127, Bowery, New York Post Office box, 4,586.

Volunteers' Song.

Oh, freemen, think upon your sires,
Think of that noble band
Who lit up freedom's beacon fires,
In this her chosen land;
And in the might of truth and right,
They fear'd not death nor scars,
But marched to death or victory,
Beneath the stripes and stars!

Chorus.

Then, freemen, think upon your sires
And fear not death nor scars,
But march to conquer or to die
Beneath the stripes and stars!

Shall perjured tyrants rule the free,
Or treason rear its head
To swallow up that liberty
For which our fathers bled?
No! by the sod our fathers trod
To freedom's gory bed,
No mortal shall defile the flag
That waves above our head!—*Chorus.*

Oh, freedom, from forbearance long,
We rise up in thy might;
Our swords are keen, our arms are strong,
And shall not cease to smite,
Till in this land no hostile band
Shall live from sea to sea,
For this our glorious heritage
Forever shall be free!—*Chorus.*

Loss of the North-Briton.

This ill-fated vessel is, it seems, a total wreck Perroquet Reef, Mingan Islands. The boat picked up by the "Deshler," from which the first tidings reached us, was driven off by the violence of the weather along with the other boats of the steamer, which had been lowered to take off the passengers but which did not return like them to perform that duty. The crew of this boat could know nothing beyond what they reported; and hence their apparently inexplicable silence respecting the fate of the vessel and passengers. The other boats appear to have performed their duty well in taking off every soul on board; and two schooners which happened to be near, rendered most efficient aid in the trying circumstances, by conveying them to Port Mingan. We doubt not also, that the residents of the Hudson Bay Company's post there would do all in their power for the comfort of the passengers and crew; and it is to be hoped that the Anglo-Saxon would be intercepted by the schooners which were cruising to meet her, and that all the passengers would be taken safely to Britain with only the delay of a week. It is however, to be feared that the exposure before reaching Mingan, may have sorely tried any who were infirm or weakly. As we understand the telegraphic information, the vessel struck at one o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, 5th inst., having safely weathered the storm of Saturday and Sunday, and that the passengers were not rescued by boats before Wednesday.

We subjoin the following particulars from the Quebec *Chronicle* of yesterday:—

Thanks to the information brought by the Deshler, which, though it did seem meagre and unsatisfactory, appears to have been rightly understood and therefore sufficient, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, Commissioner of Public Works, acting for the Government, had already despatched the fine fast Provincial screw steamer Napoleon III., with a supply of necessaries. She left at one o'clock, with instructions to meet the Deshler, learn news from her, proceed to Father Point, and on receipt of instructions, go on to Port Mingan.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE WRECK.

The causes of the disaster to the North Briton are of course entirely matters of speculation. It will be remembered that she went out of port drawing 22 feet of water—far too heavily laden. So much was this the case that a gentleman of our acquaintance endeavored to persuade Mr. Vankoughnet not to go by her.

THE PERROQUET ISLANDS—THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The Perroquet Rocks form part of the group known as Mingan Islands, extending down the Channel North of Anticosti from opposite Long Point to the Watscheeskoo Harbor. They are about 454 miles distant from Quebec—18 miles NNW. from Anticosti—six miles from the mainland at Long Point, and some nine miles west from the harbor of Mingan, also on the mainland. The distance between them and the sandy spit which here extends across the Mingan channel is very short; and the vicinity of the islands, in a storm from the south-east, is a perfect cauldron of heavy seas and baffling races. These dangerous rocks, although standing up like a cluster of huge flower-pots from the water, are almost totally hidden in dark weather from the vessels driven towards them from the sea, as they are overshadowed by the highlands on shore and the larger islands near. The melancholy interest which attaches to them as the scene of so many wrecks, throws into the shade that pertaining to their natural features. They consist of horizontal layers of limestone, piled one on top of the other, larger at the summit than below, and continually fretted away all around their base by the action of tides and waves, and stand there like desolate watchers for some storm driven craft. The myriads of puffins, or sea-parrots (pretty little web-footed birds about the size of pigeons, and marked with variegated colors, hard to kill and tough to eat) that burrow up among the angelica roots—the only vegetation there—scarcely redeem the desolate aspect of the place. The steamer Clyde was wrecked here in 1857, a disaster which was said to have arisen from the want of a lighthouse on the south-west point of Anticosti. That want has since been supplied, and another cause must be sought to account for the North Briton's mishap.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS ON THE SHORE.

Ashore the sufferers would find provisions scant and inhabitants few, but house shelter ample. There are at long Point between forty and fifty buildings, principally used during the cod-fishing season by agents and fishermen from the great fishery firms of Gaspe. The chief of these belong to Messrs. Bouteillier. Belliveau and Vautior. Few, if any, are occupied throughout the winter season. Some, however of the inhabitants manage to winter there. Wood and water are plenty and the houses are well provided with stoves, as even at midsummer the weather is often miseraly cold in that region.

THE HUDSON'S BAY POST.

Further along about six miles down the coast, which can easily be travelled on the sandy beach, is the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, at the mouth of the famous salmon River Mingan. It consists of two storehouses of capacious dimensions. The Company's agent residing is Mr. James Anderson, a Chief Factor from the Mackenzie River district, and the leader of one of the exploring parties who went in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Taking of Beaufort.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.

The New York papers contain long letters from their correspondents who went with the naval expedition. From the letters of the *Times* "own" we copy the following in reference to the bombardment:—

The day itself was more beautiful, if anything, than the finest with which we had been favored since our arrival at Port Royal. The wind, blowing gently from the northeast, scarcely caused a ripple on the water, and the sky was only flecked here and there with a feathery cloud.

Early in the morning the rebel gunboats took up the position which they had occupied on other days at the entrance of the bay, while as many as seven rather large river steamers, coming from behind the headlands, passed backward and forward in the offing, occasionally asproaching the fortifications on either side, and communicating by means of a rowboat with those onshore. Some of these vessels had brought reinforcements from Charleston, but the larger number were crowded with excursionists, from all the country round, who come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees" and the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board for she displayed the flags of those nations, as well as the rebel ensign, and taking a position beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won.

At 9 o'clock the fleet was signalled from the Wabash to raise anchor, and in rather more than half an hour afterwards all the vessels were in motion. They moved slowly toward the land, cautiously feeling the way with the sounding line, arranged in two columns, of which the first was led by the flag-ship and the second by the Bienville. The first column comprised the Wabash, Susquehanna, Mohican, Seminole, Pawnee, Unadilla, Ottawa, Pembina and Vandalia, in tow of the Isaac Smith. The gunboats Penguin, Augusta, Curlew, Seneca and R. B. Forbes, followed in the track of the Bienville. Sufficient space was given each vessel, in order that the fire from one column might not interfere with the operation of the other.

It was well understood that the Commodore intended to fight at close quarters, and the fact intensified the interest everybody felt in the approaching conflict. As the fleet moved majestically on towards the foe, the few minutes consumed in getting within range of the batteries seemed dreadfully long to the spectators, who watched in deep suspense for the commencement of the fight. At length precisely five minutes before 10 o'clock, the Bay Point battery opened its fire upon the Wabash, and that at Hilton Head followed almost within a second. The ships were then nearly midway between the hostile guns, and scarcely within range. For a minute they made no reply; but presently the Wabash began, when grandly she poured from both her massive sides a terrible rain of metal, which fell with frightful rapidity upon either shore. The other vessels were not slow in following her example, and the battle was fairly begun.

From my point of observation, on board the Atlantic, which had been taken as close to the combattants as was consistent with safety, in order that Gen. Sherman might witness the proceedings, it was apparent that few of the shells, which at first were the only projectiles used, burst within the fortifications. The guns had too great an elevation, and their iron messengers went crashing among the tree tops a mile or two beyond the batteries. The same was the case with the rebels, whose shots passed between the masts and above our vessels. The frigates and gunboats each having delivered their fire, which mainly in its round was directed against Bay Point, passed within the bay, indifferent alike of the bursting shells, humming projectiles and hot roundshot which the rebels furiously discharged, breaking the water into foaming columns everywhere around them.

It was, I believe, part of the plan of battle to engage the batteries alternately, and the vessels, preserving their relative positions, were to move in circles before the foe. This mode of procedure was decided upon, because the current sets swiftly in the straits between the fortifications, which are about two miles and three-quarters apart, and it was impossible, even had it been desirable, for the vessels to remain stationary long enough to silence one battery before attacking the other. Something occurred, however, to change these arrangements a little. It is true the larger vessels followed the Wabash from first to last, in the proscribed way, and the Bienville leading the second division, gallantly maintained the position which had been assigned to her throughout the entire action; but the gunboats finding that they could bring a destructive enfilading fire to bear upon Hilton Head, by stationing themselves in a cove, about a mile's distance to the left of the fortifications, took that position and performed most efficient service. The Commodore perceiving the good result of the manœuvre, permitted them to remain.

The Wabash was brought as near Hilton Head battery as the depth of the water perpermitted; while soundings were given and signals made during the whole time the ship was in action, as regularly as upon ordinary occasions.

Within a distance of nine hundred yards from the rebel guns, the Wabash threw in her fiery messengers, while other frigates, no further away, participated in the deadly strife; and the gunboats from their sheltered nook, raked the ramparts frightfully. Thus the fire of about fifty guns was concentrated every moment upon the enemy, who worked heroically, never wavering in his reply except when the Wabash was using her batteries directly in front of him. Then it was too hot for flesh and blood to endure. Shells fell almost as rapidly as hail drops within, and for a mile and a half beyond the battery. As they struck and ploughed into the earth a dense pillar of sand would shoot upward, totally obscuring the fortification, and driving the blinded gunners from their pieces.

In describing their circuit and delivering their fire the vessels consumed rather more than an hour for each round. Little more than half of this time, however, was spent in getting into position; for gliding slowly around, perhaps entering the bay beyond the fort a half a mile, just far enough to permit the safe turning of his immense ship, the Commodore brought her back, and repeated from his starboard battery, until the guns became to hot too' handle, that devasting fire. What is true respecting the firing of the Wabash is also true respecting the Susquehanna, Bienville, Pawnee, Mohican and the rest. Each vessel discharging her broadside at the shortest possible range, loading and firing again and again, with all the coolness and precision exercised in target practice, before she passed the battery.

But the enemy was by no means inactive. He offered a stubborn and heroic resistance. Looking through a powerful telescope, belonging to the engineer officers of the expedition, I saw when the ships were approaching the battery the second time, two men wearing red shirts. They had been particularly active, and now sat at the muzzle of a gun, apparently exhausted, and waiting for more ammunition. The terrible fire from the fleet was falling all round them, but they moved not, and I doubted if they were alive. Finally they sprang up and loaded their piece—a shell at that instant burst near them, and they disappeared, doubtless blown into atoms. I heard frequently, during the hottest of the fight, most unqualified expressions of approval for the manner in which the rebels served their guns. That their marksmanship was good, the torn hulls and cut rigging of our vessels rather than the number of killed on board, furnish full evidence.

After the second round had been brilliantly fought on both sides, the Wabash gave a signal to the vessels which had been most actively engaged to cease firing and give refreshments to the men. Accordingly the steamers repaired to the point, beyong reach of the batteries, and the poor sailors—nearly exhausted with their work—satisfied their hunger and gratefully accepted a few moments repose. Then it was the gunboats did their most efficient cannonading. Their shell and round shot flew straight across the parapet of the fortifications, driving the men from their guns, and making dreadful havoc. The little steamer Mercury, Martin, Master Commanding, gallantly steamed into a hollow bay to the left of the fort, not more than half a mile distant, and presenting her diminutive figure to the Confederate guns, opened upon them with her 30 pounder Parrott, which was fired rapidly and with good effect. From her proximity to the fort Capt. Martin, was probably the first to see that the Confederates was preparing to evacuate the place. In rear of the fortification, extending about three-fourths of a mile, is a broad meadow, bounded by dense woods. Across this open space the enemy was carrying his dead and wounded, and wagons were hurriedly removing the equipage of the camp.

The Mercury steaming closer to the shore found that the battery had been deserted, and immediately took the nows to the flagship, which, by this time, with her sister vessels, was coming up like a destroying angel, to renew the conflict. The Commodore almost simultaneonsly received confirmation of the tidings from other sources and even while listening to the words of the messenger, the rebels struck their flag.

The signal to cease firing was at once hoisted, and it being precisely 2¾ o'clock, the bombardment had been nearly five hours in progress.

The flag-ship lowered a boat and sent it ashore, carrying a bag of truce in the bow, and our own proud banner at the stern. Its mission was to inquire if the enemy had surrendered. Commander John Rodgers, a passenger on the Wabash, who had come down to join his vessel, the Flag, now blockading off Charlstown, and had been acting during the fight as aid to Commodore Dupont, was assigned the duty of taking the flag ashore. Himself and crew were unarmed, but they found no one to receive them. He planted the American ensign upon the deserted ramparts, and took possession of the rebel soil of South Carolina in the majesty of the United States. Another and larger Star-Spangled banner was afterwards displayed upon the flag-staff of a building a few rods to the left where the Confederate standard had waved during the combat, and whence it had just been taken down.

The Midnight Meeting Movement.

A meeting of the promoters of the midnight meeting movement was held in the metropolis on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving a report of the result of the mission. This report stated that there are upwards of 40,000 outcast women in London, two-thirds of whom are from the country. Twenty-one meetings had been held, and upwards of 600 rescued. In addition to this a great spirit of inquiry had been aroused among the poor women; a large number of Christian people had become interested in their welfare, and similar meetings had been held in Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Dublin, Cardiff, &c., and "Homes" opened in these places, as well as in Plymouth, Exeter, and Hull. The following were the results:—4000 women attended the meetings, 23,000 books, tracts, and Scripture cards circulated, 121 females restored to friends, 106 placed in service, six married, two reconciled to husbands, two emigrated, one sent to France, one placed in business, 31 now in "Homes," 30 left the "Homes" after a short residence, and 358 rescued in the provinces—total 658, besides a large number who have given up a life of sin and sought a way of escape for themselves. Arrangements having been made for a winter series of midnight meetings, the proceedings terminated.—[illegible]

The city of G[illegible] with [illegible] territory projec[illegible] into the French dominion, is just now attracting some notice, as Napoleon is believed to entertain designs upon it à la Savoy. Under the administration of M. Fazy, the city has greatly improved and extended itself, while it is said to be liberated from a narrow and restricted political system. But his opponents charge that these benefits have been brought about by an extreme democracy, which has virtually surrended the city to "the roughs," and that its independence is in a measure destroyed. The people in general are said to be strongly opposed to French annexation.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The November number of this well known and truely excellent agricultural journal is received. We are not surprised at its immense circulation. It furnishes just such information as every farmer and gardner needs—no matter where he is located. It costs only Fifty Cents a Year! This is surely cheap enough for such a paper, but we observe that *the publisher offers to send the remaining numbers of this year FREE to all who subscribe at this time for the volume for 1862*. We advise every one of our agricultural and horticultural friends to subscribe at once. Send the fifty cents in postage stamps to Joseph Harris, Rochester N. Y.,—or get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill. Subscriptions for the *Genesee Farmer* are received by us.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BOSTON.—A considerable number of the men who were taken at Cape Hatteras were forced to serve 'in defence of their state,' and will be released as soon as the circumstances of each case can be ascertained.

A large number of the military as well as the political prisoners have been taken from homes where they enjoyed every comfort.—Now they lack everything. There were seventy cases of fever at Fort Lafayette [illegible] of the patients were to [illegible] Boston. A number of those who are here are invalids. These are treated with as much kindness as is possible with the small means at the disposal of those who have them in charge. They sleep on boards placed over the stone floors, with the rudest kind of matrasses, no sheets, and but few blankets.

Mayor Wightman has taken pains to visit the fort, and has had an interview with Col. Dimmick, an excellent officer and a kind man. The latter will see that everything sent to the fort for their comfort is appropriated according to the wishes of the donors.

The friends of our own prisoners now languishing in the South will reach them by the shortest method if they set an example of magnanimity toward these rebels. The fact will soon become known at the South, and their hardship will be lessoned.—*Boston Journal.*

AUCTION SALES.—The only goods offered for sale by the three leading auctioneers in Richmond, as advertised in the papers of that city on the 24th inst., are negroes Here are their advertisments in full:—

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY NEGROES.—We will sell this morning at 9½ o'clock fifty likely slaves.
DAVIS DUPREE & Co.

TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES.—I will sell this morning at 11 o'clock, twenty-five likely negroes.
F. H. SCORRES.

TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES.—We will sell twenty five likely negroes to-day, at 12 o'clock.
PULLAM & Co.

—The Lord Lieutenant, whose attention was directed to the threatened famine in the west of Ireland, in answer to a letter from a Roman Catholic archdeacon in the county Mayo', says, the subject "has received, and is receiving the earnest attention of the Irish Government." Archbishop M'Hale, in writing to Lord Palmerston one of his usual missives, urges that "the reversionary revenues of the Protestant Establishment" should be adplied to meet "the impending terrific crtsis."

—We are glad to learn from the Dublin papers that a priest and a Maynooth student were received into communion with the United Church of England and Ireland on Sunday week, under the auspices of the Priests' Protection Society.—*British Paper.*

THE KERBY ARREST IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Courier* of yesterday, referring to a paragraph in the *Leader* stating the arrest of Kerby on a charge of stealing $60 from a fellow-boarder, says the denouement of the case, so far as it is developed, consists in the fact that on Tuesday the examination before Justice Burt closed, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial for grand larceny.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Cape Race, Nov. 17.

The Steamship City of Manchester from Liverpool 6th via Queenstown 7th, passed this point at 5:30 on Saturday evening. She had stormy and northerly winds.

She has 146 steerage and 21 cabin passengers.

The steamship North America from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 5th, and the Etna from New York on the 6th instant.

The convention between France, England and Spain for the intervention in Mexico was signed in London on the 31st October. Active preparations were making, and a letter had been read saying that three-decked men of war will be sent to Mexico. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The London *Times* editorially condemns Secretary Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of foreign governments to call attention to a constitutional provision.

In another column the *Times* exposes Lord Lyons' bad grammar. It says the English side was argued exceedingly ill, and the American side with much ability, but the only result is to entirely convince it that on their own showing, the acts of the American government had been illegal, as regards American citizens, and violaters of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London *Herald* says that Lord Lyons has exposed England to rebuff without a right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means defiance to England.

The *Herald* then attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on the American constitution, and quietly enduring robbery and outrage, and says that he will find that he has drifted on to war.

A demonstration by French troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested and demanded evacuation, and France had proposed a negociation.

A belief gained ground that a large loan was urgently required by the French Government.

Other continental news generally unimportant.

A treaty had been concluded between China and Prussia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

The market is generally quiet and steady, except for wheat, which has an upward tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour quiet and steady at 29s to 32s 6d. Wheat firmer and advanced 2d on inferior qualities.

Quotations are, red western at 11s 10d to 12s 6d; Red Southern 12s 7d to 12s 9d; white Western 12s 9d to 13s; White Southern 13s [illegible] 4d. Corn easier, Mixed 33s 9d; Yellow 33s 9d; White 35s to 37s. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Sugar do. Ashes firm at 36s for pots and pearls.

London wheat an upward tendency, and has advanced 2s per quart.

Sugar buoyant, tea ditto.

London 9th:—Consols closed at 93 @ 93½ for money.

LATEST.

Liverpool 7th.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn very dull and declined 6d @ 1s per quarter.

London 6th.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money. Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

A Southern Heroine.

An incident, not published in Washington, nor perhaps heard of by the *Herald* or *Tribune*, or *Times* has been conveyed to us by good authority. Dr. Charles McGill, now a prisoner in Boston harbor, was arrested at Frederick, Maryland, in September last, and carried to Fort Lafayette. Dr. M. is a large athletic, man, about fifty-five years of age, about 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing near 250 pounds. He has two daughters—one, the wife of a southern officer, the other, Alice, a young lady at home. When the Doctor was arrested at breakfast time, by a Yankee captain and three privates, he inquired upon what charge he was arrested and upon what authority. The vailant captain pointed to his sword, and to his men. The Doctor remarked, "this is the fashion of the times, I suppose I can pack my trunk?" "No," replied the captain, "my orders are to take you away forthwith!" "Well, well," said the Doctor, "I will step up stairs and see my wife, who is sick, and has not been out of bed for two days." "No, sir," said the Yankee captain emphatically, "you must hurry up!" During this brief colloquy, Alice stood listening, pale, speechless and resolute. In a moment she quickly stepped to a closet, and a horsewhip or cowhide gleamed in her nervous hand. In the next moment, without uttering a word, the whistling instrument fell rapidly and terribly on the face and shoulders of the brave captain. Involuntarily he drew his sword, while his men stood irresistibly by. Heedless of the sword heedless of everything, her whole powers absorbed in the castigation she was inflicting, the blows fell fiercer and faster. Great Jupiter! what a position for epaulettes! The captain dared not kill a woman, a young and beautiful woman—he could not stand and be whipped to threads—so the captain turned and fled! At this moment the Doctor, almost as much paralized as the Captain's men, sprang to Alice, caught her in his arms exclaiming "daughter! daughter! you forgot yourself!" In many a southern story, in many a southern song, we shall hear of "Alice McGill!"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We wish it particularly understood that our terms for the Weekly edition, are One dollar in advance, or within three month of the date of subscribing, and $2 at the end of the year. Fifty cents extra is invariably charged where the paper is delivered by the carrier.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

Note.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

The Independent

Saturday, November 23, 1861.

THE MINISTRY—AND THOSE WHO SUPPORT IT.

The tricks of our wily politicians, present as curious a field for observation as any other subject in which the general public are interested. The science of Government and the science of swindling, have been alternately held up, by the Sage and the Sharper, to the admiring multitude. In times past, each system has had its advocates and its opponents, and each in time has been triumphant. This Province, if the signs lowering in the political atmosphere portend anything, is now passing from the grasp of the sharpers to the conduct of men of principle. At all events the transitory state in which political matters are now cast, leads to the hope, that after a long reign of corruption, the next movement, come from whatever direction it may, must be for the better. Goaded into action, by the instinct of self preservation, the Province from East to West, indicates the return of a sounder state of political action, and a demand for at least the semblance of political honesty in those who manage public affairs. The present Ministry, called into existance to serve a momentary purpose, at a time when the country was restive under the corrupt policy of the Hincks Administration, has never possessed that vital spark of honor, which would enable it to rid itself of the dross, which in the hurry of its formation was gathered from the wreck of the preceding ministry. This accounts for the contortions into which the coalition government has so often been thrown. From the day of its formation to the late resort to the polls, expediency has been its only policy. In other words to keep power and the emoluments of place has been the chief aim of its members. To prolong the term of office they have not hesitated to tricks and artifices, a parallel for which can only be found in the darkest pages of history; in days when the principles of constitutional government were as little understood in Great Britain, and less cared for, than they are now under the decayed dynasties of Europe.

Formed upon the abnegation of all principle, the present administration never manifested a policy, unless their attempts to conceal the nefarious transactions of their predicessors be taken as the chief aim of the government. From this point of view, we may perhaps learn why the Hon. John Ross was retained in the coalition cabinet, in the double and inconsistent capacity of the President of the executive Council and President of the Grand Trunk Railway. Was it not we ask, that he should be an abiding guarantee, that the Hon. John A. Macdonald should fill his part of the contract with Hon. Francis Hincks, namely, conceal the profligacy of the Hincks cabinet. Subsequent events show this to be the case. From the beginning of the coalition ministry to the present day we have had, not a government that represented the people, but a Government that represented the Railway chislers. For what other purpose was Mr. Galt taken into the Ministry, if it were not a minister of Finance to assist Mr. Ross in controlling the revenues of the Province. To this conclusion the appropriation of money to Railway purposes, without the consent of Parliament inevitably leads. But the above, bad as it is, is not the most shameful position which the ministry occupies in the face of Upper Canada. Let us see what they represent and then we can form some idea as to the claims they have for a further leave of office. The Hon. John Ross, President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Phillip Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, are all upon the shelf in the Upper House and consequently beyond the reach of the peoples voice. In the Lower House, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Attorney General for Upper Canada, represents the 13,000 citizens of Kingston. The Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Receiver General, represents the 3,000 townspeople of Brockville whilst the Hon. Joseph Morrison Solicitor General for Upper Canada, represents no body, not having a seat in the House, and having been three times defeated at the polls. Thus the 13,000 inhabitants of Kingston, and the 3,000 inhabitants of Brockville, making 16,000 all told, including the men, women and children of those places, pretend to govern the Province, through the popular branch of the legislature. There never was a greater burlesque upon responsible government. If the leader of an administration can choose his ministry thus, we see no obstacle to his taking them all upon the same principle, and then laugh at the imbecility of an elective assembly.

The members who support a ministry of this formation, are, of course, changeable with the sins of their chiefs; but little attention now-a-days is paid to stubborn facts. Some constituencies are bought, through the price paid to their members, and others are bought through the price paid to the constituencies themselves. Wherever a constituency in Upper Canada, elects a member, who supports the present abominiable system of government, it is effected by either the one or the other of the above causes. The more this subject is investigated the stronger must this conclusion be held.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board of a British vessel, when on their way to Europe as Ministers from the Southern Confederacy to England and France, is creating quite a furor in the political world. The first impression, after the receipt of the telegraphic despatch noting the event, both throughout the Northern States and Canada was that Commodore Wilkes had exceeded his bounds, and violated an international law, but a further consideration of the subject seems to have somewhat modified the tone of the American Press, and there is now a very strong opinion put forth, that the British vessel was herself violating a national law, in view of the Blockade, by carrying these gentlemen, and their baggage and effects, knowing them to be contraband, and to have illegally escaped the blockade. Whichever opinion be correct is a question to be decided by law, and will, doubtless soon be made known. The probability is that England will pay no attention to so trivial a matter, and especially at the present time when public opinion is so ready to impeach her impartiality, and neutral nations to mark with jaundice eye, every act on her part which may be construed into an over-reaching of national law and etiquette. Thanks to a noble Queen and her wise Councillors, the British Government is not swayed in its opinions by the Toronto *Leader*, and journals of that class, nor necessarily biased in its decisions by the prejudices of the unthinking populace which surrounds, and, in part upholds it; but usually judges dispassionately and soundly, and the wisdom of its decisions are commonly hailed by the wise with the hearty amen! so be it!

Had the fiat of power been placed in the hands of a certain class here in Canada—a class who seem to have inherited all the animosity towards the United States of America which characterized Britons of over half a century ago, with none of their wisdom and discretion—the dearly cherished relations which exist between this Province and the American Union—a relation which, we are free to say, has done more than any thing else, to raise Canada to her present distinction,—would months ago have been severed, and this Province would to-day have been struggling under all the burdens and afflictions of a cruel, senseless, war. And what would it all have been about? Why would this people have been thus scourged? Simply, as every thinking reader knows, to raise a false cry of loyalty for political purposes, and for no other cause. How unreasonable! How culpable! How contemptable! During the entire progress of the American Rebellion, thus far, every possible invention has been contrived by the Ministerial Press, to injure the United States Government in this her sore trial, and one of the principal excuses offered for this continued abuse is that the "Yankees are such boasters; such "brags." Well, admitting all that, and condemning it as hearty as you please, as well as all other of the peculiar foibles, of which they seem so fond, would it not be more manly—more dignified—more becoming true British magnanimity, not to notice these peculiarities, and act on the principle "if it pleases them, it does us no harm." We cannot prosper without the Americans; they take our lumber, our surplus grain, and our stock, and, in return supply us with money, —sometimes bogus it is true, but oftener bankable—with coal,—an article for which we shall ever be indebted to them, besides scores of other staple articles without which Canada can not be great. What, then, if in their desire to maintain the prestige of their Government, and establish it on a firmer foundation, they do over-step some of the delicate lines of national conventionalism? What is our plain duty towards them? What is England's plain duty towards them —sister nations, as they are, in the common cause of christianity and brotherhood? Surely it is not to oppress them; it is to touch them lightly; to deal with them gently, if it be not thought prudent to assist them in their work.

If the United States were a warlike people —if their prospective greatness, was such as to be alarming to other nations, then there might be some show of reason in glorying over their downfall; but is anything of that kind to be dreaded? Where is their standing army? Where has been exhibited their love for Military glory? In the absence of these things, there could be no fears on that head.

We despise a blind bigotry, such as some manifest toward a Democratic form of Government, as much as all impartial men must detest that spirit of malevolence and hatrid which has been for months exhibited by a portion of the Canadian people against their dearest interests, for the purpose of raising a false issue to secure a personal advantage

OUR MARKETS.

The Market is now abundantly supplied with every thing in season at moderate prices. The fine weather of the past few days has enabled the roads to become once more smooth and hard, so that access to the Town from the back townships is at once easy and pleasant. Grain is not coming in as plentiful as formerly on account of the reduction in prices; but still buyers are not left entirely idle.

Pork and Beef are coming in rapidly with but light demand at the rate asked for it. Pork is held at five dollars, and Beef at from four to five, according to quality; but must come down considerably before it will be taken freely. There is much old Pork still in the hands of buyers, who have not been able to realize even what they paid for it last fall, and, consequently, a much smaller quantity will do them this year.

Butter is very plentiful, and of average quality. It is selling in rolls at from sevenpence half-penny, to eight-pence, and it rubs at a reduced rate.

There is also a good supply of Potatoes daily on the market; but they are of an inferior quality—small and often pretty freely mixed with decayed ones. They are, however, bringing better prices than last year, on account of the supply not being so plentiful. The average price for all samples ranges from thirty to forty cents per bushel.

Wheat is now worth 80c.; Rye, 45c.; Barley, 30c., and Pease 40c. The prospects are that prices will considerably advance as soon as sleighing, when there will be more competition among buyers, and an increased demand for grain. Farmers who can, will do well to hold on a while longer before selling. Barley is now worth 65c. in New York, and Wheat is in greater demand in England.

NEW MARKET.

At a late meeting of the Council, a resolution was passed, on a division, authorizing the purchase of a lot of land adjoining the general Produce Market, and fronting on Main Street, in order to afford increased facilities for the large business accumulated, by a previous action of that body in constituting the vegetable, meat and poultry market, a grain market as well. Accordingly the purchase has been made, and the Street Surveyor, is actively engaged in clearing the plot of all cumbrous matter, and thoroughly macadamizing it with stone from the recent excavation. Already the place presents a very changed appearance, and begins to assume more of an aspect of business. The old brick Engine house has been torn down, and other wooden buildings in front are being removed, which will make the entrance to the market from Front Street, much broader, and more commodious.

The fact which gives increased importance to this transaction, is the growing dissatisfaction among the residents of the west end of the Town, at the location of the market. They contend, and with much justice, that the present site should be disposed of and a position more central purchased, and as early as possible brought into use. It is very true that much inconvenience must be experienced by those persons who live in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Station, and other distant localities, in attending the market in its present position; but then, when it is considered that much the greater part of the business of the Town is transacted in the vicinity of the Market; the Post Office, Hotels, and other public buildings are near at hand, and the trade from Prince Edward constantly increasing, as well as the consideration that the price which would be demanded for property where a market would be thought central, must be very exhorbitant, we think those who feel aggrieved will readily forego their claim. To our mind, the removal of the market, would be a direct sacrifice of every property holder in its vicinity, as well as all who do business, however small, east of Bridge Street.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

The public enterprise of our Corporation has been very marked during the present fall, and if the burden falls upon the right shoulders, we are sure everybody comprised in the Corporation, will be gratified. Streets have been graded and macadamized in various parts of the Town, sidewalks have been renewed, and a very expensive public sewer has been extended up Front Street, besides many minor acts of benefit, such a laying new crossings, &c., have been attended to in due season, very commendable in themselves, and conducive to public welfare. There is one thing, however, which we have been frequently admonished to call attention to, viz:—the propriety of levying a local tax on actual landholders whose premises are to be directly benefitted by the new Sewer, in order to meet the burder of the cost, without drawing it from tax-payers, not in any way benefitted by the work. The argument adduced is, that while they are compelled to drain their own cellers, at whatever expense, or do without them altogether, they are necessitated to assist in paying for the drainage of the property of the freeholders on Front Street—an argument with a good share of plausibility, but which will lose some of its power by a further consideration of the subject. It must be borne in mind that these business men on Front Street pay heavier taxes than those whose property is more isolated, and consequently less value at the present time. The probability is that where Mr. A., a mechanic, on Taylor's Hill, or in West Belleville, pays an annual tax of $25, for a residence, Mr. B., a merchant on Front Street, also pays $25 taxes for a residence, and $100 on his shop, so that in whatever way these questions may be viewed, they will be found to be envelopedin difficulty and hard of adjustment. We have often considered the case of the Town being taxed for gas, and the western portion, while paying equally with the eastern portion for the light, still remaining in total darkness. And what aggravates the matter of gas, and renders it more ridiculous, is, that, private streets (in one sense) in eastern Belleville are lighted at the public cost, where the inhabitants of west Belleville, although paying their proportion of the expense, have to plod to their homes at night in unfriendly gloom. The lighting of Front Street is a benefit to all. This is even a worse case, when considered, than the other, because the business men of Front Street, have some claim for consideration on the ground of paying a heavier tax, while the inhabitants of Taylor's hill have not the shadow of right to a preference over those of Murney's hill, in the matter of light. Therefore, if citizens demand a revision of the present mode of assessment, we would recommend that a general change be instituted, and would suggest that some one of the wise-acres of the Town, invent a system by which it could be successfull effected.

There is really no doubt of the grounds of complaint in both these instances, but the difficulty of forming a precedent is one that requires attention. There might be a local tax, however, in the matter of the new Sewer, and the ends of justice be served, and we believe there should be, because the addition of six-hundred pounds to a community like this, already too heavily taxed, is no insignificant matter.

Capture of Slidell and Mason.

THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER TRENT BOARDED BY THE U. S. FRIGATE SAN JACINTO.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR CAPTURE AND PROTEST BY THE REBELS, AND BY THE BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15th.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, arrived in the Roadstead at 12½ P. M., having on board the rebel Commissioners, Slidell and Mason. They were taken from the English Mail Steamer Trent on the 8th inst., off Bermuda. It appears that the San Jacinto was ordered home from Africa, and on her way stopped at Cienfuegos, where the escape of Slidell and Mason had become known. The San Jacinto proceeded from thence to Havana, and there learned that the rebel Commissioners had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz and Southampton, by the way of St. Thomas and Havana. Capt Wilkes accordingly left Havana with a determination to overhaul the British steamer, which he could easily do, the Trent being quite a slow sailer and the San Jacinto a fast one.

While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, she came up with the packet a considerable distance to the westward, and, as usual in such cases fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him.

They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto.

It is said that the commissioners descended from the deck of the vessel and sought their state-rooms for security from arrest, but being promptly followed up by a file of marines, they found that resistance was useless and submitted to the arrest. A rather affecting scene occurred on the separation from their families, which being reported to captain Wilkes, he gave the families permission to accompany the commissioners, but they declined, and continued on their voyage to England.

The Commissioners were accompanied by their Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, both of whom were arrested and taken on board the San Jacinto, as was also all the baggage and papers of the rebels. Upon the Trent being boarded by the Lieutenant of the San Jacinto all the passengers were gathered upon the deck to know the cause, and among them the two Commissioners and Secretaries. The lieutenant informed the captain that he had come on board to arrest these four men. Mason said he should resist, and asked if his orders were that they should be taken by force, to which the lieutenant replied that his orders were that they should be brought on board the San Jacinto, and stated he always obeyed orders.

Capt. Wilkes stood at the side of his vessel when the prisoners came up. Mason and Slidell, both of whom knew him perfectly well, passed over the side quietly, without recognition. Eustis followed, and was swaggering offensively by, when captain Wilkes said, 'I am captain of this ship, Sir;' whereupon Eustis, touching his hat, 'I beg your pardon, Sir," and passed on.

They did not leave the vessel at Fort Monroe, but coals having been obtained, they were put at once en route for Fort Lafayette.

The captain of the steamer rared and swore, and called the United States officers "piratical Yankees," and other abusive names The English steamer had taken them on board with a full knowledge of their names, position and distinction, but her captain, together with the rebels, made a formal protest against the seizure.

CONCERNING THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Headquarters of the Army, Adg't General's Office, Washington, Nov. 2.
Special Order No. 304.

Major General John C. Fremont having been removed from the command of the Western department, and from duty in the field, those members of his staff who have been selected from civil life under the authority of the act approved August, 1861, cease from the date on which he relinquished command to be connected with the service. All persons, with the exception of regimental and company officers, who have been appointed into the military service by Major Gen. Freemont, and whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States. By command of Major Gen. McClellan.

(Signed,) C. Thomas, Adj't Gen.

The Charleston papers of the 13th inst., state that Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort; that the place has not been occupied by Gen. Sherman, that the negroes are engaged in removing cotton and other property there, and that two Yankee gunboats are aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states that there is little coton stored at or near Beaufort.

Messrs. Pope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them.

The guns of the Lady Davis and Huntress have been placed in the battery of port Royal ferry, under command of Commodore Dunovant, where a stand will be made.

A large number of families have left Savannah for the up country

Beaufort, S. C.—Beaufort, S. C., which is now in the possession of the Federal forces, is the summer resort of the creme de la creme of Palmettodom. Most of the great men of Charleston and other cities have country residences in it. In 1840 its productions aggregated to 492,621 bushels Indian Corn, 47,230,082 pounds rice, 48,077 bushels sweet potatoes and 12,672 bales cotton. According to the census of 1850, the population of this district was as follows:—Total white population 5,947; free colored, 579. Total free population, 6 520; slaves, 32,279. This will give an average in round numbers of five slaves for every white inhabitant of the district, so that no better point than this district could be selected at this crisis for a trial of arms.

Louisville, Nov. 19.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 14th, acknowledges the loss at Belmont of 625 killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Federal loss at 1 009. It says Col. Logan acknowledged that the federals would be whipped.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th says that the confederate army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is constituted a department comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Acquia, under the chief command of Gen. Johnson, Gen. Beauregard commanding the army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson that of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes that of the Acquia.

All the Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

A Great Battle Fought.

2,000 SOLDIERS KILLED.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 8th.—The English packet ship has just brought in the news from the River Plata to the effect that on the 17th ult. at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, there had been a sanguinary battle between the troops of Buenos Ayres and Panama. Some 30,000 soldiers entered into the battle, of which some 2,000 were killed on both sides Both parties claim the victory. Another battle must be fought to decide. It is presumed that the Buenos Ayreans will have the best of it.

General James Watson Webb, the Minister to this Court, arrived, by way of England, on the 3rd instant.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SANTA ROSAS.

Mr. Savage, United States Vice Consul at Havana, who had been to Key West on business, and returned to Havuna on the 10th ult. reports that 1,500 rebel troops were discovered by the Union patrol, some twenty miles from the fort, on Santa Rosa Island. The patrol immediately informed the commander of the fleet, who sent a force and shelled them off the island, with great loss. It is supposed the object was to get together some 5.000 or more rebels, and, with a forced march to Col. Wilson's camp, make another attack upon them. The greatest vigilance is exercised by the commander of the Zouaves

THE REBELS ALARMED.

St. Louis, Nov. 18th.—The Memphis Argus of the 16th, has a dispatch from Charleston, dated the 14th, which says that the Federal forces have taken possession of Pinkney Island and have seized all the able bodied men on the plantations and taken them on board the fleet others were fleeing. They have made no attempt yet to effect a lodgement on the main land.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparations for an expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire reserves of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived here this morning. Generals Sturgis and Wyman arrived here last night.

The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sturgis and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific railroad, where they will await orders from General Halleck.

New York, Nov. 19

A Port Raval letter of the 16th states that Gen Sherman, on the 14th, sent one of his Aides, Lieut. Wagner, under a flag of truce, to carry his proclamation to the people of South Carolina. He was accompanied by Dr. Bacon, of the 16th Conecticut regiment. They proceeded within two miles of Gardner's Corner, a place opposite Port Royal Ferry, said to be occupied by Confederate troops. They had an interview with ten Confederate officers under the flag of truce. They admitted that depredations on Beaufort were the work of the blacks, and entirely exculpated our force from any complicity. On their return they met a squad of Confederate cavalry, who gave them fodder for their horses.

Another Murder—A Physician Kills his Friend.

New York, Nov. 14.

About half past eight o'clock this morning, the neigborhood of First Avenue was thrown into considerable excitement by the announcement that a most unprovoked murder had been perpetrated in the house No 141 First Avenue.

It appears that about eight o'clock this morning Moses Lowenberg, a physician went to the house of Mr. Samuel Hoffman, No 141 First Avenue, and as is supposed, demanded payment of an account.

Some dispute arose between the parties, when Lowenberg drew a dirk from his cane and stabbed Hoffman twice in the left breast, killing him almost instantly. The unfortunate victim of Lowenberg's ungoverned passion fell into the [illegible] children. The murderer, stupified by the effects of his violence, made no attempt at flight or resistance, but quietly allowed himself to be arrested and taken to the station house. He is a single man, about forty years of age, and has long practised as a physician. The deceased was a native of Germany and thirty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and two small children.

The Progress of Emancipation

We have already alluded to the absurdity of the *Globe's* contending that General Therman's mission to South Carolina was in any way intended to pave the way to the *liberation* of the slaves. We quote the *Tribune* and *World* to the contrary. We now give the *Herald's* version:—

The *Tribune* and its abolition colaborers do not like and cannot find anything to admire in the good and sensible proclamation of Gen. Sherman to the people of South Carolina The idea is afloat that "Old Abe Lincoln" dictated said proclamation, and it is not at all unlikely that he did suggest it. It is certainly consistent with all his official declarations of the policy of his administration in the prosecution of this war. His object and his ultimatum 'the integrity of the Union,' including, under the constitution, the integrity of the peculiar institution of the South He is not making war upon Southern institutions, but upon Southern rebels and traitors; and in diffusing this great fact among the people of the South, with the March of our armies, we shall find allies where otherwise we should meet only with enemies. Gen. Sherman is right, and he has doubtless acted by the express authority of the government in his proclamation. His mission is to save the South, and not to destroy it."

What says the *Globe*?

The Duration of the War—The Winter Campaign.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the T[illegible] addressed the Meeting at [illegible] change Bank, New [illegible] a speech of s[illegible] strong and pointed [illegible] ment now saw their way c[illegible] rebellion; that they had information [illegible] warranted him in saying that the public would soon bear glad tidings of success, more startling and more effective in their results than those from Port Royal and the West; that neither the government nor Gen. McClellan ever had the least idea of placing the army in winter quarters, but on the contrary, the military plans all contemplated regular, systematic, and energetic activity in pushing forward upon the rebels, as prudence and judgement dictated: that government had ample funds to supply every liberality until Februrary; that the expenses would not increase, but gradually become less, owing to the stock of my articles being now complete: and also because the machinery of the departments was working into a more economical and satisfactory state of efficiency.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Quebec Gazette)

The Provincial Commission in connection with the International Exhibition of 1862, held a meeting at Quebec on Thursday and Friday last. On Friday they had an interview with the Ministry and again strongly urged upon them the necesity for a grant to enable them to make the Canadian collection a complete one In reply it was stated that the Provincial Government had just passed an order in Council determining that application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, for a sum of $6,000 to cover the necessary charges of the commission; but that while the Government was desirous that the collection of raw products should be as complete as possible, and would itself undertake, through the geological department, to be the exhibitor of a complete collection of the economic geology of the Province, it could not authorize the large expenditure necessary to make a collection of manufactured articles, though it would not object to the payment of the freight of such products of Canadian manufacture as might be offered by individuals, if the Commission should think them of sufficient excellence to justify the expense.

With this answer the Commission was compelled to be content, though they almost unanimously shared the opinion so generally expressed by the public that Canadian manufacturers also should be fully represented, and urged that view on the Government, submitting an estimate including the coast of their purchase.

—Singular enough, the Coronation of the King of Prussia took place on the 16th of October—the anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. Lest, however, France should take umbrage at this provoking coincident, the orator charged with pronouncing the discourse at the *fete* was careful to say that the Germans met on the occasion "to commemorate the liberty of their country, and not to celebrate a victory over the French." The French papers don't quite know whether to take this cleverly-turned "explanation" as a compliment, or to resent it as an insult sugar-coated. The Vienna journals are equally perplexed.

THE INDEPENDENT.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM WHEN PAID ADVANCE, otherwise two dollars.

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The Independent,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics
LITERATURE, THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
COMMERCE, & GENERAL INFORMATION

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If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office, is no such notice as the law requires. If Subscribers remove to any other places without informing the publisher and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsibl

Business Directory

Stevens House.
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class house. Good yard and stabling.

G. H. Haymes,
WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo ear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes &c
Orders Punctually attended to.
New York prices for Raw Furs.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood SHOP—late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c.w

Curry & M'Candlish,
WHOLESALE Grocers and Produce Merchants, Higgins' Marble Buildings Opposite the Upper Bridge, Belleville, C. W.
AGENTS FOR THE
ROYAL INSURANCE COM'Y OF LIVERPOOL
and
WESTERN INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.
C. CURRY. R. D. M'CANDLISH

George Neilson,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for paper from the Mora Paper Mills to be addressed to him. Agents at Belleville, Messrs J. & W. SUTHERLAND, Front Street.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

Scott & Co.,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, Dundas-st. Shannonville, c. w

H. Meyers,
Baker, Grocer, Provision dealer, &c., opposite D. N. Demill's, Dundas- Shannonville.

A. Gould,
DEALER in Boots and Shoes, Dundas street, Shannonville, c. w.

D. N. Demill,
DEALER in Hardware, Stoves, &c., manufacturer of tin-ware Shannonville, c. w.

R. McMichael, jr.
DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Dundas street, Shannonville, c. w

Medical.

T. Chanonhouse, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Shannonville, C. W.

Drs. Lister & Henry.
RESIDENCE and Office on the Corner of Pinnacle and Bridge streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER,	W. S HENRY, M. D.,
Licentiate of Medicine member of Royal College of Surgeons, London	Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two Students. July, 1860

Dr. S. Wallace,
MEMBER of Royal College Surgeons, London, and Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's University Scotland, Having opened an Office at his residence in STIRLING, is prepared to attend to all Medical and Surgical calls.
Stirling August 16th 1860.

D. E. Burdett, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Trinity College. Office in the building lately occupied by Dr. Dorland, Belleville.
Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

E. Stevenson, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Belleville, C. W.
OFFICE:—Over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street. Office hours from 8½ to 10, a. m. from 1½ to 3. p. m. and from 8 to 9, p. m.
Consultation Free.

W. W. Elmer, M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. Residence, MADOC

Legal.

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

A. B. Elmr
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—Bridge Street, Belleville.

William Hamilton Ponton,
(Registrar of the County Hastings)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8. 1859.

ALBION HOTEL.
(Formerly kept by E. H. Lewis
E. WHARTON PROPRIETOR.
Shannonville

William Moorman
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME at his Kiln, about half a mile of the north of Railroad Station, Belleville.

DR. E. A. BURNS,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Dr. Coleman's Block, Near Patterson's Foundry. Front Street, Belleville.

County Officers.

J. W. Dunbar Moodie,
SHERIFF. OFFICE at the Court House, Belleville

W. H. Ponton,
REGISTRAR. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel st.

John O'Hare,
CLERK OF THE PEACE. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel-st.

Francis McAnnany,
COUNTY TREASURER. OFFICE, at Court House.

Thomas Wills,
CLERK COUNTY COUNCIL. OFFICE, at Shire Hall.

R. L. Innes,
COUNTY ENGINEER. OFFICE, at his residence.

John P. McDonald,
CORONER, CONVEYANCER, &c., OFFICE at Residence, Kingston Road.

Anson G. Northrup,
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, and REGISTRAR of the Surrogate Court. OFFICE at the Court House.

William Smart,
JUDGE of the County and Surrogate Courts. OFFICE, at the Court House

George Benjamin,
WARDEN. Residence, Kingston Road Belleville.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

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LONDON,

CAPITAL, ½ MILLION SERLING.

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Alfred La Croque, Esq | J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.,
Theodore Hart, Esquire.

CHARLES F. TILSTONE, ESQ.
MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, 20th February, 1858 1n

INTERNATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
LONDON.

CAPITA, Half a Million Sterling.

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Wm. Lunn, Esq. | Henry Judah Esq.
Rev. J. Flanagan.

AGENT for the County of Hastings.
JOHN THOMAS.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
D. E. Burdett, Esq, M. B.

E. STEVENSON, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
(Late of Toronto,)

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional service to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country.
DR. S. has *REMOVED to the Rooms over Mr. P. D. CONGER'S* Store, where he may be consulted, daily—
From 9 o' clock, A. M. until 11 o'clock, P. M.
" 2 " P. M. " 4 "
" 7 " P. M. " 9 "

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How Lost.—How Restore
Just Published, in a sealed Envelope.

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal weakness, sexual debility, Nervousness and involuntary emissions, including impotency, and mental and physical incapacity.
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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousand. Sent under seal to my address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127, Bowery, New York Post Office box, 4,586.

THE FROG.

All of the funniest things that live,
In woodland, marsh, or bog,
That creep the ground, or fly the air,
The funniest is the frog!
The frog—the scientificest
Of Nature's handy-work;
The frog that neither walks or runs,
But "goes it" with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle green,
A yellow fancy vest,
He plunges into mud and mire
All in his Sunday's best.
When he sits down he's standing up
(As Paddy Quin once said:)
And, for convenience sake, he wears
His eyes atop his head.

You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "vasty deep;"
You feel inclined to say—',Old chap,
Just look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him on
His ugly-looking mug.
But ere you get it half way up
Adown he goes—' Ker-chug "

Mr. Bright's Speech.
From the London Times.

By far the larger portion of Mr. Bright's speech is made up of an elaborate defence of the enterprise of the Northern States. With this we submit that we as mere neutrals, have nothing to do, and Mr. Bright, as a peace man, has still less to do. An apology for the wholesale manslaughter which now infests the frontier States and desolates vast provinces is creditable to Mr. Bright rather than to his humanity. It is nothing, however, to us. If Mr. Bright chooses to ride in blood up to his saddle girths to put down the rebellious South, and to cry aloud and spare not, we have nothing to say against it, except to remark that the old Pennsylvanian leaven of intollerence appears to be extant in high preservation, and that it seems a pity Mr. Bright's energy and unscrupulous determination do not rule in the White House, instead of amusing a sixth-rate provincial town in England. We, however are neutral. It is for Mr. Bright to break neutrality, and to advocate the taking a part with one of these belligerents. It is for Mr. Bright to taunt every one who will not do a dishonest thing with a want of kindness and sympathy. We have with an almost judicial impartiality cautiously refrained from siding with either faction, and when Mr. Bright affirms that "the *Times* in this country has done all that it possibly could to poison the minds of the people of England and to irritate the minds of the people of America," we appeal at once to a public which is not very oblivious as to what appears in these columns, whether Mr. Bright has not publicly said that which is the opposite to the truth. If we have sinned on either side, it was in placing the worst side of our own case forward while the public indignation was yet rising, and when the law authorities had not yet determined the question of International Law. While the rights of the case were doubtful, we felt that it was our duty to moderate, and not to excite, the popular feeling. General Scott himself has found the best support for his own weak defence of what has happened in a quotation from our first observations upon the intelligence of the outrage of our flag. We have every wish to give a patient hearing to the Devil's Advocate, but we object to his concentrating those things whereof his client is the father, entirely upon us. We may not, perhaps, be prepared to accept Mr. Bright's creed as to the Yankee Millennium, and to hound on the North to exterminate the South—as if the Anglo-Saxons of the South were not as much our kinsmen as the mixed races of the North but we do not therefore accept the accusation that 'the leading journal has not published one fair, honorable, or friendly article towards the States since Lincoln's accession to office." We have from the first advocated moderation, humanity and, peace. We have from the first deprecated a fratricidal war. We have shrunk from the sanguinary energy of the peace apostle at Rochdale, who has now learnt to translate the advocacy of murder and massacres by the words 'fairness,' 'honor,' and 'friendship.' We have been content to stand aloof, and simply to recommend both parties to try negotiation, arbitration, anything rather than a civil war.

It is much to be feared that the portion of Mr. Bright's speech which relates to the question in dispute between the Federal States and this country will be by many considered to partake too much of the character of buffoonery to be upon a level with the importance of the subject. The sneer at 'what is called International Law' is surely rather worthy of a jester than a statesman, and the similitude of the United States to a man nearly dead drunk, and ready to fight anybody, is much more facetious than argumentative. But we have one grain of comfort. Mr. Bright has nothing to say in favor or in defence of the outrage committed upon our flag. He promises that upon some future occasion he will produce instances of many similar outrages committed by us 50 or 60 years ago. We disposed of this style of argument yesterday, and shall not condescend to reiterate the obvious answer to-day. Mr. Bright, however, has not added a line to the little the American's and their advocates have said in excuse of what they have done. This is very reassuring. If Mr. Bright, who was supported at Rochdale by the United States' Consul, and, no doubt by all the aid which the United States can afford, was unable to do more than sneer at International Law, and, at the same time, to give up the outrage upon the British flag as 'impolite and bad,' we are tolerably sure that we have heard all that can be said against England, and that she is indisputably right in taking the straight course to vindicate her honor. Let America judge by the speech of her greatest admirer in England how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly, although a neutral country. Let her know, also, that in this country, even this comparatively moderate Speech of Mr. Bright is but a voice without an echo.

Relative Strength of Canada and our frontier States.

Canada is divided from the United States by New York, New Hamshire, Vermont, Maine and Michigan; and in the event of the war with England the burthen would chiefly fall upon them in defending the country from invasion or in carrying hostilities over the border. The census return will show how these States could sustain themselves, and what feeble resistance Canada could offer to their arms. The census of Canada, taken this year, shows the following number of Inhabitans in each section:—

Canada East, bordering on New England........	1,003,666
Canada West, on the New York and Michigan Borders.......	1,395,222
Total........	2,398,888

The States in proximity to the Canada line, according to the census of 1860, show the following population:—

New York........	3,851.563
Michigan........	754,291
Maine........	619.958
New Hampshire........	326,072
Vermont........	325,827
Total........	5,877,711

In Canada there are, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, 470,000 men. In the border States there are 1,183,000. But assuming the half of that number, or one in ten, as the very largest that could by any possibility be brought into the field, the relative numbers would stand thus:—

Canada, fighting men............	235,000
Border States, fighting men......	591,500

The fighting men of the border States are thus in proportion to the forces of Canada as more than five to two. New York State alone would be more than a match for both the Canadas. The fighting men of New York, estimated as one in ten of the population, are 389,000, or, in the ratio of the military population of the Canadas, of more than three to two. And if England should land an invading army in Canada to unite with the force of the province in marching over our frontier, the border States could be easily supported by the tier of populous States immediately behind them. In the event of war however, that would not be at all likely. Canada and England would be only too glad to maintain the defensive by land, whatever part British "wooden walls" might act in the drama. Far more likely would it be that the invasion should proceed from this side of the line; and if it should be attempted there can be little doubt that this time it would prove a complete success, and the Union Jack would soon cease to wave in either of the two Canadas. Union with our States which border them is their manifest destiny, and the consummation is only a question of time.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—On hearing a clergyman remark "the world was full of change," Mrs Partington said she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

WAR NEWS.
MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL GIVEN UP TO ENGLAND.

New York, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been given up to England.

The official correspondence between our Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason is received. The first is a letter from secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated November 30th, in which he compliments the letter for wisely speaking and acting at the Lord Mayor's dinner, and also states that he told Lord Palmerston simply the fact when informing him the life of the insurrection was sustained by the hopes of its recognition by England and France, and if these hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days. He referred in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Mason and Slidell by Captain Wilkes as a new and unforseen circumstances, which is to be met by the two governments, if possible, in a kindly spirit. Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished by Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should first be made known here and discussion had here. But Secretary Seward deemed it proper to state that Capt. Wilkes acted without instructions and the subject therefore is free from any embarrassment which might have ensued if the act had been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

The next letter is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Nov. 30th, which details the Trent affair. He says it thus appears that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, on a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of Ieternational Law.

Her Majesty's government are willing to believe the act was without authority and resulted from a misunderstanding. As the government of the United States must be fully aware, the British government would not allow such an affront to the National honor to pass without full reparation, and the British government is unwilling to believe that the United States deliberately intended unnecessarily to force a discussion of so grave a question between the two governments.

Her Majesty's Government trusts that the Government of the United States will, of its own accord, offer such redress as alone could satisfy them, viz: The liberation of the four persons and their delivery to Lord Lyons, that they may again be placed under British authority, and a suitable apology for the aggression committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

Mr. Seward replies to Lord Lyons, by whom he was furnished a copy of Earl Russell's letter, stating that the dispatch has been submitted to the President.

Mr. Seward states that the British Government rightly conjectured what is now his duty to state—that Captain Wilkes acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it on the part of this government. No directions had been given him, or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons, or any of them, on the Trent, or any other British vessel, or any neutral vessel there or elsewhere.

After discussing the whole subject at great length on all its bearings, Mr. Seward says, I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and and natural statement of facts and analysis of laws applicable to them, that this government have neither meditated nor practised, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction, to which they called its attention; and on the contrary that what has then happened has been simply an inadvertancy consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and, probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown.

For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we as an independent state should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case. I have not been unaware that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be a British side of it against my own country, but I am released from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining not exclusively British interests, but an old, honored, and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and have thus became a considerable maritime power, and won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down to us by James Madison in 1804, when the Secretary of State under Jefferson; in instructions to James Monroe, our then Minister to England Mr. Seward says, after quoting these instructions: "If I decide this case in favor of my own government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, release and reverse, and for ever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain these principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the Union prisoners, it would be done. It would be the right and duty of this Government, but the effectual check and waning proportions of existing insurrections as well as comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence; nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered, for any purpose, into the keeping of a foreign state. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation, as to lift up buried injuries against national consistency and national conscience. Putting beyond me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction, that by the adjustment of the present case, upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned. A question is finally and rightly between them, which heretofore exhausted not only all forms of peaceful discussions, but also the arbitrament of war itself for more than half a century, alienated the two countries from each other. and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations. The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I renew my assurance of very high consideration.

[Signed] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A dispatch from M. Thouvenel to M. Mercier, French Minister to our government, is also contained in the correspondence, in which M. Thouvenel urges that a neutral flag from one neutral port to another neutral port covers the persons and merchandise it carries, and adopts the principles laid down in the dispatch of Earl Russel—to which Mr. Seward appropriately replies.

The following is from Lord Lyons to Secretary Seward:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

To the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c.,

SIR,—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russel's dispatch of Nov. 30th, relative to the removal of Mr Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Eustes from the British mail packet Trent. I will without loss of time forward to Her Majesty's government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me. I will also without delay do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may again be placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) LYONS.

—Some tasteful individual very correctly remarks, that the best lip-salve in creation is a kiss; the remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

—Life has been called a warfare. Blessed, then, is the periodical armistice of the Sabbath. It is only in the pause of the fight that we can see how the battle is going.

—One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide other in the path of life, without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot, and yet a castaway.

—"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician while going his rounds. "Nine." "Why, I ordered medicine for ten." "Yes, but one wouldn't take it."

SPEECH OF MR. D'ISRAELI.

The Naval Reserve seamen met at Seaham on the 6th instant., to be taught the use of the rockett apparatus for saving life from shipwreck, and on the occasion they presented a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty offering their services, should they be required in the fleet. Mr. D'Israeli, who was present, addressed them as follows:

"I have very great pleasure in addressing you on the loyal and patriotic sentiments which I have listened to from you to your Queen and country. I sincerely trust that your offer to defend your country against attack will never be required. I am a man of peace, but it we are attacked, the honor and integrity of England, must be asserted and vindicated. But I am sure, when I see around me so many fine able men, ready to go forward at a moments warning to maintain the honor of England, I have no fear but we should be able to bid defiance to the world. I have had the pleasure of seeing a great many addresses from the various sea-ports of the Kingdom offering their services to the government to defend us, if need be; but in no sea port have I seen more unanimous, devoted feeling than in the port of Seaham and in the county of Durham generally. I had the honor of being a member of the government which adopted the recommendation of the Manning Committee to establish a Royal Naval Reserve, and I have great pleasure in witnessing the great success in the formation of that body."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.—The days of soothsayers and seers are generally supposed by most persons to have come to an end long ago—the New York *Herald* to the contrary, notwithstanding—and each one of us is apt to think that he can see as far into futurity as most others. However that may be, there was once an old physician of Provence, in France, who wrote a book entitled "Seven Centuries of Prophecies," in rhyme, some of which are said to have been fulfilled in a wonderful manner. Among others, his prophecy (one hundred years before its occurrence) of the execution of Charles I. of England; and, still more surprising, of the exact date of the French Republic, in 1792. He died A.D. 1566 The following is a translation from the *Courier des Etats Unis*:—Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus—especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV. and Louis XVI of France—have been completely verified, they are generally discredited in our times But in the *Prophetics et Vaticinations* of that old man, vol. 2 (edition of 1609), we find the following, which would seem to deserve attention:—"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas (America). Many poor devils will be hung and many poor wretches killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years at which none should be astonished or surprised, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will embrace each other in great joy and love."

A ROMANCE.—Our readers will remember some two years ago an action for breach of promice of marriage, at Bristol, the defendant consenting to a verdict against him for £2 000, and the complainant agreeing to deliver up his "love-letters." The parties to this suit were Miss Ellen Miles, daughter of a fishmonger in this town, and Mr. Magan, an Irish gentleman. Many pooh-poohed the idea of £2,000 being intended to be paid; others thought the gentleman must be a very poor one; but the very facts are beyond dispute that the very £2,000 were paid and invested with all legal security and form for Miss Ellen's benefit, and that the defendant was an Irish member of Parliament. William Henry Magan, Esq., formerly member for Westmeath, and son of the late William Henry Magan, Esq., of Colonel, King's county was a cornet in the 9th Lancers, and afterwards a captain in the 4th Light Dragoons and whilst doing duty with his regiment at Dorchester became acquainted with many persons in the county town who may still call him to mind. Miss E. Miles was an assistant at Swan and Edgar's when she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Magan; and it would seem that in the correspondence which was carried on between the parties, marriage was promised—at all events Mr. Magan, who knew very well what his letter contained, consented to pay £2,000 for the privilege of burning them. The case became a "nine days' wonder," and was then forgotten. A couple of years after it may be, the actors again appeared upon the scene, and on the 24th of August, William Henry Magan, Esq., of Clonearl, is united in the holy bonds of matrimony, at Yeovil Church, to Miss Ellen Miles, of Sherborne. Now comes "the last" sad scene of all—our *Journal* of to day announces the death of Mr Magan at Weymouth—a month after his romantic marriage! After staying some little time at Sherborne, where his conduct was certainly not that of a total abstainer, he and his wife went off to Weymouth, and took up their abode at the Victoria Hotel from whence he removed into private lodgings, and died the day after he entered them, at the early age of 43. We understand that although "the Captain," as he was still called, died embarrassed, and indeed was about to compound with his creditors, his carriage and horses have been sold under an execution, yet that his mother is possessed of considerable property, and that the wife of a month will find her widowhood solaced by an income of six hundred a year!—*Sherborne Journal.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Halifax, Dec. 31.

The Steamer Asia, from Liverpool, Dec. 21st, via Queenstown 22nd, has arrived here.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

Breadstuffs firm; flour quiet but tending upward; Consols 90⅜ to 90½ for money. Breadstuffs were all slightly lower on Friday; Provisions firm; Consols closed on Friday at 90¼ to 90⅜ for money.

The ship Bonpayson had arrived at St. Nazare, from Charleston, S. C.

Political news was without any striking importance at this juncture.

The Asia brought 500 troops with stores, &c. She arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

She has 28 passengers for New York and £7,200 in specie.

Large numbers of troops are leaving for British North Armrica.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

Halifax, Dec. 31.

Warlike preparations continued unabated.

Additional troops were ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy *Gazette* of the 21st says that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Steamship Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdaline would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st. The Parana with about 1,000 of the Scotts Fusileer-Guards left Southampton on the 20th for British North America. The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about 50, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers in case of war.

The gunboats in second class reserve at Portsmouth had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Breadstuffs are tending downward, and all descriptions are slightly lower. Provisions are firm.

London, Dec. 20.

Consols closed at 90¼ to 90⅝ for money.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Breadstuffs firm. Flour quiet and tending upward.

Halifax, Dec. 31.

The steamship Adriatic and Persia have arrived here with troops.

The Cleopatra and Parana are likely to be here to-day.

Passengers by the Asia here report a rumor that the blockading up of Charleston harbor with stone, is likely to lead to a difficulty with European powers.

It is further rumored that England's warlike preparations will continue in view thereof, and that the surrender of Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's demand:

The Asia will sail at six p. m. for New York.

Papers between the Etna and Asia contained no real news

The Paris correspondents generally say they believe that hostilities between England and America will not be arrested, and that opinion has become more general.

The admiralty had notified that instruction had been sent to protect the British hipping in the China and Indian seas.

Officers for Canada.

(From the London Gazette, Dec 13.)

BREVET.—The undermentiond officers to have the local rank of Major-General in North America while in command of brigades in that country:—

Brevet-Col. David Russell, D.B., Lieu.-Col. Unattached, at present serving as a Brigadier-General at Aldershott.

Brevet.-Col Randal Rumby, Lieut.-Col. half-pay Unattached, at present serving as Inspector-General of Infantry in Great Britain with the t mporary rank of Major-General.

Major and Brevet-Col. Burton Daveny retired full pay 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General.

Capt. and Brevet-Col. James Stuart, half-pay 84th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of Major General.

Capt, Mathew Frederick Steele, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired upon full pay, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Paymaster with the honorary rank of Capt Robert Thomas Hearn, 76th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

Serg-Major T. Trout, of the Aldershott Camp Police, to have the local rank of Quarter master while employed at Allershott, but such rank not to give any additional pay.

The undermentioned officers to be employed upon a particular service:—

TO BE LIEUT.-COLS—Brevet Col. Alexander Low, Lieut.-Col., half-pay unattached.

Brevet- Col. Charles F. Fordyce, C. B., Lieut.-Col., half-pay unattached.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Augustus Henry Lane Fox, Grenadier Guards.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Ralph Browne, half-pay, late 87th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Creolock, half pay, late 90th Foot.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ross, half pay, 73rd Foot.

Lieut.-Col Edward Newdigate, half-pay, late Rifle Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Taylor, half-pay, late 9th Foot.

TO BE MAJORS.—Major Charles F. Torrens Danielll, half-pay unattached, Major of Brigade, Curragh.

Major Fitz Williams F. Hunter, half-pay unattached.

Major Taylor Lambard Mayne, half-pay unattached.

Major John Wimburn Laurie, half-pay, late 4th Foot.

SUSPENSION OF BANKS.—The New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Banks have suspended specie payment, and the other Banks of the Northern States are expected to follow suit.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says:—

"Major Clark, of the Lancer Regiment, who owns several thousand acres of land in Canada, besides other valuable real estate, took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government yesterday, and it is said, will stand by it in any event.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

We wish it particularly understood that on erms for the Weekly edition, are One dollar in advance, or within three month of the date of subscribing, and $2 at the end of the year. Fifty cents extra is invariably charged where the paper is delivered by the carrier.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of th publisher.

NOTE.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

To our Patrons.

Now that the year is about drawing to a close, and Printers, like others, desire "good cheer" during the Holidays, we know nothing that would afford us a "Merrier Christmas" or a "Happier New Year" than to receive payment of arrearages on subscriptions. We seldom make a call of this kind, and hope it will not go unheeded. A word to the wise is sufficient. We trust we may not be compelled to make personal calls.

The Independent.

Saturday, January 4, 1862.

☞ *Contrary to the published intention of the Removal of this Office, it will still be found in the same premises until further notice, circumstances having arisen to prevent us carrying out our purpose.*

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The result of the recent warlike attitude assumed by England towards the United States, is not likely to be without its effects on Canada. The spirit displayed by Canadians in thus unanimously enlisting their energies in the defence of their connection with the mother country, seems to have taken the American Press by surprise, and loud clamors for revenge, by restricting our commercial intercourse, have already been put forth in good earnest. The New York *World*, the semi-official organ of the Government, says down with the Reciprocity Treaty, and various other schemes have been proposed by other journals, to put an embargo upon our export and import trade. These journals complain bitterly of us Canadians for the eagerness with which we seem to snatch at an opportunity to open hostile engagements with them, notwithstanding the many favors they claim to have shown us. There is nothing strange in this exhibition of feeling, at the present time, nor is their ground of complaint, judging of the attitude of our people from the tone of our press, without some show of justification; but we beg to suggest, as they can bear ample evidence to, that the press oftentimes reflects but vaguely the true public sentiment. In the same category can be named the New York *Herald* and the Toronto *Leader*. The untarnished facts of the case are just these. While the great mass of Canadians cherish peace and good will with the United States as the apple of their eye, they could not prove recreant to their citizenship and allegiance to the British Throne, by tamely submitting to an invasion, or allowing themselves to be found unprepared in an evil hour. It should be borne in mind that the British Government affords a protection to her people, which is not lightly regarded by those who enjoy its benefits, and especially subjects of Her Majesty in Canada, where, in addition to the liberties of a Democracy the people possess the full benefits of the fostering care of the Crown of England. Even Americans, as a general thing, who have become familiarized with our institutions and have viewed impartially the relative advantages of the two Governments, could not be induced to change the substantiality on our soil for the uncertainty which reigns in the American Republic. The privileges vouchsafed to Canadians, with he peculiar advantages they derive from maternal care, must, naturally render them happy and contented; but while they thus prize these things as substantial benefits, to say that they fail to regard with tenderness everything affecting their American neighbors, is to grossly libel the honest sentiments of the hearts of two-thirds of the people, some of the leading journals of the Province to the contrary notwithstanding. The entire education of the people, through their institutions, is tending towards a democracy, and aside from their obligations to Great Britain and the wholesome and invigorating influence which she throws around them, they would choose, whether wisely or unwisely, to make further advances towards the American system of Government, rather than go back to fossil toryism which they hate, or be deprived of the full measures that they now enjoy. We speak more particularly of native Canadians; but the existence of this feeling does not compromise their loyalty, nor dampen the ardor of their attachment to our beloved and now bereaved Queen. Queen Victoria reigns almost without a rival in the hearts of her subjects, because she rules in righteousness, and good will. Let Americans understand this—let our press represent rather than misrepresent the sentiments of our people, and a friendly feeling such as we have long enjoyed with mutual advantage, will continue. But, on the other hand, if exageration and vituperation continues to characterize our newspaper intercoure, a just retribution will inevitably follow, to our infinite disadvantage, and the culpable parties—those who have maliciously conspired to bring about the result, should be held responsible. As we have had occasion to say before, because the New York *Herald* raves and foams, is no excuse for our journals to follow a bad example.

The Buffalo *Express* says in reference to to the matter:

"Out of this Trent affair comes one good. The old natural, instinctive and wise distrust and dislike for England is revived again in the American heart, and will outlive all the soft words and snivelling cant about international brotherhood and reciprocity. There are our "Canadian brethren," those suckling Britons to whom, like fools, we have opened our ports, whose rail oads and canals we have fed to our own loss, and whose Provincial revenue is every dollar of it paid out of our pockets,—why these reciprocal brethren of ours have been ready to fly at our throats from the moment when they felt it safe to be insolent. Charge up Mason and Slidell to the account of Canada and trade them out by terminating the Reciprocity Treaty and put on a duty on Canadian products which will offset the outrageous tariff they have placed on articles of American manufacture. Let our Government protect its own railroads and canals by such measures as will embargo the Canadian lines of transit from stealing away our traffic under the name of Reciprocity.

"Canada must be to us a State in the Union or a foreign country. If the latter, then let the line be drawn, place a cordon of Custom Houses and the barrier of a Tariff between us, and give her not one shadow of privilege which is not conceded to European nations. It is all nonsense and humbug to talk any longer about our sweet communions with Canada. We should be meeker than Moses to pretend to brotherhood after all that has happened."

All this will go for just what it is worth, but it shows us the spirit in which the Americans regard our relations, and the manner in which they propose to deal with us, not, be it remembered, for giving evidence of our loyalty and allegiance to Great Britain, but for the insolence and overbearing position assumed by the ultra and immoderate portion of our people whose opinions are reflected by the leading Government press.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS BOUND TO FIGHT.

There is no use of attempting to conceal the fact that the American Government has it in her power to do Canada and almost inestimable amount of harm, by restricting trade and adopting a policy detrimental to her interests. She has, to some extent, the future destiny of Canada in her hands, and present indications go to prove her determination to wield her power to our disadvantage. The Reciprocity treaty alone cut off, will be felt by every farmer, mechanic, or merchant in our land of however limited means, according to the amount of his investments. The duty on exported grain, butter, cheese, stock, lumber, &c., will depreciate those articles in value very much, while the imposition of a Protective Tariff on their part, will deprive our merchants from procuring their supplies from the American Sea-board, and leave us absolutely blockaded during many months in the year. Our Government, whose organs are chiefly responsible for this probable result, would seem to have anticipated the issue, with a view to rendering our own Sea-board and connection with Lower Canada of more importance. The Grand Trunk interest would be greatly enhanced in its eastern branch by the rupture of the existing intercourse with New York, and a continuance of the Line over the snowy dessolation to Halifax, almost an indispensible requirement. This consummation has long been devoutly hoped and labored for by the Government, and the almost superhuman exertions put forth by the *Leader* and kindred Government sheets, to excite the people of the Northern States to retaliation, would seem conclusive evidence that these very means are being adopted to effect that purpose. The willy little Cartier of Rebel notoriety, is at the bottom of all this. He desires the relief the Grand Trunk! He desires the continuation of that line to Halifax! He desires to terminate forever in Upper Canada, the cry of French domination, and the lack of enterprise in Lower Canada! He desires to have revenge on those Upper Canadians who have clamored for a dissolution of the Union! And pray what better way to effect this purpose than to get up a war with the United States,—cause a rupture of the Reciprocity Treaty, and effect a severence of all commercial transactions with New York, Boston, Portland and the Lake Ports, thereby rendering Montreal and Quebec the great Depos of Canadian Trade, and the extension of the Grand Trunk to the Sea-board, a matter not only of convenience but necessity and consequently rendering L. Canada, a more important tributary to the Upper Province. There are other evidences which point in the same direction, and it is only necessary to open the eyes of the people that they may see these knavish designs in all the glaring light of refulgent noonday. Our Government is determined to fight—they have decreed in secret Council to effect their political purposes by the shedding of innocent blood, and their labored efforts to accomplish their purposes, have betrayed their intentions. The *Leader* of the 1st instant informs its readers that even the settlement of the *Trent* affair would not be likely to render a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between Great Britain and the United States, and any one who has watched the conduct of that journal throughout, will easily guess that the *Leader* does not express all that he might in the matter. Let the truth come out; let there be no secret plottings against the cherished hopes of our country. If war is to be forced upon us, with all its horrid and terrifying brutalities, we should know it, and be prepared for it, and if not let us cultivate friendly relations with our neighbors, and seek the promotion of peaceful and commercial interests, rather than anarchy and strife; but we confess we are more apprehensive of war to-day than when Lord Russell's despatch first landed in Washington. Cartier is a greater enemy to Canada to-day than when a reward was offered for his head.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

New Year's day was generally observed in this Town as a holiday. The shops were closed and the streets presented quite the appearance of Sunday. The Royal standard floated from the Court House at half-mast, in commemoration of the death of Prince Albert, and tended to remind the loyal and devoted subjects of Her Majesty in this vicinity that the advent of a New Year had found them deprived of an illustrious member of the Royal Family,—a member whose real worth cannot be estimated—whose superior judgment, we have reason to believe, has often been a guide and fortress of strength to our beloved Sovereign, in Her profound efforts to carefully guard the dearest interests of the millions who hold her responsible for their protection. The tempest tossed standard of illustrious name, proclaimed the sore bereavement of our cherished Queen, and caused many a heart to pulsate with increased emotion, whilst remembering that they who are now bowed down with affliction were once before forced to yield another member of the illustrious circle, to the fell destroyer who knows no rank or station. If the bereaved can draw consolation from sympathizers, Victoria could not be overwhelmed with grief in this her trial, because the number of those who mourn with and for her are as the sand of the sea-shore for multitude, of every nation, kindred, people and tongue; but alas! the heart must bear its sorrows alone. These are sad reflections for the festive season, but it must be remembered that there is an over-ruling Providence who tempers the sum of our joys, for great and righteous purposes.

In the afternoon a general muster of the Militia took place near the Court House, but for some cause or other, little or nothing was effected, and in the evening, as had been previously announced, a meeting of condolence was held in the Town Hall to adopt an address to Her Majesty in Her bereavement. The meeting was pretty largely attended, and speeches were delivered by F. McAnnany, Esq., and the Revs. Mr. McLaren and Climie. The object of the meeting having been accomplished, it was adjourned at an early hour.

To the Editor of the Independent.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SIR,—As our Municipal Elections are at hand, the present is perhaps an opportune moment, to make a few remarks on Town Affars. Our street, as everybody in Town knows, have been for several years, *with a heavy outlay, most disgracefully managed which now urgently demands some immediate remedy*. Our sidewalks in almost every direction, away from the favored portion of Front Street, have plank out in sundry places, which constitute especially in dark nights, *the most perfect man traps*, and occasions many a fall. It is true that the convenience and comfort of inhabitants have been sacrificed and their lives endangered but as there has been no action at law, for broken heads or legs, our Town Fathers, of course, had no time to take cognizance of such small insignificant matters. With one half of the old planks that were stacked away at the street surveyors house, and a few days work of a man, *in all a very trifling expense*, the walks could have been placed in thorough repair. Electors of Belleville now is the time for redress. For what, do you return men to the Council, if it is not to attend to such matters. Another serious evil that exists is the large number of Taverns and Grog Shops. Whilst it is to be lamented that professed Friends of Temperance, have been found voting, as in the present year, for an increase of those places, although nearly every newspaper, attest the dire effects. Yet what may we expect of those who are the *friends and patrons* of those places, but that they will as usual License all that the Law permits. Electors of Belleville, promise no candidate your vote, be he ever so near and dear to you, until he pledges himself to lessen this most prolific source of evil. Many of our citizens have within a few years been prematurely cut off, through the withering influence and effects of those places, and a new batch is now undergoing a preparatory course apparently soon to follow them. Anything then that will tend to diminish this evil ought to engage the most serious attention of every elector; vote then for no man until he is pledged to reform those abuses.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours very truly

COLEMAN WARD.

Belleville, Jan. 2, 1862.

To the Editor of the Independent

SIR,—Of all the subjects that come within the province of man to discuss, that of the education of the rising generation is the most important. There are few subjects indeed, which demand so strict an attendance from both parents and Teachers as that to which I have just referred, and it is exceedingly important that those persons who are commissioned to "teach the young idea how to shoot" should be imbibed with those moral qualities that adorn and dignify man. I have been led to make these remarks from having been present at the examination of the pupils attending the Grammar School in this Town on the 20th ult., and being well pleased, as were the other spectators, at the manner in which they acquitted themselves—evidently showing that Mr. Burdon and his very able Assistant, Mr. Tilly, spare no pains in not only instilling into their minds moral principles, but imparting to them a good sound and liberal education. The following is a list of the classes examined: Four classes in Geometry, extending over the first four books of Euclid; three in the Latin, viz: one in Latin Grammar one in Cæsar, and one in Horace; one Class in Mental and one in Practical Arithmetic; one class in Sacred and one in Roman History; a class in Natural Philosophy; a class in Physiology; and one in Reading. The scholars examined in these several classes exhibited such an intimate acquaintance with the respective subjects, that it called forth the approbation of the several spectators, some of whom, viz: Dr. Hope, the Rev. Messrs. Walker and McLaren, and McLean, gave each a short adress, expressing themselves as highly pleased with the Examination. It is highly gratifying that our Grammar School is in so prosperous a state, and that its respected Teachers, Mr. Burdon and Mr. Tilly continue to afford such general satisfaction. It is a consolation to know that when those who are now on the stage shall have passed away, that persons who will succeed us are now receiving a good education. When the volume of natural science and nature with it shall have vanished—when the longest periods of human history shall have run together as a point,—when the tongues of those who are now acting their respective parts of the dreary dama of life shall alike be hushed forever,—that those boys will have ripened into manhood, looking back with pleasure and satisfaction on the direction given to their intellectual and moral faculties in the dawn of their existence. May that pleasure and satisfaction be augmented when they refer to those happy days spent under the able instruction of the present Teachers of our Grammar School; where nothing calculated to make the the pupils useful members of society is left undone. It would be invidious in me, where every pupil acquitted himself so well, to particularize; suffice it to say that the Examination on the whole was alike creditable to both Teachers and pupils, and demonstrated that in the cause of education, as in every other respect, we are, if not ahead, at least not behind any section in the Province.

There was a large attendance of both parents and friends of the pupils, amongst whom besides those already mentioned, I observed Rev. Mr. Greer, Rev. Mr. Douse, L. H. Henderson, P. Fahey, J. P. Macdonell Esq's. &c.

A SPECTATOR.

Belleville, 26th Dec., 1861.

Americans in Canada.

Mr. Clarke, civil engineer, now resident at Ottawa, has sent the following letter for publication:—

Ottawa, 24th Dec., 1861.

Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M. P. P.,

DEAR SIR,—In your otherwise excellent letter to the secretary of the New England Society of Montreal, dated 20th Dec., 1861, there is a statement in regard to American born citizens, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed You say—"their interests are mainly or wholly American."

This may be true of some of those mere adventurers, here to-day and gone to-morrow, that chance has thrown on this side of the lines, and who perhaps next winter will be found on the other side again; but it is emphatically untrue of those American-born subjects of Her Majesty, who like myself, have adopted Canada as their home.

Our sympathies are not with the invaders of Canada. Human nature forbids it. A men's sympathies are where his best interests are: with his wife and children, his home and fireside. "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also."

We have enjoyed in Canada all the privileges, political and social, which are granted to the sons of the soil. We have been protected by her laws in time of peace, and I hope we never shall be found backward in defending her laws against *any* invader.

We will protect our wives and children, and our homes without asking who the invaders are, or on which side of a surveyor's line they were born. It is our duty to drive them back first, and inquire their pedigree afterwards.

And if this fratricidal contest should take place between two Christian nations—for which alas! they both seem too ready,—Americans as you clearly point out, will not be the only ones called to the sad duty of fighting their own countrymen. There are Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen on both sides of the border, who may ere long be arrayed against each other.

If there be any of my American born fellow-citizens who dissent from those sentiments of mine, let them make it known, but I am sure there are none.

As you have taken occasion to tell your countrymen in the United States, that in case of an invasion of Canada they need expect no assistance here, so I will raise my voice and tell my countrymen that when this struggle comes upon us, if come it must, we shall forget all nationalities all races and all creeds, and unite with one soul to fight, as Canadian for the land we live in.

I am with much respect,

Your most obedicdt servant.

THOS. C. CLARKE.

Resignation of Col. Rankin.

As intimated in a recent issue, Col. Arthur Rankin has resigned the commission which for some months past he has held in the Federal Army. The following is a copy of a letter published in Saturday's Detroit *Free Press*, publicly announcing the fact:—

RUSSELL HOUSE,

DETROIT, Dec. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

I am very sorry indeed to inform you that in view of the unfortunate complications which have so suddenly arisen between England and the United States, caused by events about which it would be out of place for me here to express an opinion, I feel constrained, from a sense of duty, not only as a British subject, but as a member of the Canadian Parliament, to withdraw from the service of the United States and return to Canada, my native land, determined to share the fate of my country men, whatever their destiny may be.

You are aware that, when I proffered my service to the President, I did so in the spirit of a friendly neighbor, not as a dissatisfied or discontented subject of her Britannic Majesty, and, although I could have devoted myself to the cause of the legitimate government of this nation, in their efforts to suppress the Southern rebellion, with a zeal and earnestness not inferior to that of any citizen of the Republic, under no circumstances could I be induced to occupy an attitude of hostility to my own country.

A residence of upwards of twenty years upon the western frontier, and within sight of this magnificent city, whose population, wealth and importance, has quadrupled since I first became acquainted with its inhabitants, with many of whom I have lived on terms of friendly intercourse during the whole of that long period, has naturally produced in my mind a strong feeling of interest in its welfare and prosperity, and no one could contemplate the probability of a rupture between two countries having so many interests in common, with more profound regret than I do. Still, every honorable mind will appreciate the motives which prompt me to pursue the course I have adopted, and, if war must come, I trust it will be conducted in a spirit becoming the enlightenment of the age, and that we, who are still neighbors, and have so long been friends, may be found at all times anxious to mitigate its asperities.

I cannot conclude without proffering you my best thanks for the kind feeling you have invariably manifested towards myself personally, as well as from the very handsome manner in which you have sustained the officers of the Lancers generally, in their exertions to complete the orginization of the regiment.

With sentiments of sincere regard, permit me to subscribe myself,

Dear sir, your obedient and

Sincere friend,

ARTHUR RANKIN.

THE BRITISH ARTILLERY ORDERED TO CANADA.—The London Chronicle, of Dec. 4th, says—The note of preparation for the impending war with the Northern States of America has been sounded in Bristol, the E battery of the Fourth brigade field artillery, which has been in our midst for a considerable time, having received their route for Canada.

The battery, or at least that portion of it which has been stationed at the Horfield Barracks, numbers 6 officers, 90 gunners, 70 drivers, non commissioned officers, &c., and is supplied with six Armstrong guns. The detachment arrived in this city from Shorncliffe nine months ago. The officers are Captain Vesey (the commandant), Captain Turner, Lieuts Royth, Tyler, and England, and Surgeon Morgan. The order and the arrangements that have been made thereupon evidently show that the authorities held that the emergency brooks no delay.—The despatch ordering the detachment to hold itself in readiness to start when the route was received, reached the commanding officer on Saturday night; by middle day yesterday the guns and wagons were despatched to the station, and by nightfall the baggage had been packed and the harness seen to, and the packing thereof proceeded with. We believe that the rout has been received, and that the artillerymen will leave this city by special train this morning for Woolwich, where the Melbourne, a fast steam transport, will be in waiting for them, and will sail on the following morning for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

We have no late intelligence from the seat of war, the telegraph failing to tell its tale on New Year's Day; but we may fairly presume that nothing of importance has occurred or else it would have been received by special report. The war is dragging its slow length along, and if something be not done soon, we presume it will be all day with the Northern cause,—the people are becoming impatient.

THE EXPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—A Vienna journal gives interesting particulars respecting the health of the Empress. It states that the physicians attribute the cough from which her Majesty suffered less to a lesion of the lungs than of a tendency of the blood to the chest; that the lungs are not diseased at present; that if they were they are now quite sound; and that consequently her Majesty's complete recovery may be expected.

The Defence and Defence of Canada.

From the London Post.

Whatever may be the issue of the dispute which is now pending between England and the United, no person can doubt that it is the duty of this country to take the earliest and most energetic steps to place Canada in a condition of complete defence. The Great Eastern and the Golden Fleece, in consequence of the requisition of Sir Fenwick Williams, conveyed to Quebec two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery. It was understood that three or five additional regiments would be sent out before the close of navigation, but the necessary measure of precaution was not adopted, and if the frontier of Canada should now be exposed to invasion, the delay will have been a very unforward circumstance. At the present moment there are stationed in Canada five regiments of the line, two batteries of artillery, and perhaps a company of sappers and miners—a force scarcely amounting to five thousand men. The active militia, composed of cavalry, artillery and rifles, is of about equal strength, whilst the sedentary militia numbers on paper more than three hundred thousand rank and file. If war should unfortunately take place the regular troops would necessarily be employed in the defence of the fortresses at Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, as the bases of important operations to be commenced next spring. The active militia, with some few regulars, might take the field, but the former would be exactly of the same class as the levies to which they would be opposed. No doubt the sedentary force, remembering the gallant achievements of the Canadian militia in 1812, would speedily become excellent troops, and that both French and English would rally as a man in defence of their own homes. But the American civil war abundantly shows the folly of trusting to an undisciplined army. We believe that the Canadian militia would, in the end, be enabled to hold their own, and to repel invasion as they did in the war of American independence, and in the more recent hostilities of 1812. However, it is not fair to expose the population of the province to such fearful odds. Reinforcements from this country must be sent out. But how are they to be conveyed? Through the interested and tricky policy of Canadian officials, the only port through which (in winter) Canada can be reached is Portland, in the State of Maine, which in all probability, will be closed against us immediately that the Queen's proclamation is received prohibiting the exportation from England of saltpetre and other articles used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Under these circumstances, reinforcements must be dispatched first to Halifax, which is open throughout the year, and conveyed on sledges across a perfect wilderness to Quebec. This process was adopted in the winter of 1837, when the Forty-third Light Infantry was thus conveyed from Halifax to Lower Canada to take part in putting down the rebellion of the French habitans. If the railroad from Halifax to Trois Pistolles above Quebec, had been completed—an undertaking which only requires an imperial guarantee of £60,000 a year—the whole of the troops at Aldershot, Shorncliffe, Colchester and Curragh could easily, in spite of ice and snow, be poured into the province to repel and punish insult and aggression. Whether or not the cloud which looms so heavily will pass away, the troops must be sent from this country, and the route which they must take will entail a cost many times greater than the guarantee which we have mentioned. In truth we cannot better illustrate the folly of leaving in winter direct communication between this country and the United States to the single port of Portland, than by the following statement, which was made shortly after the termination of the Russian war:—During the late war, and at one of the most critical periods of that war, the British government were desirous of removing from Quebec the large munitions of war which they had at that place. A question was put to the law officers—namely, whether, if these munitions were carried along the railway from Quebec to Portland, this could be done without offence to the United States? The law officers gave as their opinion that it would be a violation of international law, and the consequence was that these stores were carried in the depth of winter on sledges to Halifax and shipped to the Crimea. We are afraid that the same inconvenience and delay may occur at a time when the exigency is even greater.

We will, however, not take a gloomy view of the question. The people of Canada, as of the other British North American provinces, are loyal, gallant and devoted. They are proud of their connection with the mother country, and they are determined to sustain it at all sacrifice and risk. They remember what their sires did in 1812, when, almost single-handed, they expelled the invader from Canadian soil. They recollect with pride the achievements of De Salabery and McNab, and if they should again be called upon to defend their homes and liberties, they will, as heretofore, give a good account of the enemy. They have taken time by the forelock; they have been for months engaged in drilling and in forming volunteer corps. Old and experienced officers will, at the call of their country, again enter the field and instruct their younger comrades in those habits of self-reliance and

THE INDEPENDENT.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY J. W. CARMAN. | AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE, otherwise two dollars.

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The Independent,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
Devoted to Agriculture, Politics, Literature, the News of the Day, Commerce, & General Information

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under first insertion, ... [illegible]
Each subsequent insertion, ... [illegible]
Six to ten lines, first insertion, ... [illegible]
Each subsequent insertion, ... [illegible]
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion, [illegible]
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Stevens House,
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class house. Good yard and stabling.

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WHOLESALE and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Furs, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Bear, Beaver, Gray Fox, and Fancy Robes &c.
☞ Orders Punctually attended to.
☞ New York prices for Raw Furs.

James Meagher, jr.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Groceries & Provisions, Shingles & Cordwood SHOP - late Potash Inspecting Office, one door south of Grant's Hotel, Front-st., Belleville, c. w.

J. D. Trousdale, M. D., F. B. Ca.
Provincial Licentiate,
HAS COMMENCED THE PRACTICE OF
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AT MELROSE, TYENDINAGA.
N. B. D. Trousdale is a Graduate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass. U. S. He has had four Sessions Hospital practice, and nearly four years Country practice.

George Neilson,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for paper from the Moira Paper Mills to be addressed to him. Agents at Belleville, Messrs J. & W. SUTHERLAND Front Street.

M. Nulty,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and general Broker, Belleville. nl

Scott & Co.,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil Stationery, and Fancy Goods, Dundas-st Shannonville, c. w.

H. Meyers,
Baker, Grocer, Provision dealer, &c., &c., opposite D. N. Demill's, Dundas-Street Shannonville.

A. Gould,
DEALER in Boots and Shoes, Dundas street, Shannonville, c. w.

D. N. Demill,
DEALER in Hardware, Stoves, &c., manufacturer of tin-ware Shannonville, c. w.

R. McMichael, jr.
DEALER in Dry Goods and Groceries, Dundas street, Shannonville. c. w

T. Chanonhouse, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., &c., Shannonville. C. W.

Drs. Lister & Henry,
RESIDENCE and Office on the Corner of Pinnacle and Bridge streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER, Licentiate of Medicine member of Royal College of Surgeons, London. | W. S. HENRY, M. D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P. S. - Vacancy for one or two Students. July, 1860

Dr. E. Wallace,
MEMBER of Royal College Surgeons, London, and Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's University Scotland, Having opened an Office at his residence in STIRLING, is prepared to attend to all Medical and Surgical calls.
Stirling August 16th 1860.

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☞ Advice to the Poor gratis. nl.

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OFFICE:—Over Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street. Office hours from 8½ to 10, a. m. from 1½ to 3, p. m. and from 8 to 9, p. m.
☞ Consultation Free.

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Legal.

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville. nl.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE - Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

William Hamilton Ponton,
(Registrar of the County Hastings)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8. 1859.

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E. WHARTON *PROPRIETOR.*
Shannonville

DR. E. A. BURNS,
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Jonathan Sisson, L.L. B.
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.
OFFICE,—In Ham's buildings, over Glass, Hardware Store........BELLEVILLE, c.w. 30-ly

County Officers.

J. W. Dunbar Moodie,
SHERIFF. OFFICE at the Court House, Belleville

W. H. Ponton,
REGISTRAR. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel st.

John O'Hare,
CLERK OF THE PEACE. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel-st.

Francis McAnnany,
COUNTY TREASURER. OFFICE, at Court House.

Thomas Wills,
CLERK COUNTY COUNCIL. OFFICE, at Shire Hall.

R. L. Innes,
COUNTY ENGINEER. OFFICE, at his residence.

John P. McDonald,
CORONER, CONVEYANCER, &c., OFFICE at Residence, Kingston Road.

Anson G. Northrup,
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, and REGISTRAR of the Surrogate Court. OFFICE at the Court House.

William Smart,
JUDGE of the County and Surrogate Courts. OFFICE, at the Court House

George Benjamin,
WARDEN. Residence, Kingston Road Belleville.

Insurance Advertisements, &c.

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MANAGER.

The rates of this Company will be found to be exceedingly moderate. Losses are made good without deduction or discount and adjusted without reference to London.

JOHN THOMAS,
Agent.
Belleville, 20th February, 1858 1n

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E. STEVENSON, M. D.
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Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
BELLEVILLE, C. W.
(Late of Toronto.)

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional service to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country.
DR. S. has *REMOVED to the Rooms over Mr. P. D. CONGER'S* Store, where he may be consulted, daily-
From 9 o'clock, A. M. until 11 o'clock, P. M.
" 2 " P. M. " 4 "
" [illegible] " P. M. " [illegible] "

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Just Published, in a sealed Envelope.
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By Robt. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousand.
Sent under seal to my address, post paid, of the receipt of two postage stamps by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127, Bowery, New York Post Office box, 4,586.

Return of the Hon. Mr. Ely.

Mr. Ely who has just been liberated by the Southerners, returned to New York on the evening of the 2nd inst. A welcome was accorded to him; on which occasion he delivered the following speech:—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In my forced sojourn in a distant City, I have endeavored through a prolongued confinement, to so conduct myself that neither my patriotism nor my patience could be called into question, and I am rejoiced that this cordial reception is in approval of that course. I hesitate not to say that with slight exception the treatment shown me by my captors has been all that I could, under the circumstances, look for; and my release was attended with courtesies which I can never forget. Yet language cannot express to you the eagerness with which, in common with my fellow-prisoners in the Richmond tobacco factory, I watched "the door that looketh toward the North," and gladly caught up every sypathetic message from a free press and loyal people. Nor can I describe the joy with which I turned my back upon the rebel capital, and the flag which misguided people would substitute for the glorious Stars and Stripes. The greetings of friends are at all times grateful, but the circumstances under which I receive your congratulations. I am rejoiced to again stand in the chief city of the Empire State, which has done so much to help on the great contest for the Union and the Government. Even in my imprisonment I have been constantly reminded of its noble contributions to the army martialled in defence of the old flag. My prison hours have been relieved of much of their tedium by the society of brave soldiers from New York. Corcoran, who led the intrepid 69th to noble deeds at Manassas, went with me to Richmond, and *there* remained for two months or more, until placed in close confinement at Charleston. Wood of your sister city of Brooklyn was my companion until ordered to a felon's cell, to be held like Corcoran, subject to the treatment awarded to rebel pirates. To the patient and heroic endurance of these distinguished officers, and that of all the captives from the Empire State, as well as those from other parts of the Union, I bear cheerful testimony. We have a right to glory in the conduct of these gallant men. On the fields and in the dungeons they have never failed to manifest a spirit of true and undaunted patriotism, worthy the warmest admiration. Let us remember them in lonely cells, and hope that at the earliest moment consistent with the public interest, they may be restored to their homes and friends. Gentlemen, I am persuaded that the vast army committed to the trusty hands of General McLellan has much to do. If I have learned anything in the South, it is that we fight people terribly in earnest. The cry of Palafox at Saratogo, War even to the Knife, is still their cry. Firm in the belief that in such is their subjugation they have waxed desparate and neither life nor treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our arms. A rebellion so extensive and zealous as that which now reigns throughout the South can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a united North. We must as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forgetful even of party prejudice of all but country, join with the Government in its exertions for the preservation of the Republic. So only may we, by God's good help, restore the national banner whence it has been rudely torn, and by conquest win enduring peace and establish our power to cope with traitors at home as successfully as we have with foes from abroad.

"I repeat it, Sir, we Must Fight."

A happy issue out of our complications, foreign as well as domestic, is said to be found in only one way:—the path of safety, honor, and confidence lies through bloody fields, enveloped in the thunder-clouds of battle.

We will go into no questions of military strategy; such questions belong to the commander-in-chief. We do not presume to say what particular blows should be struck nor where they should fall heaviest; but that the clash of arms should immediately be heard, that the rebels should forthwith be met, not in desolutory skermishes, but in desperately fought general engagements, is a truth that challenges our recognition on whichever side we turn our eyes. In this hour, which is too solemn for present self delusion; in this crisis, which is too grave for smooth-tongued complaisance toward persons in or out of authority the truth must be boldly spoken. For the first time since we became a nation the bitter cup of national humiliation is presented to our lips and we are compelled to deliberate as to whether we shall taste it. We experience, for the first time, an intermission of that proud consciousness of national strength which has heretofore made us superior to the dictates of an imbecile prudence, and free to regulate our bearing toward foreign powers without reference to any other consideration than our sense of immutable justice and national honor. We are thus crippled and humbled because rebel hosts, numbered by the hundred thousand, stand in arms against us and bid us defiance, and we have not succeeded in subduing them. Foreign powers have temporarily ceased to respect our strength. The only way we can recover our former consideration abroad is by re-establishing our disputed authority at home.

We must not have a war with England, for we need our resources, financial and military, to cope with this gigantic rebellion. We cannot afford to have our blockade raised, and the Southern ports opened to the importation of the munitions of war from foreign countries. We cannot afford to let the rebels have the pecuniary resources which would accrue to them from the sale of their crops of cotton and tobacco. We cannot afford the destruction of our own commerce and a reversal [illegible]ative commercial positions—our chief advantage over the rebels. We are too much at the mercy of foreign powers to maintain that high national bearing which has enabled our humblest citizens to exult with honest pride in their consciousness of the dignity, grandeur, and invincibility of their country —a conscientiousness dearer to millions of them than the vital air they breathe, and for the full recovery of which they would cheerfully lay down their lives. The present difficulty with England will very likely be settled; but its unexpected rise and formidable aspect, and the overbearing and arrogant temper which had been exhibited towards us, demonstrate the precarious footing on which we stand with foreign powers, and admonish us to make speedy work to the rebellion which exposes us to such dangers and possible humiliation. It behoves us to fight to the death while fortune presents the handle of the sword to our grasp, and before she turns to us its blade; —while we have clear advantages of the blockade, the conversion of the great staples of the South into dead property, and the non-intervention of the foreign powers who are watching the progress of the war with uneasy interest and no friendly spirit. It behoves us to attempt all that brave men may dare; to shrink from no baptism of blood that may be required as the symbol of national regeneration.

Failure of the Matrimonial Agency Line.

Chas. Herbert, Esq., of the "Belfast Private Matrimonial Agency," and Box 172, Post Office, has come to grief. The course of true love never does run smooth, even through the alluring channel of a private matrimonial agency. The "agent" of such an institution must have a very anxious time of it. The depository of so many hopes and fears, the trusted of spinsters and the confidant of bachelors, the holder of many precious epistles, and such a number of interesting photographs, must have had many a sleepless night. If "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," how very uneasy must lie the head of the recipient of so many half-crowns! It is pleasant to know that Charles Herbert Esq., is already relieved of an arduous function. Our "Private Matrimonial Agency" has collapsed; the "agent," Charles Herbert, Esq., is under the tender care of a paternal police; and Box 172 knows him no more. This gratifying event took place on Saturday last. The local detectives since Wednesday last have had their Argus eyes on Box 172, Post Office. On Saturday last they arrested on a charge of embezzlement, a young "party," named Kelly, and on searching his lodgings made the satisfactory discovery that they had made the acquaintance of Charles Herbert, Esq. In his house were found an enormous number of letters from "victims," together with a quantity of photographs, and all the requisite material of a love-agency office on an extensive scale. This announcement may frighten from his or her propriety some swains and nymphs whose local habitants and whose names are not at all unknown in this town. Nay, even photographs of locally recognizable "parties" are among the captured spoils of the detectives. We hope, however, that the commendable delicacy and secrecy which even Charles Herbert, Esq., observed in his negociations will be carried out in regard to these exciting discoveries as the "victims" have suffered enough already. Mr. Kelly, alias Charles Herbert Esq., is charged with embezzling the sum of about £80, we are informed, from a highly respectable firm in this town. He is said to be of highly respectable connections, but the dates of the letters found in his possession, and other circumstances, would show that he had been carrying on this matrimonial game for some time, and that it has probably been a highly profitable business.

How John Brown Saved the Capital.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following singular story of the way in which John Brown's lawless raid into Virginia became the remote cause of the salvation of the federal capital: When the marines dashed up to the door of the engine house, where Virginia chivalry quailed, they seized not only John Brown, but a quantity of powder, within the building, which he had brought from Pennsylvania. After Brown and his party were secured, the powder was placed in one of the buildings, where it remained until April last. When the United States troops found that Virginia troops were preparing to make a descent upon the ferry, for the purpose of capturing the arms, they looked about for ammunition. They did not dare to visit the magazine, for there were sharp eyes which watched every movement, and an attempt to take powder from there would precipitate an attack. Then it was that John Brown's powder was valuable. It was placed in the different buildings, the trains were all laid, and just as the Virginians thought the prize was theirs, they found that the flames were ahead of them. It was designed that the several thousand stand of arms there stored should be distributed in Baltimore, where as you know the outbreak immediately occurred, and thence a descent would be made upon Washington. So John Brown's powder saved the capital! All of this will appear, I am informed, with satisfactory evidence, in the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair. "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on."

The Southern Fires.

The frequency of fires in the Southern cities of late cannot fail to attract general attention. Within the last ten days, in addition to the great fire in Charleston, Montgomery has been repeatedly fired, commissary stores worth $1,000,000 have been destroyed in Nashville, a number of large buildings have been burned in Norfolk, a powder mill has exploded near New Orleans the theatre and other buildings have been consumed at Richmond, while Charleston has been fired a second time in two places. The first accounts represent these fires as the work of incendiaries, though some of them have been subsequently explained by the Southern papers as resulting from other causes. Their number and their character, however, prove them to be the work of disaffected persons, whether slaves or desperate Unionists is not known. Enough has transpired, however, to show that there is a strong insurrectionary elementt at work in the seceded States. We at the North have no other feeling than that of pity for the sufferings of innocent people rendered homeless and destitute by these conflagrations. But if they continue, they will undoubtedly be an important though involuntary auxiliary to the Union arms. We know that financially the Southern people are in a desperate strait, and with insurrection in their midst, and incendiaries watching their chance to lay cities in ashes, a sweeping victory in Virginia, or on the Mississippi could not but go far to break the back of the rebellion.

Mr. John I. Shaver's Account of his imprisonment.

The following from the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, of the 10th inst., will be gratifying to some of our readers:

"Mr. Shaver was released from confinement on the Monday previous, and gave us the following particulars, when in this city en route to Belleville.

"At the time of his arrest he was the south-western passenger agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, travelling upon the line, his head-quarters being at Louisville, Ky. He was arrested at Detroit, in the cars, on an order from Secretary Seward, founded on information telegraphed by the Federal spy department at Montreal, on the 15th October. The charge against him was conveying arms and despatches to the rebels. On his arrest he was stripped naked, his clothes cut to pieces, and the soles of his boots cut off in search of despatches; his baggage was searched in a similar manner. No arms no dispatches, and nothing that could warrant the inference that he had ever carried such things were found. He was, however thrust into a dungeon among a number of negroes and other offenders of the vilest kind, to await the decision of Mr. Seward. On hearing that there was no evidence him, this decision was that he was to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

"On arriving at New York, Mr. Shaver was carried before Mr. Kennedy, of the Police Department, who, on going into his case said that his arrest was an error, and that he would receive his freedom in a few days there being nothing against him. In the meantime, however, he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette and immured in a casement dark and unventilated, with forty-eight other prisoners, in an atmosphere rendered pestiferous by the want of the common decencies of life. Although escape from the island on which the Fort is situated is impossible, the prisoners were deprived of liberty to take the air but for a short time each day. They were exposed, also to the brutality of the officer in charge, a man named Wood, formerly a baggage a man, on the Ohio and Missippi Railroad, and promoted by President Lincoln to his position, as a reward for smuggling his baggage through Baltimore, prior to his inauguration.

"After he had been in the Fort a few days an order was received from Mr. Seward directing Mr. Shaver's discharge upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Shaver refused freedom on these terms; he was a British subject born in Canada, of parents who were British subjects, and descendants of U. E. Loyalists.

"When the typhoid fever broke out in Fort Lafayette, and the prisoners were dying so rapidly as to arouse public attention, Mr. Shaver was removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where, under the charge of Col. Demnuck, he, in common with other prisoners, received humane treatment, and every liberty and indulgence consistent with their position and safe-keeping. By this time Lord Lyons had applied for Mr. Shaver's discharge, or that if there was any charge against him he should be brought to trial; and Mr. Shaver was allowed to correspond with Lord Lyons, and to have interviews with the British Consul. All the communications from Mr. Shaver to Lord Lyons, and all Lord Lyon's replies, although bearing his signature on the envelope, and the seal of the Legation, were opened before delivery; the former indeed had to be sent unsealed, and the latter cut open, lest the ambassador should discourse treason with the prisoner. Lord Lyons communicated the facts of Mr. Shaver's case to the British Government, and a demand was made by Lord John Russell for his trial or release.

"Mr. Seward sent instructions for his discharge on express condition that he would take an oath not to travel into any insurrectionary State, and not to carry on any communication in the United States, or any other country with persons disloyal to the Federal Government. Mr. Shaver refused to accept his discharge on the terms; he was either guilty or innocent of the charge on which he was arrested, and he was prepared to accept either trial with all its consequences, or unconditional release. In this resolve he was supported by Lord Lyons; and on the 6th of January, after nearly three months' incarceration, the Federal government admitted that it had not a fraction of evidence against him, and discharged him unconditionally.

"When the United States pays, as it will shortly have to pay, the bill for such acts as this, it will find that the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of British subjects is an amusement so expensive as to justify a little more consideration before practising it than Mr. Seward has shown.

"Among the refinements of cruelty in the Federal Bastiles, Mr. Shaver informs us that an order was read to them from Secretary Seward forbidding and prisoner employing counsel to obtain his release, and declaring that any such act would be regarded as an additional proof of guilt, he might have said the only proof of guilt, for the majority of the political prisoners have been arrested on no juster grounds than Mr. Shaver."

—We learn by the English papers of the death of James Nichols, and eminent Wesleyan, the translator of the works of Arminius, and the author of a work on Calvinism and Arminianism compared. He was a personal friend of Southey and Wordsworth.

NO BURIAL SERVICE OVER A SOLDIER BECAUSE A PROTESTANT.

The New York *World* has the following:—

In the 53 Regiment, New-York State Volunteers (better known as the D'Epineuil Zouaves) there is a Roman Catholic priest acting as chaplain, notwithstanding that only about one-fourth of the regiment is of that religious sect. This chaplain, in a recent instance, refused to perform any burial service over one of the privates because he was a Protestant, by such refusal has outraged the feelings of the majority of the members of the regiment to an intense degree. He has also actively interested himself in opposing the Protestant services of the soldiers who have been in the habit of holding prayer meetings, Bible classes, and Sunday meetings. It was his threat a few weeks ago that he would have such services forbidden by an order from the colonel, and this would unquestionable have been done but for a quarrel among the officers on other questions.

A young lady, while taking a walk on Sunday evening, the 13th of October, near a small lake in the parish of Logie-Goldstone, Scotland, was overtaken by the storm which blew from the southwest that evening:—"Being well furnished with crinoline, and the wind getting under it, she was threatened to be carried aloft into the upper regions, but, by using all the art in her power, she was only carried into the lake, and keeping her equilibrium, with her hands outstretched, holding on her crinoline, she was safely landed on the opposite side of the lake, none the worse for her aquatic excursion, except the fright while sailing across the lake."

A CAUTION.—A gentleman in London, who had not lived long in his house, went to the sea-side for a week or two, leaving everything safe, and his furniture locked up in the various rooms:—"When he returned it was late at night, and he could not find his house. It had absolutely been sold, pulled down, and carried away in his absence! The assistance of the police was obtained, when it was found that a person of fashionable exterior had called upon a furniture dealer, and upon some pretext that he wished to emigrate, asked him to value the furniture in the house. An estimate was given, a bargain was struck, and everything taken away. The thief then went to a bricklayer, and inventing a story that he wished to build a large house upon the site, sold the brick and materials for what they would fetch! The astonishment of the owner, fresh from sea-bathing, who left a house and furniture, and on his return could find neither, was a 'caution'"

A GREEN ROSE.—The London *Gardener's Chronicle* thus describes a novelty among roses which has been successfully grown in France, and England.—Conceive a China Rose, with every part bright green, deep on the outside, pallid in the middle, the calyx wholly unchanged; the five natural petals transformed into five small, broad green leaves, and the rest of the centre consisting of pale green straps of various degrees of narrowness, spreading evenly round the middle, and forming a green star, with innumerable points. Such is the Rose Bengal verte. It has no scent, and does not show the least inclination to exchange its verdure for a rosy hue. It is quite regular in its form and greenness, no change having been remarked in it since the year of its birth. It is now a well-established five year old plant, with a fixed habit. Although this has no great beauty in itself, it is considered possible that by hybridizing, new varities may be obtained, combining the parent colors red, white and green, and thus new beauty be added to the Queen of Flowers.

GREAT MEN BORN, NOT MADE.—Generally speaking the greatness or smallness of a man is determined for him at his birth, as strictly as it is determined for a fruit whether it shall be a currant or an apricot. Education, favourable circumstances, resolution and industry, can do much; in a certain sense they do everything; that is to say, they determined whether the apricot shall fall in the form of green bead, blighted by the east wind, and shall be trodden under foot, or whether it shall expand in tender pride and sweet brightness of golden velvet. But apricot out of currant, great men out of small, did never yet art or effort make; and in a general way men have their excellence nearly fixed for them when they are born. A little cramped and frost-bitten on one side, a little sun-burnt and fortune-spotted on the other, they reach between good and evil chances, such size and taste as generally belong to men of their serviceable bunches, the great in their golden isolation have thus no cause for regret, nor those for disdain.—*Ruskin.*

Arrival of a Queen's Messenger by Express from Halifax.

James Kerr, Esq., Queen's messenger, arrived at Russell's on the 7th instant, by express from Halifax, having left that city on New Year's day, beating the mails *via* Portland.

Mr. Kerr pursued the following rout:—

Halifax to Truro by train	miles	63
Truro to Moncton by sleigh		110
Moncton to St. John by train		94
St. John to Fredericton by sleigh		60
Fredericton to Woodstock do		60
Woodstock to Tobique do		60
Tobique to Grand Falls do		26
Grand Falls to Little Falls do		26
Little Falls to River du Loup do		76
River du Loup to Quebec by train		126
Total		701

Mr. Kerr reached Tobique, January 5th, and experienced a succession of snow-storms, which, according to letters addressed to him by W. R. Newcombe, Esq., Superintendent of Roads in Victoria county, N. B., and also from F. E. Beckwith, Esq., high sheriff of that county, were never exceeded in severity for the last fifteen years. Little falls is the last stage in New Brunswick, and Mr. Kerr telegraphed from here to River du Loup for a special train. Mr. Kerr describes the road from Little River Falls to River du Loup as little inferior to rail. A portion of the troops are already on the road to Canada. Two large lumber merchants have taken the contract for putting the troops through, and there is little doubt that they will arrive at their destination without experiencing any obstruction.

The route we have been describing is that which our troops will avail themselves of at present, but as it runs upon the borders, the British Government have, however determined upon using the other old road round by the Bay of Chaleur. Each transport that has arrived at Halifax has brought some of the transport corps, splendidly furnished with artizans and implements. Engineers are already upon this road, marking places for barracks and telegraphs, and it is expected that this road will be ready to relieve any crowding of troops and stores upon the old route long before the passage of the whole is completed. The foresight which the War Minister has exhibited in these arrangements is beyond praise, and the safe transport of the fine army of men destined for Canada, will be one of the brightest achievements, and indeed, we hope the only necessary one of the campaign.

We should add that Mr. Kerr informed us that by relays; and in ordinary weather he could have accomplished the whole distance in seventy-six hours, but that the journey could be accomplished in the time which he has now performed it by any person without missing a night's rest.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Anti-Fighting Fictions.

The statement so widely published and so generally believed throughout the North, that the term of enlistment of the bulk of the Southern soldiery will expire during the coming month of February, is a mischevious error which has not the slightest foundation in fact. The rebel army is composed mainly of twelve months' men, and of these not a man was enlisted previous to the fall of Sumpter (which occurred in April) outside of Carolina. Rebels from other states participated in that flight, but they were volunteers for the occasion and returned home after the object they had in view was accomplished. The present rebel army has been organizing simultaneously with our own, and if it is true though we know it is not, that Gen. McClellan is waiting until Beauregard's disciplined masses are replaced by recruits, before he will move, then there will be no fighting before August and September. Over two-thirds of the present rebel army was recruited after the battle of Bull Run. It follows, therefore, that the reason assigned for the delay in the advance of our armies, cannot be that so generally stated in the public journals.

There is another matter in which we fear the people of the North are again deceiving themselves. Stories are current of the demoralization of the southern troops, of their lack of discipline, and the insubordination of the rank and file. There may be something in all this, but is it safe to risk our armies and the fate of the Union on any such reports? That the southern confederacy is in a bad way, financially, is undoubtedly true, but we apprehend that our armies will find foemen worthy of their steel when they cross bayonets with the southern troops. Our soldiers are better armed and better clad, and we hope there are more of them than of the rebel troops, but these, though doubtless enough, will be the only advantages when the day of struggle comes. Let us never underrate an enemy.

Military Departments.—There is no longer any doubt that the Western Peninsula has been divided into two military departments, of which London and Hamilton are to be centres. General Napier is to command at Hamilton, and General Russell at London. It is said that the head-quarters of the third military district in Upper Canada will be Kingston and that Toronto will consequently, be left out of the arrangement altogether. While our members in Toronto have been sleeping, it is evident that Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Isaac Buchanan have been at work.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

We wish it particularly understood that our terms for the Weekly edition, are One dollar in advance, or within three month of the date of subscribing, and $2 at the end of the year. Fifty cents extra is invariably charged where the paper is delivered by the carrier.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

Note.—All communications strictly confidential. Our columns will be open for fair discussion upon everything that interests our readers. We do not hold ourselves responsible, nor do we endorse the sentiments expressed by correspondents. The name in all cases required.

To insure insertion, correspondents must be brief, as our space is limited.

To our Patrons.

Now that the year is about drawing to a close, and Printers, like others, desire "good cheer" during the Holidays, we know nothing that would afford us a "Merrier Christmas" or a "Happier New Year" than to receive payment of arrearages on subscriptions. We seldom make a call of this kind, and hope it will not go unheeded. A word to the wise is sufficient. We trust we may not be compelled to make personal calls.

The Independent.

Saturday, January 18, 1862.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

We have reliable information from Toronto, to the effect, that a meeting of the Upper Canada portion of the ministry, was held at that city on Thursday last, the ninth instant, at the office of Mr. Gzowski. The Hon. John Ross; the Hon. John A. Macdonald; the Hon. Sidney Smith, and the Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, were present. The object of the meeting was, though *some other* matters were discussed, to settle the policy to be pursued respecting the extension of the Grand Trunk Railway, to Halifax Mr. Gzowski is the favorite with the Upper Canada ministers, and they are trying to make him the hinge for all their scheming to swing upon. The Hon. Sidney Smith, and the Hon. Joseph C. Morrison were detailed to proceed to New York, and we may soon expect to hear of their setting out. Depend upon it, that we are again on the eve of similar Railway swindling, to that which characterized the last days of Hincks' administration. Is it not a lamentable state of affairs when a meeting of the crown advisers takes place at the Railway contractors office, a place, and a meeting that can only suggest the most corrupt intentions. All that this country has yet suffered, all that its broad acres are yet pledged to pay, *qut as a trifle to that which is to follow*, if those who govern us are not held accountable. But a ministay, like that which at present afflicts this country, composed of stock jobbers, Railway swindlers, Rebel, Annexationists, and bankrupt politicians, what are we to expect? They are as bad as bad can be, and till they be driven from power there is no security for the public. The history of the coming session of Parliament will be a lengthy chapter of rascality The vultures are gathering to devour the body of the prostrate Povince.

MR. JOHN I. SHAVER.

Mr. John I. Shaver, who honors this good Town of Belleville by recording it as the place from whence he hails, but whose cosmopolitic character would authorize him to date his place of abode as properly at Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren as any place else, has just been paying a visit to his "friends" throughout our portion of British domain, and in his desultory ramblings it appears that he has called on the good-natured editor of the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, and while enjoying the hospitality and drinking in the melting commisseration of that "kind hearted" and "accommodating gentleman," he has related one of the most pitiable and heart-sorrowing tales of the wrongs and indignities he suffered in the "Bastiles" of the Northern States, that ever elicited the sympathy of a friendly heart, or drew a tear from a Mrs. Partington. We think we see "Mr. John I. Shaver," with streaming eyes and aching heart, in faltering accents repeating in incoherent sentences, the bewildering sensations which ravished his manly pride, when "stripped naked" and "thrust into a dungeon among a *number of negroes*," with "his clothes cut to pieces and the soles of his boots cut off"—we think we see him writhing with a sense of insulted dignity, while his eyebrows and moustaches mingled with rage, when asked to take an oath that he would "not travel in any insurrectionary State, and not carry on any communication in the United States or any other country with persons disloyal to the Federal Government." What! ask a "British subject" who makes no secret of his sympathy with the Rebel South, and who resides at "Louisville, Kentucky" to take an oath not to conspire against the flag under which he lives? Insulting! very! Rather would "Mr. John I. Shaver" much rather would that son of a "U. E. Loyalist," in the language of his scribe, "endure the filth of his dungeon, and the brutality of his gaoler!" The loyalty of "Mr. John I. Shaver," should be recorded! His devotion to British rule should be held up as an example!—should be "graven on the tablet of enduring memory." Every lover of good Government should imprers the facts given by "Mr. John I. Shaver's" faithful relator upon his mind, and forever hold the authors of these outrages to scorn and honest contempt. But seriously, who thinks "Mr John I. Shaver" was persecuted by those into whose hands he fell? Echo answers who! The only way to get a proper view of the case is to ask yourself the question, what would England have done under the circumstances, had a man of "Mr. John I. Shaver's" stamp been meandering through their dominions, while they possessed ample testimony of his disloyal sentiments? Would they allow a man of suspicious loyalty, was he native or foreigner, to mix with their people, while treason in all its forms stalked in their midst on every side? No one will entertain such an idea for a moment! They would not wait for evidence of his guilt, where there was existing a well founded suspicion of his business; nor would they release him under the most powerful "threats" of any nation, without a guarantee that he would quit their soil, and do nothing against the peace of their Empire! This is the only honest way to look at these questions? What, would England have done in a similar case? And where this course be pursued, judgment will always be rendered on legitimate evidence. But where the contrary is the case—where all the established rights of an independent Government be denied the authorities at Washington, then, there will be staunch British subjects in Canada who will take exception to any action based on a contrary principle. Has not the Government of the United States of America a right to put down rebellion? Has she any less a right to do so than France! If it be conceded that she has such a right, it may be asked what constitutes a Rebellion, and whether its magnitude makes it any less a Rebellion? These points decided, it may be asked what nation on the face of the globe, has a better right to respect all the efforts of any Governments to put down its Rebellions than England has? And what is the first step to that end? Is it not to rid the land of all suspicious persons?

We not pretend to say that "Mr. John I Shaver" was guilty of anything worthy of confinement in "Northern Bastiles;" nor do we say that he was not; but we do say that if the American Government had reasons for believing that he was guilty of any act which could be shown to be detrimental to their interests, and which aided the Rebellious States in their unholy enterprise, they had a right to arrest him and secure his person until he gave security for future good behavior, and that too without the interference of Lord Lyons, or Lord John Russell. Our motto in this war matter is "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

THE HYDROPULT.

We have in our possession one of those portable fire engines called a Hydropult, now being introduced into Canada by Mr. W.H. Vantassell, of this Town, and we feel bound in all candor to say that for general utility and practical benefit, few inventions are likely to become of more universal utility to all classes of Society. Everybody who makes any pretention to living up to the ordinary requirements of life, can make a Hydropult of practical use to him in some shape or other. If he be a Farmer he wants it to protect his buildings from fire, to cleanse his fruit trees, water his garden during the drought of summer, for washing his carriages, draining his cellar or cleansing his cistern, as well as for many other purposes which does not now occur to us. A mechanic or merchant wants one for all these purposes and for many others which will at once present itself to his own mind; but undoubtedly the great good to which the Hydropult is adapted is the extinguishing of fires. Here it is king. How many buildings, yea hundreds of buildings are lost by fire for the want of some means at hand to quench the flame whilst kindling into furious rage, even in large cities where massive Fire Engines are posted in every few squares. The notice of the conflagration reads, "The Engines were soon on the spot, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to allay its ravages." The Hydropult will just answer that great desideratum. The occupant of the House can take a pail of water in one hand and a Hydropult in the other and proceed directly to the spot at once, even though it were in the utmost garret or on the roof, and direct a stream of water immediately where required. There need be no delay whatever, but an immediate action; because any one with two minutes experience can manage a Hydropult with perfect precision. And if a Hydropult can serve such a beneficial purpose in Town where there are so many requisites for suppressing fires, how much greater must its utility be in the country where these facilities do not exist. It is a strange coincidence; but nevertheless true, that fires generally brake out in some spot where to dash a pail of water upon it is altogether impracticable, such as around stove pipes, inside of partitions, and from chimney flues, where it is to high to be reached by the ordinary means, and in these cases the benefit of the Hydropult will be at once seen. It really appears to be a work of supererogation to dwell on the advantages which the Hydropult is designed to confer, because it fully illustrates its own peculiar mission to all minds so soon as it seen in operation.

In New York State where the Hydropult has been extensively introduced, there is an abundance of testimonials, not for what it will do, but for what it has done, and is now effecting every day. The gentleman hangs his Hydropult in his Hall, always ready for immediate action whenever required, and the lady carries it with her to the well or cistern every morning, and sprinkles her vegetables or flowers within a radius of fifty feet around, whilst the manservant dashes the most intractable mud from the returned carriage, with the greatest immaginable ease, and the Hydropult is again hung in the Hall until the succeeding day. These are some advantages to be derived from this invention; they might be extended, but time will not permit, nor does necessity demand it. See advertisement and a few testimonials in another column.

MR. YOUMANS' CONCERTS.

Mr. J. W. Youmans has held two of his popular Concerts in Coleman's Hall, to full Houses. The children under his tuition have become so proficient as to be able to give upwards of forty pieces of music with such perfectness as to astonish all who listened to them. Their young voices seem exactly fitted to receive the peculiar selections which Mr. Youmans gives; by them the various parts of quite difficult music are executed with astonishing precision. Rounds of applause were elicited for the rendering of both Solos, Duetts and Choruses, and the happy, smiling faces of the neatly dressed little ones, betokened how much they enjoyed the appreciation of the audience. Mr. Youman's unremitting toil and patience in teaching these children, seems only repaid by the exultant joy which is afforded them on these occasions—he certainly does not always receive anything like adequate remuneration in any other way. Nearly every piece given in both the Concerts were entirely new and very appropriate; but a glance over the two programmes will allow of a decided choice of some twenty-five pieces that cannot fail to please all classes of taste. Such a selection has been made for next Monday evening, at which time Mr. Youmans has been induced to sing again, that none may be deprived of the pleasure of listening to his entertainments. In addition to those selections, quite a number of new things will be given, which have been prepared during this week. Remember on Monday evening January 20.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.

This unrivalled Monthly is again early at hand, filled with useful and pleasing matter. Its contents are even more practical than usual, and its embellishments are excellent. No lady can possess a properly cultivated taste and thorough education without Godey Only $3 per annum. L.A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Political.—It is stated that the Hon. M Foley will elect to sit for Perth and that proceedings are afoot to secure the return of some other gentlemen for the constituency of North Waterloo.

An Advance Movement.

The grand onward march of the Federal armies has begun, and at a point where we all hoped it would begin. Yesterday a brigade of the troops collected at Cario went about eight miles down the Mississippi river, and encamped for the night, to await the rest of the expedition, which will probably move this morning. The force to be employed comprises over sixty thousand men, twelve gunboats, thirty-eight mortarboats, and twenty-eight tug and steamboats. Its destination is prudently withheld from the public. It is enough to say that so formidable are the preparations that little doubt can be entertained of its comple success. General Burnside's expedition is ready to start from Fortress Monroe; nor is it improbable that while a blow is striking at the rebellion in the West, another will be struck in the East. This consummation has been long delayed and wisely, in that complete preparations gave fuller assurance o victory.

—The newspapers in the whole State of Missouri have been, by order of the Provost Marshal General, placed under military inspection, and newspaper publishers not sending a copy of each issue to the Provost Marshal's headquarters, at St. Louis, will render their journals liable to suppression. Talk of liberty of the press in the United States after that!

—*Wilmer & Smith's Times* of the 28th ult., says:—The Emperor of the French has lent our Government 2,000 pairs of snow-boots for the use of the troops which are now crossing the Atlantic on their way to Canada,—than which nothing could be more considerate or friendly."

—At a concert recently given by a German band in Philadelphia, and which by the way, was attended by the *elite* of that demure city, "God Save the Queen" "was drowned out by a thunderstorm of hisses." Straws tell which way the wind blows.

—Col. Samuel Colt, the well-known inventioner of improvements in fire arms, died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning last, of an accute attack upon the brain. He was only 47 years of age.

—We learn from papers brought by the Canada that "Sir Allan McNab has returned home to resume his command of the Canadian militia."

—The Montreal *Gazette* says the Reciprocity Treaty cannot be annulled by the United States—should they desire to do so—until 1866.

The Burnside Expedition.

Annapolis, Jan 7th, 1862.

Yesterday and to-day the embarkation of troops has proceeded very actively, and it is expected this evening that the work of getting the expedition to sea will be completed to-morrow. During Sunday night and Monday morning we had another fall of snow, which added to the discomfort of breaking camp, and transferring tents, baggage, &c., to the ships. Otherwise the weather has been very favorable for the season of the year—for a movement.

The men are delighted by the change from camp life. Its monotony and the increasing severity of the weather began to have a depressing effect upon some, and to produce an increased amount of sickness. Change an excitement, even if attended by dangers and worse privations, are eagerly desired by the soldiers.

Thus far, the embarkation has been conducted successfully, and I have not yet heard of a single serious accident. The labor is unavoidably tedious, but its difficulties are increased by the necessity of embarking a portion of the troops by means of tug and steamboats of light draft. This evening nearly all the steamboats had their compliment of men on board, and the harbor presented a lively appearance. The night is clear and calm—cold, but beautiful—and the various regimental bands have enlivened the scene by collecting on the decks of the ships and playing choice pieces of music and patriotic airs. So far, the Burnside expedition has commenced its 'onward movement' with most favorable auspices. The news to day of Union victories and the grand success at Port Royal has stirred the enthusiasm of officers and men The settlement of the Trent affair with England, has ceased to be the prior theme of thought and conversation, and the speedy 'wiping out' of the rebellion is the engrossing topic.

The appearance in the harbor yesterday of an English war steamer caused much surprise, and speculation as to the object of her visit to this place. It is stated that she brings to Lord Lyons and the American Government the official announcement of the death of Prince Albert. But why come to Annapolis is the question? Possibly, to examine the channel and 'take an observation' of our expeditionary fleet, while performing the duty of European national etiquette. At any rate, the way English war vessels have of late been making 'calls' in our harbors, and at unusual places for such honors on our coast does not tend to increase the good feeling which it is so much to the interest of both countries to cultivate.

American Financiering.

The following from the New York *World* of Friday last is eminently suggestive:—

"Large issues of paper currency, or promises to pay specie on demand, without the specie on hand in the present or in the prospective future—which all government inconvertible paper currency really is, the present United State demand notes included—must deprecate in price by an immutable law. The public take paper currency at par only so long as they believe it can be converted into specie on demand, and just so long does any paper bank or government notes circulate as money on par with specie. The people have no need to refer to French assignats or continental money to prove this fact. In New York city, to-day gold is selling at five per cent premium, which means that the paper currency of the country, or government demand notes, are deprecated five per cent compared with real money or gold. This alteration of five per cent in the price of paper notes has taken place within a week, and this means neither more nor less than that in that short space of time the price of eleven thousand millions of property in the loyal states has changed five per cent, $550,000,000, and fifteen hundred millions of railway bonds, stocks, mortgages, &c., are also changed $75,000,000, making $625,000,000 alteration in the prices of these two items of national wealth in the course of a few days, owing entirely to the vicious systems of national policy proposed to Congress, and the want of $200,000,000 annual revenue from taxation to support the government credit."

A Confederacy of Confederates.

The latest new nostrum appears in the shape of a plausible and ingenious proposal to end the war by constructing a great North American Union, consisting of sovereign nations and comprising at first, the U. S. the Confederate States, Mexico, and afterwards Canada and the British Provinces, if they should ever gain their independence. It is proposed that these several nations shall enter into a league, or offensive and defensive alliance, with a common customs' union and postal arrangements, by which the commercial advantages of the old Union should be restored and extended, and in which the South shall relinquish all claim to the surrender of its fugitive slaves. The author of this proposal is understood to be Elihu Burritt. The force with which it is presented makes it interesting and suggestive; but candor compels us to add that it is as visionary a chimera as ever entered into the brain of a benevolent dreamer.

To the Editor of the Independent.

Sir—Billa Flint says he can make four pounds more of Flour from a bushel of wheat than most any other miller, and says he will give one pound per bushel off the toll, as well, on account of the stories raised about his mill not being willing to grind for those voting against him; and he says he can grind all that comes. Will you please ask Billa if he will grind mine, if I come; do like a good boy. Tell him I won't do it again.

Yours Truly;

Old Lennox.

Municipal Elections.

Madoc—A. F. Wood, B. Vankleck, °John N. Moore, John R Ketcheson, °David Brown.

Huntingdon.—Thomas Emo, Peter Moon, James Findley, °Timothy Clark, °James Archibald.

Hungerford.—Geo. Benjamin, °Mat. Kerr, A. L. Bogart, J. McGill Detlor, Paul Larkin.

Trenton.—°Elijah W. Meyers, Jas. Potter, Wm Shea, °Dennis Macaulay, °John Dench.

Stirling.—Benj'n Stedman, N. Lake, Dr. G. H. Boulter, °E D. Allen, ° Thos. Bell.

Sidney.—Caleb Gilbert, K Graham, David Jones, S. D. Farley, B. Rose.

Thurlow.—Alex. Wilson, Philip Clapp, P. R. Daly, °Dorlin Clapp, S. Crysdale.

Elzivir.—Messrs. Flint, S. Lingham, Barry, Bleecker, and Rose.

Tyendinaga.—N. S. Appleby, Alex. McLaren, °W. Frizzell, P. Tigher, °Robt. Wilson.

In the Township of Rawdon we understand the old Councillors were re-elected.

In Marmora the result is the same, with the exceptions that Mr. L. Hughes takes the place of Mr. Jones.

The ° marks the names of new Councillors.

Division Courts.

At a Special Meeting of the Magistrates of the County, held on Monday last at the Court House, in reference to the changing of the present boundaries of the Division Courts. ..

It was moved by G. Benjamin Esq. M.P.P., and seconded by J. J. Farley Esq.,

"That as His Honor the Judge is absent, and the Bench have no data before it to proceed upon, as regards a re-organization of the divisions to constitute Division Courts of the County, that no further action be taken for the present and that it is the opinion of this Bench that no action should be taken to make any alterations without giving public notice thereof."

F. McAnnany, Esq. acted as Chairman, by the unanimous desire of the Magistrates present, when the above Resolution was passed; and the other Magistrates present were—

Billa Flint, James Cumming, Smith Bartlet, D. B. Murphy, Richard Lazier, Robert Grass, Geo H Gordon, Jas. J. Ryan, John S. Huffman, John Wilson, Jos N Lockwood, N. S. Appleby, Timothy Clark, T. D. Farley, Calib Gilbert, Elias Vandewater, Jas. Archibald, Sam'l Cooley, R C. Gorslin, Jos. Coldwell, H. Holden, T. J. W. Meyers, Robt. Bird, Owen Ketcheson, George Phillips, J. S. Peterson, W. Cadman, Mackenzie Bowell—*Chronicle.*

Murder at Sarnia.

We learn that a murder was committed on Saturday last in the town of Sarnia. An inquest was held on the body of deceased, at which the following facts were elicited:—It appears that the murderer, a laborer named Ward, had been drinking very hard for some weeks, and that his family had suffered much from the want of the necessaries of life. On the evening in question, he had gone home late in the evening, and seizing his wife by the hair of the head, he dragged her from the bed, kicked her in the stomach, and finally turned her out of doors. She went to a neighbor's where she remained all night, and early next morning she died. A post mortem examination was held by order of the Coroner, when it was found that the unfortunate woman died from the effects of the injuries she had received from her husband, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next Assizes.

WAR NEWS.

"Pointsville, Jan 8

"Capt. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.—I entered this place yesterday with the 42d Ohio 14th Ky., and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach, the main Confederate force left their strongly entrenched camp and fled. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis Creek, where they attacked and drove the Confederate cavalry which had been left as a qangular, a distance of five miles, killing three and wounding a considerable number.

"Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion. He abandoned and burned a large quantity of stores. We have taken 15 prisoners.

"Our loss was two killed and one wounded. I start in pursuit to-morrow morning.

"Signed, "J. A. GARFIELD."

"Prestonburg, Ky., Jan 11.

"To Capt. B Fry, Ass't. Adj't. General—I left Pointsville Thursday noon with 1 100 men and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburgh. The men slept on their arms.

"At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall.

"Skirmishes with his outposts began at eight o'clock and at 1 p. m. we engaged his force of 2,500 with three cannons posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, having been reinforced by about 700 men from Pointsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried off the majority of his dead and wounded.

"This morning we found 27 of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than 50. We have taken 25 prisoners, ten horses and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores and fled precipitately in the night.

"I have crossed the river and am now occupying Prestonburg.

"Our loss is two killed and twenty five wounded.

(Signed,) J. A. GARFIELD,

"Col. Commanding Brigade."

—Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, it is said, will return to England early in February. He complains of ill health and of bad treatment at the hands of some of the American people, who insist upon visiting upon him the indigestion they feel at the recent editorial articles in the "Thunderer" in reference to the United States.

—The illustrious Tom Sayers is out in a new character,—that of a "horse-rider" in an English circus.

To the Editor of the Independent.

There has been great surmisings as to what will be the position of parties when our present members elect convene; whether what constituted the old parties re-elected will be the nucleus for the newly elected members to adhere to, or whether new leaders will arise avowing definite policies, and force old parties and factions to yield to something more sane and salutary for the well being of the country:—but, whatever may be the results; time alone will have to solve the query. Our elections were in very many instances, very mysteriously accomplished, and changes made which even astonished the parties engaged in bringing them about—and no person can come to any other conclusion, but that sectarian, sectional, and personal, together with party combinations, have thrown together a heterogenous assemblage.—Every man on his own plank, pledged to carry out some particular policy, or advocate some particular party, either sectional, sectarian, or personal; consequently everything will depend as to parties upon combinations for carrying out those special pledges.—But still, there may be some independent men who have not been corrupted by pledges, who may combine and be sufficiently formidable to compel an adherence to some general policy, and cast to the winds, those sectional, sectarian, and personal interests, and force a policy for the general interests o our country; which I believe the great majority of the people of Canada earnestly desire may be the result. The interest of our-country demand it at their hands. Look at the fearful debt now burdening us down; nearly seventy millions of dollars! Look at our sources for raising revenue strained to its last extreme. There is already one fifth already of a duty upon nearly all articles we consume, besides all other sources which could be desired, to raise the money have been taxed to the full; and what is the state of things under all this taxation? Why we are running nearly two million behind annually—and at a total loss to know where to make the next strike. Our enormous debt cries retrenchment; our expenditure exceeding our income cries retrenchment; and our country would hold a jubilee, if our new members would form a party having for their motto retrenchment—and make a general sweep of every office that does not pay more than its expenses; and the expenses of our country brought within its legitimate income I am aware there would be great consternation in some quarters. Desperate efforts would be made to enlist sympathies in favor of sectarian claims. And the ravings of those rotten boroughs and Bankrupt municipalities would be intolerable. But what of all that; the affairs of our Country would jog on prosperously and they would have to follow on; their ministers would be educated as usual at their own expense and their churches would still posper; and as to those bankrupt Towns and municipalities, they have had their dance, now let them pay their piper. As to the educational institutions of our country we are prond to say, they have been liberally provided for, and if there be any branch that requires aid more than another, or deserves the attention of Parliament it is our Grammar Schools; did I say Grammar Schools? They should be called peoples colleges; they are doing more for Canada than all our Colleges and Universitities. They are capable, and are educating our young men who are aiming to professions; and that too at a small cost. And I am proud to say that many a poor man's son will yet go forth from our Grammar Schools, to head professions and make his mark in the future history of Canada. Many, and very many, have already gone from those schools and passed their examination as students, and are now being with students from our Universities and Colleges, for the higher seats of the bench, and we hope to see the same effort used by every Town and County in Canada, as the one being made in Colborn, to sustain them; and if any funds be found to be spared from the University, let them be given to the peoples Colleges, which are neither sectarian, nor sectional, as they are spread the length and breadth of Canada, and under the control of the people. As to grants to sectarian institutions, I consider they form one link in a church and state union, and one step in one direction always make way for another; for instance look at the Methodists of Canada, mark their progression in receiving good aid; look at the feeling created when the just grant was received for Victoria College; why it had to be so worded to the people as to meet their views of voluntarism. But what is the case now? just look at the demand made by the last conference, where they tell their people to vote for that man only who will give the most reliable assurance that he will carry out our views and University reform without any regard to his politics in other respects; who could suppose such a change could be affected so soon in the minds of such a people; and who dared to say that such moves are not calculated to chain us down to the worst of despotism. Let us "look before we leap" lest we leap into a pit. Look at England, the pride of the world; and even there we see the effects of misconceived liberality. Look at her churches which all must admit are the bulwarks of Protestantism, and yet are we satisfied with their manner of support, and if not let us guard closely the paths leading in the same direction in Canada. Once form a state and church union, and the liberties of the people are in danger for no church receiving aid from a Government, would be likely to speak against its abuses, however ruinous to our interests. As our Parliament soon will meet for actual despatch of business, we should be on the alert and be ready to give our views on important matters likely to be brought before them, and above all let us show that we ourselves are honest and despise selfishness which may lead them to do likewise.

Prince Edward.

The Independent,
Book, Job, and
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS, BELLEVILLE.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may send until arrearages are paid, and the persons are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is no such notice as the law requires.

4. If subscribers remove to any other place without informing the publisher, and the periodicals are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

The Belleville Independent.

AND HASTINGS RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY J. T. BELL. } FIAT JUSTITIA. { AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, otherwise two dollars.

VOL. 1 BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, C. W., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1863. NO. 51.

The Independent,
AND HASTINGS RECORDER
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, Literature, the News of the Day, COMMERCE AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion	$0 50
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	80
Each subsequent insertion	20
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	07
Each subsequent insertion per line	02

A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their discontinuance.

County Officers.

W. H. Ponton,
REGISTRAR. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite Hotel st.

C. L. Coleman,
CLERK OF THE PEACE. OFFICE on Front Street, opposite the Wood Markgt.

Francis McAnnany,
COUNTY TREASURER. OFFICE, at Court House.

Thomas Wills,
CLERK COUNTY COUNCIL. OFFICE, at Shire Hall.

John P. McDonald,
CORONER, CONVEYANCER, &c., OFFICE at Residence, Kingston Road.

Anson G. Northrup,
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, and REGISTRAR of the Surrogate Court. OFFICE at the Court House.

William Smart,
JUDGE of the County and Surrogate Courts OFFICE, at the Court House

Legal.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public, &c OFFICE—In the Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

Bell & Crombie,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers &c.,
Belleville.
Office.—Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.
JOHN BELL, 18 MARCELLUS CROMBIE.

SAMUEL J. BULL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT-LAW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Office.—Old Post Office, corner of Bridge & Pinnacle streets. 8.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite VictoriaBuildings.

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc., etc.
OFFICE,—Bridge Street. directly opposite the Empire Hotel. v5 28

William Hamilton Ponton,
(Registrar of the County Hastings.)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8. 1859.

JOHN FINN,
SOLICITOR in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer.
OFFICE over D. C Curtis' Dry Goods Store Front Street, Belleville.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville.

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.n1.

Business Directory

HENRY PRETTY,
PRODUCE, LAND, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
OFFICE.—Agricultural Warehouse (late Potash Inspection Office) opposite the Market.

J. S. SCOTT,
DENTIST, Colborne, C. W. Mr. Scott will be in attendance at his office in Stirling on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of every month, and in Frankford on the 4th and 5th. 49

C FONES.
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
SHOP in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store Front Street Belleville. 39

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES, South Hastings.
OFFICE—Trenton.

Drs. Lister & Henry.
RESIDENCE and Office on the Corner of Pinnacle and Bridge streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER,	W. S. HENRY, M. D.,
Licentiate of Medicine member of Royal College of Surgeons, London.	Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P.S.—A vacancy for one or two Students. July, 1860

Messrs. Innes & MacLeod,
CIVIL ENGIEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Front Street, Belleville,
ROBERT L. INNES, HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

Business Directory.

C. V. Bogart,
MANUFACTURER & Dealer in Boots & Shoes, East Front Street, Belleville.

H. Meyers.
BAKER, Grocer, Provision Dealer, &c., Dundas Street, Shannonville.

AUGUSTUS J. STAPELY,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
BEGS to inform private Gentlemen or Public Bodies about to build, that he has commenced to practise in the above line.
Plans for Private or Public Buildings carefully prepared. Estimates and Specifications made out, and Work Superintended, Measured, or Contracted for on the most reasonable terms.
RESIDENCE.—East Pinnacle Street, first house North of the Court House.
Belleville, August 10th, 1863 32-tf

H. E. LYONS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FRONT ST.
BELLEVILLE, C.W.

A. M. TERWILLIGER,
PHOTOGRAPHER
Front Street, Belleville.
AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES
Carte de Visite and
VIGNETTE PICTURES,
taken in the latest style of the art and at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Belleville, Sept 26th, 1762. 32tf

NOTICE.
To Potash Manufacturers' Country Storekeepers, and others dealing in Potash.
THE subscriber will, after this date, purchase Potash
Without Charge for Inspection!
If delivered at his Warehouse in Belleville. The only charge will be for Barrels, when furnished. Hoops and Heads if necessary.
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug 24th, 1863. 34-tf

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
Sheet Music, &c.
MR. W. H. MANBY, Piano Forte Manufacturer, Montreal, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has opened a branch establishment for the sale of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Sheet Music, &c., under the management of Mr Orme, in
Mr. Coleman's New Building,
TWO DOORS ABOVE GRANT'S HOTEL.
Boardman & Gray, of Albany, New York, have appointed Mr Manby sole Agent in Canada for the sale of their splendid patent Insulated Iron Rim and Frame Piano Fortes, an assortment of which will be always on hand. These instruments are fast superseding the large clumsy Pianos made in the old way. They are not affected by changes of temperature. The Iron Rim and strings both being metallic, self-compensate for such changes, and thus the Piano is not put out of tune. Complete satisfaction given to purchasers in a *substantial* guarantee for five years.
Orders for Sheet Music promptly executed.
☞ PIANO FORTES TUNED.
Belleville, December 5th, 1863. 49-6m

MONEY,
FOR investment on approved Real Estate security. Apply to
MESSRS. BELL & CROMBIE.
36 Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Sts.

Money to Loan.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
ARE again investing money on Real Estate. Apply to
W. W. DEAN.
Valuator.
At the Office of Dean & Diamond
Belleville, 14th January 1863. 8

The Belleville Bakery,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
McCreary & Ralph
BEG to return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public, for the generous support they have received since they commenced business, and to announce that they continue to supply at their store, and punctually to deliver to their customers,
HOUSEHOLD BREAD
and every other article in their line, of the first quality.
Biscuits, Buns, Tea-cakes, Scotch Cake, Plum-cake, &c., &c., always on hand, and made to order.
Belleville Dec. 13th, 1862.

Poetry.

CHRISTMAS.

BY THE EDITOR.

The rolling seasons once again
  Bring round the happy time,
When Angels spoke to shepherds men
  In Judah's starry clime.

Thus the celestial message ran,
  And thus it runneth still,
Glory in Heaven; Peace on Earth;
  And to mankind, Goodwill!

With grateful hearts then let us raise
  A grateful song to day,
That Christ was born in Bethlehem
  To wash our sins away.

And let us not forget to pray
  For friends so good and true,
Who keep their Christmas far away,
  Beyond the waters blue.

A Father, Mother, Sister dear,
  A Brother bold and kind,
Who dwell beside the streamlet clear,
  Which we have left behind.

And if on earth we meet no more,
  May it to us be given,
After life's pilgrimage is o'er,
  To meet them all in Heaven.

Correspondence.

(For the Belleville Independent.)

BIBLE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

VIEW II.—THE SCENERY OF HEAVEN.

By scenery we mean the appearance and various objects presented to view. But who is sufficiently qualified to sketch the objects to be seen in this place? The most perfect scenographer of earth would find a task of no easy performance. One may sit at home and draw exact maps of countries which he has never seen, but of which he has obtained information through history and geography; so I sit by my desk to draw pen and ink sketches of the scenery of a place in which all persons are more or less interested. The first great object of attraction is the Holy City. This is unlike anything of the kind on earth in design, in architecture and in material. Its name, Holy City, is peculiar to Heaven, and it is built of pure gold. Its streets are paved with the same material, that persons toil hard for here, and often wish for and cannot obtain. Here no doubt are the mansions which Christ promised to his faithful followers at the eve of their separation, and in which they are now situated with their Redeemer, and the same to which all the righteous expect to be elevated when they get home. Many here are houseless and homeless, often bring in want and distress; but they look forward to their Father's house where they shall occupy mansions, and possess every necessary article of white robing, with crowns upon their heads. These mansions are of various sizes, situation, and splendor to suit the saints who have been selfdenying and persevering on earth. The most beautifully situated, the largest, and richest, and most magnificent cities of earth, are but a shadow compared to it. The following dream may give some idea of its palaces. One evening Dr. Clarke and Dr. Doddridge, two eminently holy men, were in pleasing conversation upon Heaven and its enjoyments, &c. After Dr. Doddridge had retired to bed he soon fell into a deep sleep, and dreamed that he was at a friend's house some miles distant, and that he was taken suddenly ill and died. He felt himself carried away by an invisible attendant for a long distance, at last he discovered his attendant to be an angel. They soon arrived at a palace which was very grand; its apartments were commodious, and as he was taken from one to another they appeared more and more beautiful till they came to a large parlor, here he met with the Savior, who smiled upon him and entered into a pleasing conversation which greatly augmented his happiness. In the middle of this parlor appeared a large table upon which was a golden cup; the Savior took the cup that was kept there for the purpose of drinking wine, as he had told his disciples while upon earth that they should drink new wine with him in his Father's Kingdom; the Savior wished him to drink from the golden cup, which he at first refused, thinking the Savior should first drink, but upon being told that he should drink what was offered him there, he complied. After a little while being spent in the parlor, he discovered large pictures closely suspended upon the walls of the apartment; by examining them, he saw they were beautiful pictures illustrating his whole life on earth. There was one of his conversion, one pointing him to such and such trials, with the way he was delivered from temptations, another reminding him of seasons of ecstatic joy, of difficulties and triumphs, and of his final success in gaining the victory. As he gazed upon these pictures of the history of his life, he was so filled with joy that he awoke and for some time tears of joy flowed from his eyes. Such is Dr. Doddriddge's account of this remarkable dream. Those glorious mansions of the Holy City may be so ornamented as to keep the glorified saints in perpetual remembrance of the way they travelled to their eternal home. Memory is a lamp that will continue to burn as long as eternity lasts; and while it is a cause of agony to those in perdition, it will be a source of great enjoyment to those who through faith and patience have gained eternal life. To these mansions St. Paul looked forward and exclaimed, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." This house is indestructable, it is always new, always commodious, and for ever the same unchangeable resting place for those who travel the narrow path which leads through this world, and terminates in Heaven. Here is that resting place which I see through my telescope. "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God." Rest! How sweet the sound! It is melody to our ears. It is a reviving cordial to our hearts. It is enlivening to the spirits and charming to the soul. It is a Heavenly rest and unlike any thing on earth. How cheering is the prospect of rest to the mariner upon the troubled sea, so the faithful Christian looks forward to the mansions above as his final resting place after the storms of life are over. The daily laborer is glad when the toils of the day are over that he may rest his weary body by "natures sweet restorer, balmy sleep," so the laborer in God's vineyard toils on with the glorious prospect ever before him that he will rest forever in that land where there is no more [illegible]—How welcome is that day of rest which will be spent in loving, rejoicing, and praising God in the mansions above. We shall rest forever from sin, but not from worship; from suffering and sorrow, but not from joy, and this rest remaineth to the people of God. After countless ages are past it remains. After ages are spent in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, of traversing the golden paved streets of the Holy City, of sweet converse with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, this rest still remains. This rest does not consist in unemployment or inactivity, for we shall "rest not day and night, saying Holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty." It will be a rest from suffering and all fatiguing labor.

The next object of note among the scenery of Heaven is the River of life rolling between banks covered with ambrosial trees of undying vendure. How exquisitely beautiful is this sparkling river? There is the broad expanse of silvery water; there is music in its gentle flow; there is delight to be felt in a transient gaze upon its crystal surface. But how different to the rivers of the earth, in its name, in its source, and in its quality of water. Its designation is the River of Life. Its source is from under the Throne of God and the Lamb. A river on earth generally have its source in some unbroken forest or craggy woodland, and commences with a tiny stream which continually increases in width, depth, and size by other small tributaries which flow into it and onward it rolls till it empties into some larger body of water where it finds its common level. The River of Life appears to run spontaneously without any turbid qualities and it rolls majestically without any signs of increase or diminution. A river is one of the most beautiful objects of natural scenery in this lower world; its form is beautiful because of its being circling or serpentine: such forms are more beautiful than straight lines. The most beautiful line by which a surface can be bounded, is the waving, or serpentine, or that which continually or imperceptibly deviates from a straight line. The budding stem of the tulip, the curve of the weeping willow, the winding of the ivy, the vine wreathing itself around the elm, and the serpentine river, are all objects of far more beauty than any which are entirely straight. The rainbow is an object of great beauty not only because of its unrivalled colors but because of its immense curve over our heads. Then as I gaze upon the River of Life it presents an appearance of unsurpassed beauty. The hosts of Heaven drink its liquid element. How palatable are its waters! The waters of the Nile are so palatable that if one tasts them there will be an insatiable desire to be continually drinking them, and in some instances persons have been known to eat salt in order to increase their thirst for the water of the Nile. But think for a moment of the unending pleasure of drinking the waters of that river which flows spontaneously in one great silvery sheet out from the centre of Heaven. See here the whole company of Heaven in rapturous delight marching towards the limpid fountain of living waters. Rivers on earth are of great utility as well as being objects of great beaty; they enrich the country through which they course, they help commerce and slake the thirst of millions of creatures. And how is it in that place

"Where the river of bliss through midst of Heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers, her amber stream?"

It is the same with this river for there is no object in Heaven without its appropriate use.

The holy Prophet Ezekiel now points me to the trees upon the banks of this river. "By the river upon the bank thereof, on this side and on that side, shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, neither shall the fruit thereof be consumed; it shall bring forth new fruit according to his months because their waters they issued out of the sanctuary; and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf for medicine."

There are no such trees on earth as these either for meat, medicine, or beauty. Among the trees here utility is not always associated with beauty, but in the tree of life medicinal and esculent properties are combined with the greatest beauty. I enquire of the holy Prophet what necessity there is for medicine in this place, for the inhabitants are never sick, but there is no reply. I may as well inquire of what necessity the tree of the knowledge of good and evil was to our first parents in Paradise. There are many mysteries which are not explained to any one, and so we are to be satisfied with what is made plain. John, while in his lonely exile, was permitted to gaze into Heaven and behold its scenery and other objects of profound interest.—While gazing upon scenes of unutterable delight, he heard a voice from Heaven saying unto him, "Come up hither." If we but listen, how many voices we may hear uttering the same welcome invitation. The place itself, which is indescribably beautiful, and which was fitted up for us, holds out many attractions and says to us, "Come up hither." The scenery so variegated, so much designed to promote pleasure and happiness, says to us "Come up hither." Angels, who rejoice over repenting sinners, and who watch with interest the welfare of Saints as they journey through this world, and welcome them as they gain the Haven of Eternal Rest, would say "Come up hither." Then listen for a moment to the voice of a glorified mother saying to her son and daughter on earth, "Come up hither and enjoy with me the pleasures of Heaven. See there a fond wife, who has been called home before the husband was ready, she with a loud, long, anxious call says to the absent one, "Come up hither." There are children who died in infancy, and so in purity, before the throne of God, who watch with an interest unknown to their careless parents, the course they take on earth, and say with melodious voices, "Come up hither." And there also is the Saviour who ceaselessly calls to us and pleads with his Father to spare us, that we may be with him in Heaven. Shall we not pay attention to these repeated and Heavenly invitations, and prepare for the realms of Eternal Bliss? If each day is a blank leaf which is filling up for eternity, what sort of a page is the Scribe of time making out for you, dear reader?

I have now sketched some of the scenery which I am permitted to see in Heaven by means of the Holy Bible; but there is much that I have taken no note of—the Throne of God in the centre of Heaven is an object so great, so glorious, and so exalted, that I dare not commence any description of it. There are the books in which the Scribe of Time is noting the daily course of all persons on earth, but I forbear at present to give any description of these. In another view, I shall endeavour to ascertain the nature, the number, the power, the wisdom, and the offices of the Angels of Heaven.

ARMAGEDDON.

To the Editor of the Independent.

THE COUNTY ROADS.

SIR,—In my communication of the 4th inst., I promised that I would give you a statement of the progress of laying out the road from the Village of Madoc to the Township Line of Tudor,

Agreeably to the orders of the County Council, to lay out this road, I commenced doing so on the 27th November, and arrived at the Tudor line on the 4th inst. The work commences not at Madoc Village, but in front of the R. C. Church, Mrs. Russell making the road to this point. The road from thence is laid out into half-mile sections, to the end of the line where ordered to stop—a distance of about twelve miles from Madoc Village. There are three hills which may be classed as difficult, but they may be graded without heavy outlay, to a rise of 1ft in 11ft or 12ft, which is easier than the hills on the road between Belleville and Madoc.

The road from Marmora to the Township of Belmont has been contracted for by a Mr Alexander Boyd, and so far as he has done his work, it is creditable to him. He notified me to come and inspect it, supposing it was finished. On inspecting it, I found it did not come up to the terms of the specification; consequently, I could not receive it. On pointing out what was necessary to be done, he at once saw the justice of my declining to receive it as finished; and not as is usual, with contractors, he begged time, giving as his reason that the place so frozen up could not now be properly remedied.

I shall, from time to time, trespass on your space, to give publicity to the progress of the works which may be going on while I hold office.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.

Trenton, December 11th, 1863.

CONGRESS.

The Thirty-eighth Congress assembled yesterday at Washington. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot, by a vote of 101 to 81 for all others. His election has been certain—trickery aside—for some time past, but his vote is unexpectedly large, and indicates the growing strength of the political opinions whereof he is a prominent advocate. Mr. Colfax is well known to the public; is a native of New-York, but long resident in Indiana, a printer and editor by profession, and a member of the House since 1854. His knowledge of political affairs, his ability, his parliamentary experience, has tact and urbanity, and his unexcepted integrity, well fit him for the difficult honor to which he is raised. The session is likely to be tribulent, and Mr Colfax will need all his admitted capacity and patience to keep his course on that stormy sea.

SINKING OF THE MONITOR "WEEHAWKEN."—30 LIVES LOST.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on the 8th, gives the following account of the sinking of the *Weehawken*.—

At two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, while a furious wind prevailed from the north-west, the iron-clad *Weehawken*, lying at the entrance of Charleston harbour, went down at her anchorage—went suddenly, swiftly, and unaccountably to the bottom and carried with her, to a horrible death beneath the waves, four of her engineers and twenty-six of her crew. The iron-clad fleet was lying at its usual anchorage.

Saturday had been a bright and beautiful day, with scarcely a breath of air astir, and with a calm unruffled sea. During the night a breeze sprang up, and the wind, blowing freshly at daylight on Sunday, increased by noon to a violent storm.

The first signal of distress was made from the *Weehawken*, at a few minutes before two o'clock, The signal was seen and answered at once by the flag-ship, from which four boats were despatched to her assistance, and by the *South Carolina*, which sent two of her boats to the *Weehawken's* aid. The tugs *Dandelion* and *Iris* were also at once called up, and with them Commander Duncan, of the *Weehawken*, who chanced to be on the flag ship, and in conversation with the Admiral when the signal was made, proceeded immediately, with the hope of running his vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the Admiral when the officer of the deck made out from the *Weehawken* a new signal, and immediately reported her to be sinking.

A moment after she settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared beneath the waves.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the appalling nature of this disaster. It came with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. When the first signal of distress was made, no one divined how serious was the danger, and when, at length, the vessel went down, it was difficult for those who saw her disappear to credit even the evidence of their own senses. The wind was now blowing with great fury, and the boats which hastened from all sides to the scene, encountered great peril in picking up from the water the few who had succeeded in getting away from the *Weehawken* before she sunk. Almost at the moment she went down some twenty or more sprang to the boats and succeeced in getting away. As many others were rescued from the surging waves by the launches of the flag-ship the *South Carolina* and the tug-boats *Dandelion* and *Iris*. Thirty perished.

All day the *Weehawken* had laboured heavily in the sea, which kept her decks constantly submerged, and which frequently swept in huge volumes into her forward hatch. Towards noon the crew commenced paying out chain, to ease her; but, accustomed as they were, in every gale, to the shipping of such seas, it is believed that they had grown confident and careless of danger, and paid no heed to the encroaching waters until it was too late to resist them. They dreamed of no peril till the waves had fairly yawned to swallow them. Then, when it was known for a certainty that the vessel was to be lost, a panic of fright and fear benumbed them, and the terror-stricken crew below, had little power to help themselves. There were men in irons between decks, and the sergeant-at-arms rushed frantically away to release them. Poor fellows they all went down. There were invalids in the sick bay, and to their relief the surgeon sent his steward, who never returned. There were firemen at the furnaces, to whom vain shrieks for a helping hand at the pumps were made. A few of the confident were rushing to their quarters to save their effects, jostling the timid on their way to the dock to save themselves. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the *Weehawken* went down.

I believe that none of the officers perished save the four assistant engineers, who were overtaken by the flood before they could make any effort to escape. Commander Duncan had only taken command of the *Weehawken* on Saturday, having been detached from the *Paul Jones* to relieve Commander Calhoun. The officers' clothing, the paymaster's funds and the papers of the ship with her.

The *Weehawken* is lying in five fathoms of water, and will soon be rarsed, Until she is brought up, no one can tell with certainty why she sunk.

A NEW FEATORE IN THE POLISH WAR.

On the 9th ult. M Morgan, "Captain General of the Naval Forces of Poland," issued a proclamation from Warsaw, announcing to the merchants of neutral powers that on the 1st of January 1864 (new style), he will open hostilities against Russia. From that date, and in conformity with the dispositions of the treaty of Paris with reference to the naval hostilities, all ships and vessels under the Russian flag are declared lawful prize; but the Polish navy will always and everywhere respect the rights of neutrals, and the captain-general hereby solemnly engages to do so, in the name of the government and of all who have adopted its flag. For it is not a war of piracy which he declares against Russia; it is a regular war, made in the name of a people regularly constituted, and under the authority of a power emanating from and sustained by the nation will. The Polish sailors will use the rights of belligerents, and will respect the obligations which that title imposes, while knowing how to make them respected with regard to themselves."

MR. FORTESCUE ON CANADA.

Mr. Chicester Fortescue, Undor Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a recent speech delivered in Maldon, made the following remarks:—

"I have seen it lately stated in the public press, and especially in the leading organ of the Liberal party, that discontent exists in your great colonies or groups of colonies—I mean Canada and Australia. That opinion has been endorsed by a very able man, and a member of the University of Oxford, with whom upon most subjects I feel great sympathy—I mean Professor Goldwin Smith, who has also strongly condemned the conduct of the Government in New Zeland. Gentlemen, I am not aware that there is any discontent in Canada. It so happened that upon the very day upon which I read a communication on the subject in the *Daily News* I received a letter from the Gevernor General of Canada, Lord Monck, who tells me what I knew before, that his Ministry has just passed a very efficient Militia Bill, which owing to the gallant and enlightened spirit of the people of Conada, he has no doubt of making a very perfect system of public defence. Canada, gentlemen, is paying the penalty of the faults of a young country. *She has gone too fast and has spent her money too freely.* She has spent it mainly, I must say, upon improving her state, but still she has spent it too fast, and perhaps her Parliament has thought too much of gratifying their constituents, in local expenditure, and too little of the resources and real interests of the country. But Canada is advancing and improving. She does not reap the same benefit from emigration from this country and from Europe which is obtained by her great neighbour the United States; but this is not because, as the writer to whom I referred strangely maintains, because the Canadians think their country is unsafe and is to be a future battle-field between England and America, but because the great tide of emigration set in years ago to the United States, and such a tide is hardly to be diverted from its course. But, nevertheless, Canada is advancing, happy, and loyal, and wishes to maintain its connection with this country. Well, gentlemen, that being the case, my belief is that we have no right to give warning to Canada, that we have no right to cut a connection which we ourselves formed years ago by conquest and settlement, but which the Canadians wish to maintain, and it is rather our duty to maintain that connection at any reasonable sacrifice and risk."

A DEVONSHIRE LEGEND.

A work entitled "The North-Devon Scenery Book," recently published in England, furnishes a number of North Devonshire legends, one of which deserves a place in Howitt's History of the Supernatural. We quote:

"Not many years ago an old man was living in the village who possessed a fiddle and was able to discourse merry music upon it. There was a large upstair room in the house which was called the dancing chamber, and here the boys and maidens of Combmartin used to assemble once a month, and dance, and talk, and flirt in their honest country fashion, and otherwise enjoy themselves after their day's work.

"When the fiddler was dead his daughter married, and she and her husband continued to live in the old man's house. But as the husband could not play the fiddle the dancing chamber was of no use, and it was consequently converted to ordinary domestic purposes.

"The alterations had scarcely been completed when the house became suddenly uninhabitable. Every night the most fearful noises rang from floor to roof—noises as though a score of horses were galloping up and down the old dancing chamber, to the accompaniment of loud cracking of whips and other similar unnatural sounds.

"So that, as you may suppose, the family got but scanty rest at night; and were nearly driven to their wits' end by fright and perplexity.

"At last the husband betook himself to the parson of the parish, and asked for advice and assistance in so disagreeable a state of affairs.

"The parson suggested that such kind of alarming noises had frequently been caused by rats, and counselled him to procure the services of an expert in the killing of such unpleasant vermin.

"In about a week the man again paid a visit to the rectory, evidently wrought up to a pitch of desperation by his broken sleep and troubled dreams.

"'It is not the rats,' he said; they had hunted in vain for such things. It was a spirit'—whose he couldn't tell, but there was no doubt that it was a real spirit; and the only thing to be done was to have it laid by the parson If, he added, it could be too strong for one parson he hoped the rector would be good enough to get two other clergymen to join him for he had been assured that there was no spirit so powerful as to be able to stand out against the united powers of three parsons.

"The rector, however, declined to revive the old custom of exorcism; and consequently his parishioner went home with a troubled and an augry heart.

"A few days afterward he came back once more, with a gleeful countenance, and said that the spirit was laid, and that he himself had been able to effect the desired result.

"Partly swayed by the absolute necessity of doing something to penetrate the mystery, partly persuaded by the sensible exhortations of the rector, he and his wife had instituted another thorough search in the haunted rooms, and, after much ripping up of floor and wainscot, they discovered an old silk waistcoat belonging to the deceased fiddler, snugly concealed in the thatch, immediately above the dancing chamber. In one of the pockets of this garment were two half-crowns.

It became, therefore, immediately plain to them that the old man had been troubled at the loss which his family had sustained through the concealment of his hoard; and that the above-mentioned noises were the necessarily strong means which he had taken to draw his daughter's attention to the hidden treasure.

"In proof of this opinion it happened that henceforth the disturbances totally ceased; and to this day, happily for the inhabitants of the cottage, the spirit has remained at rest."

A FACT, IF TRUE.—A farmer lately obesrved a man trespassing on his grounds. Being much enraged thereat, he threw an old stump at the fellow, at the same time demanding his business there. The man spoke not, but hurled the wood back again at the querist; so that the farmer received his answer by return of post.

MATRIMONIAL CHANGE.—A lady who was very modest and taciturn before marriage was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely afterwards, "There was a time," said he, "when I almost imagined that she had none." "Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, but it's *very long* since."

The bridal gift of Australia to the Princess Alexander is thus described by an Australian paper:—

It consists of a stand, a stem, and an oval jewel casket, surmounted by an eagle-hawk and presents a pleasing combination of Australian forms. The edge of the stand or base is of malachite, richly veined and clouded; the groundwork a plane, with a cluster of rocks in the centre in goid. The opening of the casket is lipped with gold, enriched with the foliage and power of a native creeper; it is lined with crimson silk velvet and forms a recess worthy to enshrine the choicest gems of a Princess. The gift stands seventeen inches high. It is, with the exception of the malachite plinth, the aborigines, the emu's egg, and the emerald eyes of the snakes, made of pure gold. It is inscribed: "To her Royal Highness Alexandra, Princess of Wales, from the Wives and Daughters of South Australia."

It is found by investigation that the number of men who have been actually killed in the American war does not fall short, of a half million.

Moon's Phases for December.

Moon's Phases.	Day	Toronto.	Day	Twilight. Toronto. Beg.	Ends.
				A.M.	P.M.
Full Moon....	24	9 33 p.m.			
Last Quarter..	4	6 57 a.m.	1	5 31	6 07
New Moon	10	3 06 p.m.	11	5 40	6 07
First Quarter..	17	6 28 a.m.	21	5 47	6 10

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

23. Wednesday.......... *Victoria.*
24. Thursday.......... *Tharsilla.*
25. Friday.......... CHRISTMAS.
26. Saturday.......... *Stephen.*
27. 1st Sunday After Christmas... *John.*
28. Monday.......... *Innocents.*
29. Tuesday.......... *David.*

MR. SAMUEL LAMBERT, of Smithville, is duly authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Belleville Independent*, and to grant receipts for the same.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the BELLEVILLE INDEPENDENT in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

The Belleville Independent.

"*Fiat Justitia.*"

Tuesday, December 22, 1863.

REMOVAL.

The Office of THE INDEPENDENT will be shortly removed to more commodious premises, in Mr Geo. Neilson's new building, on Front Street, where the proprietor hopes, from the increased accommodation to be able to do full justice to those who may favour him with their orders. Due notice will be given of the removal.

The approaching Municipal Elections seem to excite a more than ordinary share of attention on the part of the Electors, as besides the usual personal, and political considerations, the whole system of administering the affairs of the town, as at present conducted, may be said to be on its trial before the people.

With respect to the first of these considerations, the official position which the Council has been pleased to confer upon the Editor, in appointing him to be one of the Returning Officers, precludes us from saying anything which may be interpreted as being intended to influence in any degree, the votes of the Electors; and we have ever maintained that general politics should be eliminated as much as possible from municipal matters. But on the last-mentioned subject, we should be wanting in our duty, if we refrained from laying our views before our fellow townsmen.

There are in the town, as in the Province at large, two distinct parties, one composed of those who approve and uphold the present method of doing business; and the other of such as think it to be radically wrong, and desire to have it totally changed.

The first party point to the state of the finances, and the amount of work done, and improvements effected in the town, as a proof of the efficiency of their method, while the other party instance these very points as a demonstration of the rottenness of the system, and of the necessity of a sweeping change.

As impartial observers, we must say that we think the former of these two parties has the best of the argument, as they can point to tangible and positive financial and operative advantages as the results of their management; while their opponents deal chiefly in theoretical objections, questionable alterations, and a strong inclination, or rather a fixed determination, to return to the old system of having all the Corporation's work performed by contract, which system was long ago found to work so badly, and to be so uneconomical, as to be discarded, and the present system adopted in its stead. In support of their position on this point, they quote the example of the County Council, who have made contracts for the repairs of the gravel roads, &c., but if they had attended the late meetings of that Council, or even read the newspaper reports of their proceedings, they would have found that the Councillors would be very glad indeed, if they could get rid of their contracts "by hook or by crook;" although from the length of the roads, and the great extent of country which they traverse, they are in a great measure compelled to contract for many pieces of work, which the compactness of the town limits would render easy to be done otherwise. They also want to dismiss several of the Town Officers, and put others in their places, and to alter the system of managing the market by farming out the revenues derived therefrom, instead of having them collected on behalf of the Corporation by a paid official.

Now many of these propositions are of very dubious advantage, while some of them are in our opinion calculated to be decidedly injurious; but as our space warns us to conclude for the present, we must delay their fuller consideration until our next issue.

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening 30th inst, Mr S. S. Lazier will deliver a lecture in the Temperance Hall, on Italy and Italian Independence.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We regret to announce the melancholy death of Dr. C. R. Potts, of Tweed, son of Mrs Potts, of Belleville, and brother of Mrs W. Watt, and of Mrs Wm. Anderson, of Prince Edward. Dr Potts had on Tuesday to visit a patient residing near Stoco, and as the distance by the lake was only two miles, while by land it was seven miles, he determined to go on skates. He had arrived within a short distance from the opposite shore, when having to cross a place where, from an under current, or the vicinity of a spring, the ice is often unsafe, his treacherous footing gave way, and and he was immersed in the chilling waters. After a struggle, which the extent of broken ice, and the scratches on his face, showed to have been long and desperate, the unfortunate gentleman had succeeded in reaching the former portion of the surface a few yards from the bank; he had then attempted to take off his skates, and had succeeded in loosening one of them, when he yielded to the influence of the frost, and was found the next morning frozen and dead. His corpse was brought to Belleville, and interred in the burial ground of St. Thomas' Church, near the remains of his late father. Dr Potts was a young man, having only attained his twenty-seventh year, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his untimely fate.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning a young woman named Sarah Sutton was found dead in her bed, in the house of a Mrs McCoy, with whom she had been stopping some ten days previously. A jury was summoned by Dr. Power, Coroner, when evidence was brought to the effect that the deceased had lived in the service of Mr Gershom Reed for twelve years; that Mrs Reed had observed her to be in the family way, and had turned her out of doors, when she came to board with Mrs McCoy. That she had gone to Dr. Holden, and acknowledged her state, requesting some medicine, which was refused to her: That on the Tuesday evening Mrs Reed sent her materials from which a drink was made, of which she partook; and that she had been very restless during the night. The jury on this evidence returned a verdict of "died by the visitation of God."

This absurd and obsolete verdict being very properly deemed unsatisfactory, the burial of the body was delayed to allow time for a *post mortem* examination, which was made on Friday last by Drs. Holden, Hope, and Canniff, and another jury being summoned, they testified that death was caused by inflammation of the lungs, when a verdict was returned, in accordance with their evidence, of death from natural causes.

FIRE.—On Wednesday evening about 10½ p.m., the store of Mr J. Lattimer, on Front Street, was discovered by Captain James, Chief of Police, to be on fire. The flames had seized a partition, and were rapidly extending, but by the exertions of Cap. James, aided by several persons who were present, the fire was prevented from spreading, and on the arrival of the Engine, were speedily extinguished.

The shop of Mr Lattimer is in the stone building on the corner of Bridge and Front street, which also contains Mr N. Vandervoort's office, Mr Bunting's flour and feed store, Mr John Cook's Grocery store, and the office of the INDEPENDENT, all of which owe their preservation to the activity and resolution of Captain James, and the fortunate proximity of the much abused water tank near the market place.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—On Thursday morning a woman was found dead near the Stone Mill above the Upper Bridge; a little girl of six years old was clasped in her arms, who was still living, though greatly benumbed, and whose cries led to the discovery of the unfortunate woman. An inquest was held by Dr Burdett, Coroner, when it was elicited that her name was Ann Purcell, from Kingston, that she had been for some time separated from her husband, and living a dissipated vagrant life. Verdict, died from the effects of dissipation and exposure.

We have great pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Mr John Taylor, Watchmaker, &c., who has just received an entirely new stock of Watches, Jewellery, &c., which has been selected with great taste, and comprises a variety of articles peculiarly suitable for Christmas and New Years presents.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—We recommend our Lady readers who wish to be *au fait* with the changes of fashion, and who have not yet subscribed to Godey's Lady's Book, to purchase the January number, when we think they will be strongly tempted to order the succeeding numbers to be sent to them as they issue from the publisher's establishment. To be had of all Booksellers.

RETURN OF ARRESTS.

Made by the Belleville Police during four months, ending 30th November, 1863.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
August....	10	13	23
September.	10	6	16
October...	9	10	19
November.	10	6	16
	39	35	74

Of the above number only 41 could read and write.

GEORGE JAMES,
Chief of Police.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

The Nomination for the Mayoralty of Belleville for the year 1864, was held in the Town Hall, yesterday at ten o'clock.

The Town Clerk, R. M. Roy Esq. took the chair, and declared that he was ready to receive the names of candidates.

Moved by M. Sawyer Esq., seconded by Mr Forin, that Dr. Rufus Holden be M or of Belleville for 1864.

Moved by F. McAnnany Esq., seconded by J. Whiteford Esq., that Henry Corby Esq., be Mayor.

Moved by Mr McCrary, seconded by Mr McAdie that Dr. William Hope be Mayor.

Moved by Mr Turner, seconded by Mr Taylor that James Brown Esq. be Mayor.

C. G. LeVesconte, L. H. Henderson, A. Diamond, G. E. Henderson, John O'Hare, McKenzie Bowell, and James Meagher, Esqrs. also received nominations.

The candidates addressed a not very crowded audience in the order of their appearance and all resigned with the exception of Messrs' Holden and Corby.

The show of hands being in favor of Henry Corby Esq., a poll was demanded on behalf of R. Holden Esq., by Dr. Hope, the proceedings terminated at half-past one.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—On Thursday evening Mr E. Carswell of Oshawa, delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Working Mens' Hall, to a crowded audience. Mr Carswell possesses a fund of anecdote and mimic humour, which kept his hearers in a roar of laughter during the greater part of his discourse, and they separated in high good humour, delighted with his quaint and apposite illustrations of his important subject.

THE CANADIAN LANCET. JOHN LOVELL MONTREAL, EDITED BY W. EDWARD BOWMAN M.D.—This little monthly sheet is well got up, printed on good paper, contains many valuable articles on the practice of medicine, and surgery, and bids fair to be a valuable addition to the medical literature of Canada.

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th, 1863.

PRESENT:—His Worship the Mayor. Councillors Relyea, Conger, Tannahill, Wheadon, Bogart, McArthur, O'Hare, Kennedy, LeVesconte and Henderson.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from Timothy Hayes, praying for relief.—*Referred to Poor and Sanitary Committee.*

A report was presented from the Finance Committee.—*Received.*

The Market and Police Committee reported a By-law to amend By-law 104 (The police By-law.)—*Received.*

The Council went into committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Mr O'Hare in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was taken into consideration.

Street Surveyor's pay list No. 14, $31. 14c. account for Lumber, $1,334 93c., and several other accounts were recommended to be paid.

Mr Henderson said he had received an account from Mr Josey for the sum of $19. 50c. for the maintenance of the child in Mrs Josey's charge, for the time which had elapsed since provision was to be made for the same. No provision had been made as yet, and it ought to be seen to at once.

Mr LeVesconte said that they must pass the account, but steps must be taken forthwith to relieve the town from this burden.

Council resumed.

Committee on Ways and Means rose and reported.—*Report received.*

Mr LeVesconte asked that the Police By-law should be allowed to stand over until the next meeting of Council.

Mr O'Hare said that as he intended to bring in a Police By-law at the next meeting, it would be as well to let the matter lie over, and perhaps they might be able to agree upon something which would be satisfactory to both parties.

Mr LeVesconte moved that the Poor and Sanitary Committee make arrangements to support the child now in charge of Mrs Hannah Josey, and that on the next day one of the constables take away the child from her care, and deliver it to the person who shall be appointed to receive the same.

Mr O'Hare objected to the motion as it was laying down a rule that a child of this description should be supported by the ratepayers for an unlimited period. The sooner they put a stop to this kind of thing the better.

Mr LeVesconte agreed with much of what had fallen from Mr O'Hare. Mr Josey had entered an action against the Council to compel them to pay for the maintenance of the child, which they had compounded; and his motion was intended to put a stop to such proceedings.

Mr Kennedy said all this talk was useless waste of time. Mr O'Hare talked a good deal about the child, let him take take it, and provide for it. He might talk till tomorrow morning, but the child could not be allowed to starve. Let it be taken away from Mrs Josey, who came in with a bill of $1. 50c. per week, and give it to some person who would keep it for half that amount.

Mr Henderson said the child had been adopted by the town, and they would have to support it. Mr LeVesconte's motion was intended to lessen the expense, or to get some person to adopt the child.

Mr McArthur was surprised to see this bill at all, he thought they had finally settled with Mrs Josey.

Mr Bogart said gentlemen could not be so hard hearted as to put the child out to starve, Mrs Josey would take half the amount now charged; her husband is a hard-working man, and would be glad of a small addition to his income.

Mr LeVesconte said the act of a former Mayor had made the Council responsible. They had fought against the responsibility without effect, but they might get some person to board the child at a cheaper rate.

Mr Relyea was sick and tired of Mrs Josey and the child, and wished the matter could be brought to a final settlement.

Mr LeVesconte's motion was put, and carried.

Mr O'Hare gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a By-law on the subject of the Police.

Mr Henderson introduced a By-law for the appointment of Returning Officers, and polling places for the ensuing Municipal Elections, which was read a first time.

Mr Henderson moved that the rules be suspended to allow the said By-law to be read a second and third time, and passed.

The Council went into Committee on By-laws:

Mr McArthur in the chair.

The By-law was then read, and contained the following appointments.

Sampson Ward. Polling place, the Town Hall; Returning Officer, R. M. Roy. Ketcheson Ward; Mr Symonds' Tailor's shop, Returning Officer, James T. Bell. Baldwin Ward. Brown's Agricultural Show rooms, Returning Officer, P. J. Roblin. Coleman Ward; Mrs. Murney's building behind the Western House, Returning Officer, John Thomas.

Council resumed.

Committee on By-laws rose and reported.—*Received.*

On the motion for adoption of the same:

Mr O'Hare moved in amendment, that the report be not adopted so far as relates to the appointment of Mr P. J. Roblin, but that the name of Mr John Wonnacott, be substituted for Mr Roblin's. He Mr Roblin, was desirous of obtaining an office under the Corporation, and the appointment of Returning Officer would disqualify him for the year.

Mr O'Hare on the suggestion of Mr LeVesconte withdrew his motion, and

Mr LeVesconte moved that the report be re-committed for the purpose of making the proposed alteration.—*Carried.*

Committee on By-laws:

Mr McArthur in the chair.

Mr LeVesconte moved that the name of Mr John Wonnacott be substituted for that of Mr P. J. Roblin, as Returning Officer for Baldwin Ward.—*Carried.*

Council resumed.

The Committee rose and reported the By-law for the appointment of Returning Officers, with the amendment.—*Adopted.*

On the motion of Mr Henderson, the By-law was read a third time, passed, and numbered 129.

Mr Wheadon introduced a By-law to allow the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of the town, where they are now prohibited, provided they be covered with a sufficient coat of plaster, or rough-cast, and that they be not erected within 30 feet of any existing building.—*Read a first time.*

Mr LeVesconte moved the first reading of a By-law to amend the Market By-law.—*Carried.*

Mr LeVesconte said the object of the special meeting was to allow the Collector to produce his Rolls.

Mr John Kerr laid on the table the rolls for 1863, with the balance uncollected thereon inscribed in the margin.

Mr LeVesconte explained, that after the first day of December in each year no money can be paid out by the Treasurer, until after the amount due to Government shall have been paid. The total amount collected on these rolls was only about $3,000.

Mr LeVesconte moved, seconded by Mr Henderson, that the Collector, Mr John Kerr be authorized to go on levying and collecting the taxes for 1863, and that his time be extended to the 28th December. *Carried.*

Mr Relyea said that the communication received from Lt. Col. Ponton had not yet been noticed. A plan and estimate for a drill shed had been prepared. The place where the Volunteers drilled at present was very uncomfortable. The sum offered by Government, with some addition from the town, would suffice to provide a comfortable and suitable place for the purpose. He moved that Mr McLeod be invited to exhibit his plan to the Council.

Mr Bogart said that as Chairman of the special committee, he had conversed with the members of that committee, but had come to no conclusion. Col. Ponton expected some person would have come down with plans, &c. but had heard nothing more from Government; and as he (Mr Bogart) had been from home, they had no report to make.

Mr Relyea's motion was put and carried, and Mr McLeod came within the Bar, and exhibited to the Councillors a plan for a drill shed, 208 feet long, by 80 feet wide, with an armory and dwelling rooms for the keeper attached.

Mr Tannahill moved that the plan of Mr McLeod be laid before the Committee on that subject to consider and report upon.

Council adjourned.

LONGSTREET'S RETREAT.

Capt. H C. Pike, Second Ohio V. C., arrived in this city last night direct from Knoxville, which place he left on the 10th. At that date the main body of Longstreet's army was at Rogersville. Longstreet had, during his retreat lost about 3,000 men in prisoners and deserters. There were swarms of fugitives from his ranks, a great many of them Georgians—the choice veterans of the rebel army, won out with hard service, and quite disheartened. The retreating rebels were suffering intensely for want of clothing and food, and were demoralized in an extraordinary degree by their hardships and disasters in East Tennessee. Longstreet had abandoned his siege train consisting of six guns, and they had fallen into our hands. The carriages were burned before the guns were abandoned. Gen. Foster arrived at Knoxville on the 10th and assumed command. General Burnside was sick several days after the retreat of the rebels, but was recovering, and would leave for home by way of Chattanooga. The boys of the army were very sorry to part with him, though Gen Foster's fame as a soldier was not unknown to them, and they had much confidence in him. Capt. Pike met two heavy supply trains between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville; the foremost was within 24 miles of its destination. They were loaded with coffee, sugar, salt and hard bread. There were thirty days' supplies for Burnside's army in Knoxville when the rebels retreated. The people of the surrounding country were destitute, the rebel army having consumed everything eatable and devastated the region to a deplorable extent.

What is most surprising in the fortunes of Longstreet's force, is the question from whence it has been, and is now drawing its subsistence. For upward of a month, without lines of communication, or base of supplies he has succeeded in solving that problem, which, from the time of Cæsar (with whom the res frumentariæ were the first and constant care) has been the prime source of anxiety with all commanders—namely, the subsisting of his army. As to whatever degree of primitive simplity the rebels may have reduced their commissariat, they must still have at least their "hog and hominy," we must conclude that Longstreet has been able to find in the country enough to feed his army. That he should be able to do so, let the resources of the district in which his operating not been already tapped, is quite probable; but General Burnside's force had for more than two months previously occupied and roamed over the whole valley, as high as Bristol; and it is certainly a striking proof of the exuberant fertility of this region, that after the double occupation by two considerable armies, the rebel commander should still be able to make "war support war."—*New York Times.*

The N. Y. *Herald* of Saturday says:—As an evidence of a total cessation of all warlike operations may be stated that for the past three days the President has not received a telegraph report from either the army of the Potomac, or the army of the West.

DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

The news that comes by the last mail which will most attract the attention of Canadians, as we are sure it will excite their regrets, is the illness and probable death of Lord Elgin. The painful intelligence was conveyed from the Bombay government to the Secretary of State for India, under date November 15th, as follows:—

"The following message to your address, dated Nov. 13, has been received from Sir R. Napier, from Calcutta:—"Lord Elgin has become so dangerously ill that he has thought it necessary to communicate with Sir Wm. Denison, and a steamer is in readiness to proceed to Madras if necessary."

The last accounts of Lord Elgin were up to four p. m. of Nov. 14th. He was then becoming weaker, and his life was indeed despaired of. For some time past he had suffered from ill health, and had gone to the hills to recruit. At first he appeared to find considerable relief, but having reached a pass which has an altitude of 13,000 feet, he complained that the mountain air affected his breathing, and soon after the ailment of which he died developed itself. Though no information of his actual decease had reached at last accounts, yet no doubt seems to have been felt in London as to the fact. Indeed the London *Times* exclaims:—Lord Elgin dead! The news comes with frightful speed in the wake of losses fresh in memory. Three Governors-General in succession. First, Dalhousie, then Canning, last Lord Elgin fall sacrifices to our Indian Empire. It is indeed, a dreadful price that we pay for the possession of an Asiatic Empire. It is strange to reflect that not a single Governor General remains alive except Lord Ellenborough."

Whatever traces Lord Elgin may have left in India of his governmental ability, it is to his administration of affairs in Canada during one of the most trying periods of her history, that his character as a judicious statesmen will chiefly rest. It was here he won his first conspicuous laurels and his name will ever be found worthily and intimately associated with the history of the province. Though he spoke once of the "horrors of a Canadian winter" and depicted somewhat strongly the privation of colonial life, yet while he withstood the cold he has fallen a victim to the ailments to which the climate of sunny India give rise.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

From the battle field we have numerous reports of skirmishes fought almost in all the provinces of ancient Poland. Even *L'Invalide Russe*, in part devoted to military news, proves that the Poles are far from giving up, for the winter, their efforts to free the country by their really extraordinary exertions. It reports, for example; a combat at Zalezuia, in the province of Augustow; at Kufleu, in the Government of Mazowca; at Miochow, Government of Warsaw; at Tarczyn, province of Radom, at Zeziorek, on the 29th last, in the province of Cracow, and six other skirmishes in the provinces of Samogitia, Kowno, and Wilmo. In all these combats, as usual, the Russians are everywhere and infallibly victorious, with a loss of one or two killed, and at most six wounded. If we add to it an official report of the Polish commander of the province of Kalisz, describing several encounters within his jurisdiction, and the commandant of Lubin and Sandomirz, also the defeat of the Count Kemerewoki's detachments in Wolynia—all these happening within this fortnight—we must come to the conclusion that both beligerent parties proclaim the continuous existence of the struggle. That in the major part of these skirmishes the Poles are worsted there can be no doubt, for it lies in the nature of the resources each party disposes of, yet the Russians suffer greatly, and are very dispirited, not so much with the losses they actually sustain, but by continuous marches and counter marches and the necessity for continuous watching, which deprives them of rest.

Poor General Czachowski, the last of the first leaders, is no more. He left his detachment to visit his daughter, living not far from Random. As soon as he arrived there he was surrounded by three squadrons of cavalry. Summoned to surrender, he answered as a true Pole would and ought to answer, by firing a revolver at the intruders. They answered fire with fire, and the gallant patriot fell pierced by three balls. At this moment his daughter came to him. Offering again his revolver to him, she begged him not to fall alive into the hands of the enemies. "They will murder you little by little, my father, spare the shame to your family of surrendering yourself to our foes." The poor old hero seized his own revolver, with his death grasp and fired at his own heart. Mortally wounded, he expired en rout for Random. The poor wretched daughter fainted on the body of her expiring father, and the Russians removing it forcibly from her, left her insensible. The old hero had faced death in this year alone 46 times. The brutal Cossacks will have two victims instead of one—for the poor child, the only one of her father, is raving mad, and dying fast.

I learn also that the famous priest, Mackiewicz, the hero of Lithuania, won on the 28th last, his 36th combat with the Russians; he never wields any offensive weapon in any battle, but directs all with all the "sang froid" of an habituated soldier.

The *Czas* publishes the following almost incredible act of atrocity:—

"According to an order published by General Lewchine, every woman who appears in the streets of Warsaw after nightfall must carry a lantern, unless she is accompanied by a man who is provided with one. A house-holder and his wife were returning home, the husband met a friend and both stopped for a moment on the flagway; the wife, who had advanced a few steps, was arrested by a police-man, who dragged her to the guardhouse because she had no lantern. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the husband, the commissary of police of the eighth district of Warsaw sentenced the woman to receive five stripes of a rod. She declared she was with child, and prayed to be spared the torture. Since you are implacable,' said the husband, 'permit me to suffer the corporal punishment in place of my wife. 'It is your wish,' said the police agent,—'Give him 10 blows, and 15 to his wife,' and this execrable order was executed."

M. Emile de Girardin, who has been the advocate of the Emperor Alexander since the emancipation of the serfs, copies this paragraph, and says that if the Russian Government does not prove the falshood of the statement published in the *Czas*, Russia exposes herself to be erased from the list of civilised nations in Europe; and let her not be astonished that in place of the cry raised by some of "Free Poland in free Russia," there will be but one cry raised by all of "Free Poland in free Europe."

Le Nord declares that the story must be another fabrication of the National Government.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM JAPAN.

According to advices from Hakodadi, dated Oct 6, received via San Francisco, the authorities had ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki, but the foreigners refused, and the Japanese governor resigned. The chief ministers and three other ministers had been dismissed because they were in favor of peace with the Christian nations. The Mikado had issued an order that no Daimio should purchase any foreign vessel.

The Prince of Nagasaki issued orders that the Japanese pilots who conducted the American vessel of war Wyoming to Simonski should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterwards.

Advices from Japan state that a French officer had been murdered by the Japanese. Immediately reparation was demanded. War by the combined French and English forces was generally expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown, arrived this morning.

The *Bohemian* arrived out on the 2nd.

Breadstuffs on Tuesday were:—Flour steady. Wheat firm, and holders ask higher rates. Corn firmer and 6d higher.

THURSDAY.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions closed dull, and tending downward.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of interest on Wednesday to 7, and on Thursday to 8 per cent, causing much depression in the funds.

The *Vanderbilt* was at Port Lewis, Mauritius, Oct. 5th.

It is reported that the two rams on the Clyde for the rebels were sold to Russia.

The steamer *Bellona*, 26 days from New york for London, was being issured at 30 guineas premium.

It is reported an undoubted ram was lately launched at Hull, with steam up, and immediately put to sea with sundry Southern looking gentlemen.

It is also reported that there is danger of complications between France and America, owing to California and Sonora supplying the Mexicans with arms.

There is a doubtful rumour of the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of the Colonies, on account of ill health, and that Earl Clarendon is to succeed him.

Sir John Lawrence is appointed Governor General of India, vice Lord Elgin.

It is rumoured that Abd el-kader is dead.

Three war steamers, recently sold by the British Admiralty, in addition to the *Victor* alias *Rappahannock*, were the *Phœnix*, *Cyclops* and *Amphion*. The latter is a 26 gun screw frigate. It is feared they are intended for the rebels.

Austria and Prussia have agreed to abide by the treaty of 1852 as regards the Crown of Denmark.

Great Britain will advise Denmark to make concessions, and thereby remove all anger and hostilities.

Denmark will regard the entrance of Federal troops into Holstein as a declaration of war. The Federal Diet, however, is not yet determined to carry out the coercive measure.

The Danish Government will ask for an extraordinary credit of 15,000,000 rix dollars.

In London the wheat market had advanced 6d. per quarter, flour 6d. per bbl. Sugar 1s. cheaper. Coffee steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN."

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The "Australasian, from Liverpool, December 5th, arrived here at six o'clock this evening. She brings the following additional intelligence:—

A great storm of three days had proved most disastrous to England both on sea and land. The damage to property was most extensive, and the coast was strewn with wrecks. At Holyhead fifty-four bodies floated into the harbor.

A letter in the London *Daily News* says; It is understood that the new rebel privateer Rappahannock is still believed to be at Calais. She is very fast, and the writer charges that it is well understood at Sheerness what she was intended for.

The Pope of Rome had received a deputation from the Confederates, who presented letters from President Davis. It is believed that the reception had no official character, and that the letter was merely complimentary.

A great meeting at Preston passed resolutions in favor of continued neutrality.

Foulds' financial statement shows that the accumulated deficits now reach 972,000,000 francs; and a loan of 300,000,000 fr. is proposed. Mexican expenses during the year will reach 2[illegible]0,000,00.

Three ships are fitting out to blockade the western coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

Bourse firm at 67f 10c.

The position of the Dano-German question is unchanged.

England and Russia are making movements for a pacific adjustment.

London, Dec. 6.—The British crown lawyers have announced the condemnation of the British bark Springbok by the New York District Court illegal and vexatious, and Lord Lyons is to remonstrate.

The Globe newspaper contains strong comments on the Springbok condemnation. It is the Government organ.

The owner of the Springbok is a Northern partizan.

Breslau, Dec. 4.—The great transport of troops has interrupted the regular service of trains on the railroad between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier.

It is a fact not generally known, but which ought to be known in connection with the recent national ceremonies at Gettysburg, that the killed and wounded in that grand encounter was greater than the loss at Waterloo. At Waterloo the Allies lost 23,185 in killed and wounded, the French about 26,300. At Gettysburg the Union army lost 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded, and the rebels 5,500 killed and 11,000 wounded. Our total loss was a little over 23,000, that of the rebels 40,000. Such terrible facts gave the consecration ceremonies a sad and mournful importance. It is emphatically our national necropolis.

The Governor of North Carolina, in his annual message to the State Legislature, says that the enterprise of running the blockade has proved a complete success; the State obtains all the clothing, arms, ammunition and medicine for its troops by this means, and also large quantities of necessaries for the people. The army has supplies sufficient for its use until January, 1865; and the State has the proceeds of two thousand and ten bales of cotton at its credit in Liverpool.

Commercial.

MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bus..........	00	a	— 00
Spring Wheat per bush......	0 80	a	0 82
Barley per bus..........	80	a	— 85
Peas per bus..........	50	a	— 00
Oats per bus..........	35	a	— 40
Flour per bbl, retail.......	4 50	a	5 00
" " wholesale.......	4 00	a	4 20
Hay per ton..........	9 00	a	11 00
Potash per cwt..........	5 09	a	0 00
Potatoes per bus..........	20	a	0 25
Apples per bus..........	30	a	0 35
Turnips per bus..........	0 16	a	0 25
Cabbage per doz..........	0 50	a	0 65
Pork per cwt..........	4 00	a	5 00
Beef per cwt..........	3 00	a	3 50
Mutton per lb..........	4	a	0 5
Veal..........	0 03	a	0 05
Geese..........	0 25	a	0 35
Wool per lb..........	0 35	a	0 36
Fowls per pair..........	0 25	a	0 35
Butter per lb..........	0 15	a	0 18
Eggs per doz..........	0 12½	a	0 18
Hides per cwt..........	5 00	a	5 50
Sheepskins,..........	0 50	a	1 50

TORONTO.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat, Fall, per bus.......	80	a	1 02
" Spring..........	76	a	81
Barley..........	75	a	80
Rye..........	56	a	60
Oats..........	0 35	a	41
Peas..........	0 45	a	50
Potatoes..........	0 45	a	50
Apples per brl..........	1 25	a	2 50
Flour per bbl..........	3 75	a	5 00
Pork per cwt..........	4 75	a	4 80
Beef "..........	3 50	a	5 00
Mutton per lb..........	0 12½	a	0 16
Hay per ton..........	8 00		10 00
Straw..........	5 50	a	6 00
Sheepskins, each..........	1 00	a	1 40
Hides per cwt..........	5 00	a	5 50

MONTREAL.

(FROM THE WITNESS.)

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat, White..........	0 92	a	0 95
" Spring..........	0 90	a	0 92
Barley, per 50lbs..........	0 70	a	0 75
Oats, 40 lbs..........	0 00	a	0 40
Peas, 66 lbs..........	0 65	a	0 70
Corn, 56 lbs..........	0 49	a	0 50
Flour per bbl..........	2 00	a	5 50
Oatmeal, 200 lbs..........	4 75	a	5 00
Pork per bbl..........	13 50	a	14 00
Butter per lb..........	0 13	a	0 17
Ashes, pots, per cwt.......	5 77½	a	5 80

NEW YORK.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bus..........	1 46	a	1 63
Barley..........	1 50	a	1 63
Malt, Canadian..........	1 60	a	1 75
Rye..........	1 25	a	1 35
Oats, Canadian..........	0 89	a	0 92
Corn..........	1 30	a	1 32
Flour per bbl..........	5 80	a	7 50
Canadian..........	6 45	a	9 05
Hay per 100 lbs..........	0 75	a	0 90½
Pork, mess, ber bbl..........	12 25	a	18 25
Beef " "..........	9 50	a	17 00
Ashes. pots,..........	8 40	a	0 00
American gold..........			1 51½

TIMBER TRADE OF QUEBEC.

The Quebec *Chronicle* gives tabular statements of the supply, export, and stock of timber in that port for the year 1863, and says with regard to them:—"The past season has, we are rejoiced to say, been one of unusual prosperity to both the manufacturer and exporter. The trade has continued in a healthy condition, and notwithstanding large receipts, the supply has not been out of proportion to the business done. It is a matter of congratulation for our exporting merchants that the troubles in the neighbouring States have not affected the business of our port, and that the prosperity which, with the exception of the cotton districts, prevails throughout the mother country, has been reflected upon Canada by an enlarged consumption of her greatest staple. Notwithstanding the heavy shipments which may, perhaps, be in advance of the actual demand, prices have continued good throughout the season; and western manufacturers have no reason to complain. The stocks on hand are in excess of last Fall in elm, ash, tamarac and red pine; while pine and spruce deals are less by 700,000 of the former and of the latter by 200,000. It is gratifying to find, as an indication of the prosperity of our port, that the arrivals and tonnage have largely exceeded any former year. In taking the average of the four years inclusive of 1859 and 1862, that of the present year compares favorably. The average number of arrivals for the years 1859—'60—'61 and '62 is 1,143, against which 1863 presents 1,401, or an excess of 258 ships. The increase of tonnage is also noticeable. The average tonnage for the years named has been equal to 646,804 tons, while the tonnage of 1863 has been 742,421, giving an increase over the average of the preceding four years of 95,627 tons. This is a most satisfactory review of the business of the past season. The building of new ships will we trust, be as advantageous to those whose enterprise has led them to venture largely in this legitimate branch of our trade as their speculations of the same character have been during the past year. Quebec ships have been well rated and well sold; and our builders have received the best possible encouragement to maintain the character of the ships built on the St. Lawrence, and St. Charles, which they have so creditably earned. Upon the whole, the business of the season of 1863 has not only been profitable to our merchants, but creditable to our port; and we sincerely congratulate our commercial friends upon the prosperity of the past year, and tender them our best wishes for its continuance in that we are fast approaching."

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

One of the most important projects which has come before this country for years, is that of a new line of steamships between Montreal and Liverpool, of which the prospectus has just been issued, over the names of a number of our leading importers and capitalists. The prospectus sets forth in clear and unanswerable terms the need for such an addition to our commercial facilities,—a need which has been long and deeply felt. It shows that competing lines exist between Glasgow and Montreal, which, without any subsidy, appear to be thriving, whilst between Liverpool and Montreal, a route in which there is, perhaps, ten times the traffic, there has only been one, and that because of the supposed impossibility of competing with the subsidized line. Owing to this monopoly, rates of freights have been unduly high, and great detention has often occurred in the shipment of goods. Some of our importing houses, indeed, find it more advantageous to order goods from London to Glasgow for shipment, than to Liverpool; and some Upper Canada houses have imported via New York. That the chief commercial route of Canada should be left permanently under the sole control of one firm, is out of the question; and the only wonder is, that some such movement as the present has not taken place earlier. We have over and over again urged the importance to Canada of competing lines.—*Montreal Witness.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The *London Economist* of the 29th of November says:—"The position of the Bank of England has again improved. The change in the disposition of money lenders who are discounting below the bank rate, has so far altered the business that the chief operations are now done outside the bank. Specie continues to leave for Egypt, but the inflow from the provinces provides a large part of what is required; and in the absence of any particular continental inquiry, the demand to be supplied by the Bank of England is not at present sufficient to constitute a drain upon its resources."

THE OIL MARKETS.—It is the general opinion that crude oil has anticipated the lowest figure for the season. It can now be bought in limited quantities at $3 per barrel. The daily production of rock oil in this place is estimated at 100 barrels per day, and it is our conviction that the actual production, if it could be ascertained to a barrel, will not much exceed the estimate. The production of surface oil may be placed at about half the above amount. Nothing worthy of mention is being done in the way of refining at this point. In refined there is no change to note. We quote for best 30 to 35 cents.—*Oil Springs Chronicle.*

The Missouri *Democrat* states that 100,000 hogs have already been packed in that city, with a probability that they will reach the number packed last season—185,000.

CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Halifax, Dec. 19.—Tremendous excitement prevails here this evening in regard to the steamer *Chesapeake*. She was delivered over to the British authorities to-day, but upon landing the prisoners, on shore they were rescued by the citizens.

The excitement is increasing. Five Federal vessels the *Niagara*, *Decotah*, *Ella and Anna*, *Acacia*, and *Cornubia*, are of the harbour.

Halifax, Dec. 19—(10 p.m.)—At one o'clock this evening the steamer *Chesapeake* and the prisoners on board of her were delivered over to the Government. Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners at Queen's wharf, the excitement became intense. The prisoners were immediately seized by a boat's crew in the ship and hurried off by the crowd in attendance. Upon the Government officers moving to arrest the prisoners under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens, and rendered powerless to perform their duties. The crowd finally succeeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat, which forthwith moved down the bay. The affair causes the greatest excitement throughout the city. What course the authorities will pursue in the matter it is impossible to say. The pirates are now all at liberty, scattered throughout the Province.

The Federal gunboats are now preparing to leave.

Halifax, Dec. 19.—The following is the statement of the 1st Engineer, Johnson, of the *Chesapeake*:—

After we left St. John's the first port we entered was Sherbourne, where we arrived on Thursday night. Here we took in ten tons of coal and some wood. The next morning we left for La Hane River. Seeing a steamer off the mouth of the river we concealed the vessel as best we could and ascended the river. On Friday night we lay to at this point till Tuesday night, discharging part of the cargo, for which we received $1,000. We sold the sugar at 3c a pound, the flour for $3 a barrel, and other articles for proportionate prices. We left the river at 3 o'clock, p.m., laying to at its mouth all night, and loading a shooner with goods which we had not disposed of. On the morning of Wednesday we steamed for St. Mary's Bay, about 90 miles east of Halifax. About 9 o'clock on the following morning we observed a steamer. Immediately we concealed the vessel by hugging the shore. When the steamer disappeared we started again. We arrived off Sambro without meeting with any further trouble, and were boarded by a pilot named Flinn, who took the vessel into Sambro harbour. Capt. Locke now satisfying himself that there were not coals enough on board to complete the voyage, concluded to anchor the vessel, and he did so at 2 o'clock p.m. In the meantime he started for Halifax to procure coals and engineers for the vessel. He told me that as soon as he obtained new engineers he intended to release me, and I told him that I would not on any account remain with the vessel any longer. The captain returned about 2 o'clock the following morning, having been successful in his expedition. A schooner came with him. About 6 o'clock on the same morning the pilot, Flinn, informed the captain that Federal gunboats were entering the harbour. The captain satisfying himself that this statement was correct, ordered me to scuttle the vessel. I replied that I could not do it. The captain then hastily secured what plunder he could, and he and his officers and men took to the boats as the *Ella and Anna* appeared in sight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Persons wishing to purchase Firewood in large or small quantities, may be supplied without extra charge, by applying to ALEX. MENZIES, Clerk of the Wood Market. 41

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Scrofula or morbid deposits in the lungs, joints and tissues. These medicines have rendered this disease a less formidable scourge than formerly. It has been incontestably proved that in Scrofulous affections they have effected thousands of cures. Sold everywhere. 187

Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir and Henry's Vermont Liniment and Pain Killer are medicines which stand before the public purley on their own merits. The people are not asked to believe the opinion of others in regard to their efficacy in effecting cures but are simply asked to try them for themselves, and if they do not prove to be worth the small pittance asked for them, you have only to return them to the agent of whom you bought them and get back your money. They are warranted for Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, &c., when used as directed. Price only 25 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED for the benefit, and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By prepaying postage single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
20 Bedford, King's County, N. Y

To the Nervous and Debilitated.

DR. CURTIS, author of The Medical Treatise, "MANHOOD: the Cause of its Premature Decline," &c., will, on receipt of $1, send per return of mail, to any part of the Province, his invaluable remedy for the cure of seminal weakness or Spermatorrhœa, &c., together with full instructions. All who are suffering from nocturnal emissions, should immediately procure the above remedy, which Dr. C. guarantees will cure any disease under seven years standing, in eight days.

Address Dr. RALPH CURTIS, M. R. C. S. & P., Box 773, P. O., Toronto.

N. B.—All letters must invariably be addressed "Dr. RALPH CURTIS," to avoid mistake, otherwise disappointment may be caused.

Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1863. 39-3m

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN FOUR WEEKS, BY Dr. Sicotte's Essence of Life.

DR. SICOTTE (of Paris) after years of earnest solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an Agent in Toronto for the sale of his valuable and highly prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitutions, whether arising from excess, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks; and, if used according to printed instructions, which are very simple, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. It is acknowledged by the medical press to be the greatest discovery ever made. Its developing powers are miraculous. Success, in every case, is as certain as that science overthrows ignorance.

Dr. Sicotte's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited Agent.

JAMES HIBBERT,
King Street, Toronto.
39-3m

Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1863.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the *tempting cup*. **Dr. Zane's Antidote for Drunkenness** is a certain *cure for drunkenness*. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price $1 a box. Sent by mail to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

Spermatorrhœa can be Cured.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, &c., speedily and effectually*. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the SPECIFIC will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price, $1 a box. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free.

DIED.

On Sunday, Dec. 21st., JULIA F., wife of Prof. HIRAM P. SHEPARD, of the Belleville College, aged 34 years.

[The Funeral will take place on Wednesday Dec. 23rd, from the College Building, at one o'clock P. M.]

MARRIED.

At the residence of the Bride's Father, on the 17th inst., by the Revd. Archibald Walker. Mr Samuel Leslie, of Tyendinaga, to Miss Margaret Campbell of Roslin.

On the 2nd. inst., by the Rev. N. H. Howard. Mr. Holden Reed of Huntingdon to Miss Adelaide Langtrey of Rawdon.

By the same on the 16th. inst., in Stirling, Mr. Francis Scantleburry to Miss Almina Bosley, all of Belleville.

Advertisements.

B. L, BRADLEY M. D.,
(Victoria University),
Physician, Surgeon, &c.,
Front St., - - Stirling, C.W.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, at Belleville, by LEVI ALLEN APPLEBY, of the Village of Shannonville, in said County, Esquire, for Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CAMPBELL, late of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said County of Hastings, deceased, who died intestate, and that the Judge of the said Surrogate Court hath appointed *MONDAY, the 4th day of January next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Grand Jury Room, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, for hearing matters concerning the said Application.

T. A. LAZIER,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Belleville, 21st December, 1863. 51-2

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

INVITE the inhabitants of the Town of of Belleville and vicinity, to an

AMATEUR CONCERT,
ON
Monday, 28th December, 1863

At NEILSON'S MUSIC HALL, the whole proceeds (expenses not deducted), to be handed over for the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF BELLEVILLE.

Tickets $1 each, can be procured from L. H. Henderson, J. C. Franck, A. A. Campbell, W. H. Ponton, A. Ellis, L Roenigk, V C Lyon.

J. A. MACINNES,
Secretary to Committee.
Belleville, Dec. 4th. 1863. 51

GREAT Christmas Sale. OF Household Furniture, AND TWO PIANO-FORTES!

G. S. TICKELL
WILL OFFER
By Public Auction,
ON
Thursday, 24th Dec.,

AT his Sale Rooms, Front Street, Belleville, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Two splendid new Piano Fortes!

One very large, 7½ Octave, overstrung bass, Rosewood case, round corners, and carved legs, equal or *superior in tone and finish* to any in the Province.

One do., 7 octaves, with all the late improvements. These instruments are just imported, and will be warranted. They may be inspected on the day previous to the Sale, at the above named Auction Rooms.

G. S. TICKELL,
Auctioneer & Com. Agt.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1863.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

John Taylor,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
NEXT DOOR TO HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,

HAS received a Complete Assortment of entirely new and fashionable articles, suitable for the present season, and for permanent use, comprising

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Gold Lockets Chains, Keys, Brooches, Gentlemen's Gold Breast Pins, Chain and Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, Gold Studs, and Gold Ear Rings.

ALSO,

A Large and well-selected Stock of every description of

PLATE JEWELLERY,

As Brooches, Chains, Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, Back Combs, Shawl Pins, Belt Clasps, Shirt Studs, and Sleeve Links.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Ladies Solitaires, Pearl, Ivory, and Steel Brooches and Ear Rings.

Best Electro-plated Ware,

In Castors, Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons.

Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Chess-boards & Men

CLOCKS,
Of various descriptions.
SPECTACLES,
To suit every age and sight.

Every description of Watch work
Done on the premises.

Belleville, Dec. 21st, 1863. 51

REMOVAL.

J. W. TURNER,

DEALER IN STOVES, GRATES, PUMPS, &c., and Manufacturer of TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WARE of every description, returns thanks to his numerous patrons for their past favours, and begs to acquaint them and the public in general that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, in

Whiteford's New Brick Building,

(Opposite Mr Nathan Jones', where he will exhibit

A General Stock of Tinware,

And all the newest and most approved patterns in

Parlor, Box, & Cook Stoves,
FOR COAL AND WOOD,

He would also call attention to his new arrivals in

GRATES, PUMPS, & BATHS.

Of the best construction and most elegant patterns.

First-rate Workmen kept continually on the Premises and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Rags, Copper, and Bees-Wax taken in Trade.

BELLEVILLE, DEC. 14th, 1863. 50

Large Importations AT THE Belleville Crockery Store,

Including a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and CROCKERY, *Purchased for Cash*, and offered (for cash only) at unprecedentedly Low Rates.
BELLEVILLE, November 14th, 1863. (46)
F. H. ROUS, *Agt.*

Just Received AT THE Canton T Store

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES!

20 Boxes Fresh Malaga Raisins, M. R and Layer.
10 half boxes do. do. do.
10 quarter boxes do. do. do.
10 eighth boxes do. do. do.

40 boxes Scaled Herrings.
brls. Labrador Herrings.
½ brls. do. do.

No. 1 BRANDS of

Loch Fyne Mackerel & Salmon.

Fresh Finnan Haddies
RECEIVED DAILY.

Bags Arracan Rice,
Bags Laguara Coffees,
Fresh Dandelion Coffee.

Fresh Prunes, Figs,
LEMON, ORANGE & CITRON PEELS.

Teas, Teas, Teas!

Good Tea for 2s. 2s 3d. 2s 6d.
WARRANTED.
Good Breakfast Souchong, mixed, only 2s 6d.
WARRANTED.

ALSO SOME VERY FINE SAMPLES IN
PING SUEY,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
TWANKAY, AND
UNCOLORED JAPAN.

His Stock of LIQUORS is very fine, including
Ports, Sherries, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Pale Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

Everything in the Grocery line for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
BY
JAMES BLACKLOCK,
At the CANTON TEA STORE.
Belleville, Dec. 3rd, 1863. 49

St. Patrick's Ball.

A BALL AND SUPPER, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of Belleville, will be held at NEILSON'S HALL, on

Tuesday Evn'g., Dec. 29th Inst

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Jas. Meagher,	John Finn,
P. Fahey,	Wm. Donovan,
P. O'Brien,	Jas. St. Charles,
David Holden,	Jas Barrett,
B. McCaffrey.	

Tickets to be had of the Committee.
Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.
JAS. MEAGHER, *President*
JOHN FINN, *Secretary to Committee*
Belleville, Dec. 10, 1863. 50

Life and Labour IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA!

THE undersigned is now publishing a splendid Photographic Picture, containg faithful representations of the operations of the Lumberers from the fall of the tree until it is drawn out upon the ice from drawings made upon the ice, by J. M. EDMONDS, during a winter's residence in the Bush.

Specimens may be seen, and Subscribers' names will be received at Mr. HARRISON'S Book Store, Front Street, Belleville, or by the proprietor of the copyright,

W. KNOWLES.
Arnprior, County of Renfrew, C. W. 40

To the Electors of Belleville.

GENTLEMEN,—I having been asked by many, if I intended to run for the Mayoralty of Belleville for the year 1864, and having heard that parties are circulating the report that it was not my intention, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate, and trust I may not be considered presumptuous in soliciting the support of the Electors who may consider me worthy of their confidence.

HENRY CORBY.
Belleville, November 26th, 1863. 48

Just Received,

A CONSIGNMENT OF CALIFORNIA WINES, the produce of the native Grape pure and unadulterated.
5 cases Port.
5 cases Muscatel.
5 cases Angelica Sherry.
5 cases Hock.
5 cases Aliso.
5 cases Sainsevain Wine Bitters.

At the Canton Tea Store.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, Aug. 20th, 1863. 34

Photographic ALBUMS AT 25 CENTS,

For sale at

R. A. BECKET'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED,
New Styles and Extra Binding.
Belleville, 6th June, 1863. 27

To be Let,

FROM the 1st January next, with entry early in December, the premises on the corner of Bridge and Front Streets, at present occupied as The Independent office. This is one of the most eligible business stands in Belleville, the rooms are well lighted, and in every way suitable for offices for any description of business. Apply at the Independent office, or to Dr. JAS. LISTER, Pinnacle Street. Rent moderate.
Belleville, Dec. 3rd, 1863. 47-tf

Mine of Silver, Lead, & Copper IN THE TOWNSHIP of BELMONT.

THE undersigned having dicovered and opened up a mine containing lodes of the above metals, is ready to treat on liberal terms with parties who may wish to purchase the same, for the sale and conveynce thereof. A good title has been secured for the land on which it is situated, and intending purchasers will be satisfied as to the value of the deposits before completion of the transfer.

Address (if by letter post-paid) to A. H. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., Belleville, or to
FELIX CARPENTER,
Marmora.
Marmora, Sept. 23rd, 1863. 39-3m

New Clothing and Grocey Store.

TEMPLETON & BROWN

HAVE opened that shop in WALLBRIDGE'S NEW BUILDINGS, on East Front St., lately occupied by Mr John Bedford, with a Select Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS in the piece, aud made up in Coats, Pants, Vest &c.; and first-class

Groceries, Wines, liquors,

And everything requisite in the family department.

Having purchased their Groceries for CASH, in Montreal, they can offer to purchasers TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, &c of a quality which cannot be surpassed, at the Lowest Rates.

Their Stock of Spirits, Wines, Liqeurs, &c., have been selected with the greatest care, and will all be found the best of their kind. In the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Mr Templeton's experience of 30 yrs in the trade, the last 18 years in Belleville, wil ensure to customers a good article of wear, and a good fit in all cases.

A GOOD and Choice Assortment of

Ready-Made CLOTHING

Always kept on hand.—TERMS, CASH.
Belleville, Nov. 23rd, 1863. 47-tf

FRUIT, FRUIT!!

JUST RECEIVED AT
ROBERT GORDON'S,
Malaga Raisins, M R and Layer,
in whole Boxes and quarter Boxes.

ORANGE, LEMON, & CITRON PEEL,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which will all be RETAILED at WHOLESALE PRICES, at his
Old Stand, Turnbull's Buildings,
AND ALSO AT HIS
New Stand, Neilson's Buildings,
One door below Jas. Blacklock's, Esq.

20 CASES RUM PUNCH FOR SALE.

REMEMBER—All Goods sold at his establishments are sold at Wholesale Prices.

5 Barrels Dow's Ale just received.

BELLEVILLE, DEC. 10TH, 1863. 50

George Vair

HAS great pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Belleville and the neighbouring Counties, that he has

Opened his New Store,

On Front Street, adjoining the *Intelligencer* office, with an entirely

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Imported directly from
London, Manchester, and Glasgow;
Also, a complete Stock of
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CARPETS,
And ROOM PAPER.

Which he guarantees to sell
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BELLEVILLE, December 7th, 1863. 49-tf

REMOVAL.

WM. KELLY

HAS REMOVED TO THAT

LARGE NEW BRICK BUILDING,

NEXT DOOR TO HOLBROOK'S HOTEL,
Where he is opening a NEW STOCK of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, AND ROOM PAPER.

Parties wishing to get THE BEST VALUE for their cash will have an opportunity at

KELLY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO HOLBROOK'S HOTEL, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.
BELLEVILLE, JULY 30TH, 1863. 29-tf

G. S. TICKELL

HAS REMOVED to that Store on West Front Street, lately occupied by Mr GEO. H. BAYMES, where he intends to carry on the business of an

AUCTIONEER, & Commission & General Agent,

Parties favouring him with their commands may rely upon receiving PROMPT ATTENTION and IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT. He intends to hold periodical

Auction Sales of Household Furniture

And Miscellaneous Goods, which will be duly advertised from time to time, and for which Goods will be received up to the day before the Sale,

Having made arrangements with the Manufacturer, he will also keep on commission an assorted stock of

First-Class Furniture,

For which the lowest possible price will be demanded.

Funerals furnished, and Hearse supplied as usual.

N. B.—A constant supply of elegant and substantial articles of Furniture now on hand, and to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
BELLEVILLE, July 6th, 1863. 27-m6

REMOVAL!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED TO

THE NEW BRICK SHOP,

Nearly opposite Hambly's saloon and Holbrook's hotel, and offers to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Shelf and Builders' Hardware,
Carriage and Harness Trimmings,
Iron, Steel and Coals.
AT
LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

JAMES GLASS.
BELLEVILLE, 22ND JUNE, 1863. tf-25

Water Wheels!

To Millers, Manufacturers, and others concerned in Water Power.

WM. AGNEW,
MILLWRIGHT, &C., W. ST BELLEVILLE.

IS prepared to put in WATER WHEELS which cannot be surpassed for power, efficiency, and economy, suited to any situation, and to any head of water, running from two horse-power to one hundred.

References are permitted to Henry Corby, Esq., Alma Mills; James Canniff, Esq. Moira Mills; Mr. Bragg, Grove Mills, and Mr Jno. Lazier, cloth manufacturer, in whose respective Mills and Factories these Wheels may be seen in successful operation.

West Belleville, May 15th. 19

FOR SALE,

THE Farm of Woodlands, situated within three miles from Belleville, being the East half Lot No. 17, 2nd concession of Thurlow, containing about 110 acres, above 90 cleared, and under good fence, commodious Stone House, with barns, &c. For further particulars apply to JAMES W PONTON on the premises, or to W. H PONTON, Esq., Belleville.

Belleville April 8th 1862,

FARM OF 200 ACRES, FOR SALE!
Known as the Beckwith Farm.

THE North half of No. 28, and the North half of 27, in the 2nd concession of Tyendinaga, containing Two Hundred Acres, *One Hundred* of which is under *Good Improvement*, is now for sale at a reasonable price, and upon

Easy terms of Payment!

Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 30th, 1863.

WORKSHOP, With one of the best WATER POWERS ON THE RIVER MOIRA.

To be Let,

THE WORKSHOP situated on the West side of the River Moira immediately below the Upper Bridge in Belleville, and at present occupied by Mr A. N. Pringle as a Sash Factory.

Possession to be given about the first day of June next.

For particulars apply to
THOS. WILLS.
Belleville, April 25th, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private bargain, the East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 13th concession of Huntingdon, within 1½ miles of Madoc Village, containing 50 acres of good land, 30 acres of which are cleared, with a good new Frame House, 18ft × 24ft, and a good cellar beneath.

N. B.—Abundance of Cedar, for maintaining fences, is to be had on the Lot. Terms liberal.

Apply on the premises, or by paid letter to Madoc P. O., to

JACOB A. YOUNGS.
Huntingdon, Dec. 7th, 1863. 49-tf

BELLEVILLE Flour and Seed Store
BRIDGE STREET

For Sale

FALL Wheat Pastry Flour, 50 lbs. bags.
" " Bread " 50 lbs "
High ground, sifted Bread Flour............... 25 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra,.....25 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Spring wheat Bread Flour extra,..... 50 lbs. "
Oat Meal fresh ground 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Groats,............... 10 lbs. "
Pearl Barley,......... 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Pot Barley,........... 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Ladies, try my Barley for PUDDINGS, you find it far superior to Rice, *and cheaper*.
Barley Meal for Cakes, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Buck Wheat, high ground sifted Flour, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Split Peas,........... 10 lbs. "
Prepared Pea Meal for Soup,.............. 10 lbs.
Sifted Corn Meal,
Beans, Peas, Corn, Buckwheat and Oats.
B. FLINT.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1861

COUNTERFEITS.

HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed*, and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being well satisfied that none but the genuine are now in the market, I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
80 Maiden Lane, New York.
October 24th, 1863. 45-3m

REMOVAL.

MR. RELYEA,
Dental Surgeon,

WOULD announce that he has removed from the rooms in the Victoria Buildings, which he has occupied for the last twenty years, to the

New Brick Block of N. Jones, Esq
OVER THE STORE OF THE MONTREAL HOUSE,

Where a suite of apartments has been arranged expressly for his business, and the comfort and convenience of his patients.

Belleville, Dec. 7th, 1863. 49-tf

Books & Stationery

TOYS, BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS.

A very large assortment will shortly be opened at

R. A. BECKET'S
BOOK STORE,
Front St.

Agricultural.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NATIVE GRAPES.

F. C. Brehm of Waterloo, N. Y., furnishes the Horticulturist with an interesting and valuable report of his experiments with the prominent varieties of native grapes, the past season. We give the substance of his report in rearranged form and add some remarks.

First, as to flavor. Under this head he particularly recommends Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid and To Kalon. A little inferior to these but still "good," are Rogers' Hybrid No. 19, and Clara. He also classes the Union Village as good, and Isabella and Rogers' Hybrid No. 4 as moderate. Hartford Prolific, Concord, Clinton and York Madeira, are classed as poor in quality. This classification, to a refined and cultivated taste, is doubtless nearly correct. The Concord and Hartford Prolific will be made an exception by some, but it will be observed that the latter being the earliest variety is far more agreeable to a sharpened appetite, after over half a year's abstinence from grapes, than if eaten along side of such delicious sorts as Rebecca and Diana; and the Concord, although affecting palates somewhat differently, would be much lessened in value if deprived of its fine, healthy growth, and its large, showy, beautiful bloom-dusted bunches.

Secondly time of maturity. The Hartford Prolific was ripe Sept. 1st—Delaware, Sept. 11th—Rogers' Hybrid, No. 19, Sept. 18th—Diana, Allen's Hybrid and Rebecca, Sept. 20th—Union Village, Rogers' Hybrid No. 4, and Concord, Sept. 25th—Isabella, Clinton, York Madeira and To-Kalon, Sept. 28th—Clara, Oct. 8th—Catawba, Oct. 12th. The Anna did not ripen and was pronounced unfit for cultivation in that locality.

Mildew and Rotting. Delaware, light mildew on leaf—Rogers' Hybrid No. 19, leaf blight light—Diana, never mildewed or suffered the loss of a berry by rot—Allen's Hybrid, mildewed badly on leaf, —Union Village, black rot lightly—Concord, leaf blight lightly—Isabella, leaf blight badly—To-Kalon, black rot light—Clara, mildew on leaf—Anna, dry rot—Catawba, rotting badly.

General Value.—Delaware, very highly commended for its earliness, hardiness, good quality of fruit, and its lateness in flowering, thereby escaping late spring frosts, and its resistence to mildew—Rogers' Hybrid No. 19, recommended as a first-class black grape, resembling Black Hamburgh in appearance—Diana, quality first best or next to Delaware, healthiest variety out of thirty-two—Allen's Hybrid, "no doubt the best white grape"—Concord and Isabella not regarded as valuable alongside of Delaware, Diana, and Rogers' Hybrid No. 19.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At a recent Agricultural Meeting, Mr. Caird, M.P., made the following remarks on this subject:—

It had been said that the question was a corn merchant's or corn-dealer's question, and not a farmer's question; but he would ask them, were not the far greater number of corn-dealers also farmers? There were about 500,000 farmers in Great Britain, and only about 5,000 or 6,000 corn merchants; and therefore, surely if anybody was interested in obtaining correct information it was the farmer. The only advantage they could hope to have over the foreign grower was their proximity to the market; and if they had early information of the state of the market, they would have the benefit of that advantage. He was glad to believe, from the friendly manner in which the Chairman's remarks had been received, that in that part of the country no insuperable objection existed to a system of statistics that would not be inquisitorial. The right Hon. member for Oxfordshire, Mr. Henley, who justly enjoyed the confidence of the agriculturists, had put it that the farmers would not object to answer certain enquiries, but would object that the cost of making such enquiries should be exclusively borne by them. That was a reasonable objection, and no man could say that the farmer should be exclusively taxed for a proceeding that was intended to be for the equal benefit of all classes. He knew of no other country where agriculture had improved more than in this country. Our agricultural shows, our stock shows, our displays of implements and machinery, proved that. He would just make a few remarks upon the late abundant harvest, that they might realize what was the meaning of those words. Taking one quarter per acre as the average excess of the crops this year, which he believed was a moderate estimate, and adding for the additional weight and better quality of the grain two bushels per acre, there would be ten bushels per acre above the average. They had certain facts, although but partial information, upon which they could calculate the breadth of land under grain cultivation. He found that something like 12 million acres of land in the United Kingdom were used for the growth of corn; 10 bushels excess per acre upon the breadth of land give a total excess of quantity above an average crop of 15 millions of quarters. From those facts his hearers could realize the meaning of an abundant harvest, which gave them an excess, valued at present rates, at £21,000,000. He had referred to all kinds of grain; but, confining himself to wheat, how did the case stand? He had been surprised to see in a usually well-informed newspaper, the *Spectator*, so low an estimate of the annual produce of wheat as 6½ million quarters a year. He believed it was nearly 12 million quarters. The excess of crop this year would be about 5,500,000 quarters, and as the average consumption in this country was 20 million quarters, it followed that we should have to import not more than 2½ million quarters in the present year. Not having the figures before him, he could not speak precisely, but he believed that last year we bought abroad about 10 million quarters, at a cost of £25,000,000 while this year we should only have to buy 2,000,000 quarters, at a cost of £5,000,000, thus effecting a saving to the country in the single article of wheat 20 millions sterling. They knew also as farmers that it was not their business to depend exclusively upon the produce of their cornfields, but rather to increase their green crops, with which the foreigner could not so well or so cheaply supply them. Referring to Arthur Young's account of prices in 1770, he found that bread was then 1½d. per lb., the same as it is now. Meat was then 3d. per lb, now from 7d. to 8d.; butter which was from 6d. is now 1s,3; and wool has risen in value 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Therefore the conclusion was that the land yielded the same in bread as in Arthur Young's time; but it now yielded more than twice as much in meat and three times as much in wool. It was therefore not doubtful that the farmers would devote their energies to those branches of their trade which were likely to be the most remunerative.

In the year 1864, there will be two eclipses of the sun. May 5th and Oct. 30th, both invisible in Canada.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS

BRANCHES,

DONE AT

THE LOWEST

REMUNERATING

PRICE,

and in the

NEATEST

Possible Manner,

At the Office of the

"Independent"

NEWSPAPER

The BENEFACTOR of his Race.

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND

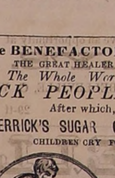
The Whole World United!!

SICK PEOPLE THINK,

After which, Act.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM.



THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of flowers, roots, balsams and extracts—their effect on the system is pleasant, satisfactory and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with happiest effect. In sudden attacks of disease one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of sickness—small doses—repeated frequently—so cleanse the system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary: They never cause sore mouths, swelled joints, aching limbs, etc, as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier and in all respects superior to any purgative pills in the world.

The discovery of coating a pill with sugar emanated with Dr. Herrick. ☞ All others are counterfeits, and if used will do harm and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 30 in a box, with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25c., five boxes 1 dollar.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.

The Great Strengthener and Pain Destroyer.—the Best and Cheapest in the World.

These renowned plasters cure pains, weakness and distress in the back, side and breast in five hours. Indeed, so certain are they to do this that the proprietor warrants them. Spread from resins, balsams and gums, on beautiful kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of females and others. Their application is universal—equally to the strong man, the feeble woman and the delicate infant. To each and all they will prove a balm and a blessing. Their use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effects a cure when all other remedies fail. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public Speakers, vocalists, ministers of the gospel, and others will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on their breasts. Price 18¾ cents.

The above articles are sold by all the dealers in Canadas, and by Druggists throughout the United States and South America, at wholesale by all large druggists in the principal cities.

HERRICK & BROTHER,
Practical Chemists, Albany, N. Y.

J F Henry &Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Canada.

Terms reduced to Old Prices!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1864.

GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.

THE publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last *thirty-four* years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

Marion Harland,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam."

who will furnish stories for the Lady's Book for 1864. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favourite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the book.

The Music is all original, and would cost 25cts (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's Immense Double Sheet Fashion Plates, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each Plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. The publication of these plates cost $10000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money if the public can be benefitted. These fashions can be relied on. Dresses may be made after them and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

Imitations.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be obtained in Godey.

Drawing Lessons.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

Our Receipts are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

Ladies Work Table.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

Model Cottages.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES

One copy one year, $3 Two copies, one year, $5. Three copies, one year, $7.
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making 6 copies, $11.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Magazine, one year, $4.
Godey and Harper, one year, $5.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur, one year, $7.

At these prices subscribers in the British Provinces will have only the British Postage to pay.

Treasury notes and notes or all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British American: A Monthly Magazine

DEVOTED TO

Literature Science and Art.

Notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been made in Canada to establish a Monthly Magazine devoted to Literature and Science, it is nevertheless apparent, that success has not been the reward of those who have engaged in the undertaking.

The Canadian Institute at Toronto, the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, aided by the Government grants they enjoy, regularly publish their proceedings, and thus occupy to a greater or less extent, the several fields which form the special objects of their incorporation. But the public at large are still unsupplied with a periodical Magazine devoted to general Literature of Canadian origin and growth, and to Science divested of unattractive technicalities and adapted to the requirements of those who do not profess familiarity with its sterner details.

It is the design of the originators of the British American Magazine to occupy this vacant field, and endeavour to satisfy a want which is so generally felt to exist.

In maturing the plan of a new periodical, it is desirable to supply the public with some guarantee of its character and prospects. It is therefore determined to request intending contributors to permit their names to be published in the prospectus, as among those who are willing, not only to give it countenance and support, but to add to its vitality by contributing to its pages. It is also thought advisable to publish the names of those who are willing and anxious to encourage the undertaking by a liberal subscription to the first number.

Many of the difficulties which have impeded the progress, and ultimately led to the abandonment of a Monthly periodical, similar in general design to the British American Magazine, have disappeared, with the advance of the country in population, wealth and civilization; hence the originators commence their labours with far brighter expectations than their predecessors could have enjoyed, and they anticipate, without doubt or distrust the successful progress of the undertaking.

The aim of the British American Magazine is to encourage British American Literature, to offer an opportunity, long desired by many, for giving public and permanent expression to their thoughts, to foster a taste for literary pursuits, to present the marvels of Science in familiar language, easily understood by all, to supply a monthly abstract of whatever is interesting and valuable in the periodical literature of Great Britain, and a brief resume of the progress of Literature Science, Industry and Art, throughout British North America.

It will be within the province of the Magazine to furnish critical notices of new publications, unfettered by prejudices, nationality, or religious bias; and while political discussions of a party character will be absolutely excluded from its pages, yet descriptive articles relating to our civil polity and our home institutions, affecting the general interests of the country, will be freely admitted.

Each monthly issue will contain one hundred and twelve pages, of the same size as the English Monthlies, which will form at the close of the year two volumes containing 672 pages each.

Terms three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

HENRY YOULE HIND M.A., F.R.G.S.,
General Editor.

Toronto, February, 1863.

1863. Prospectus. 1863.

THE GLOBE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, COMMERCE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

THE year upon which we are about to enter will be the nineteenth of the existence of the Globe. It was first issued in 1844 as a weekly sheet, about half the present size of the Weekly edition, and the subscription price was $4 per annum. It had many competitors; the Colonist, Patriot, Herald, and others of larger circulation and greater influence, but one by one they have dropped out of existence in the struggle for popularity, and the Globe has been left without a rival in circulation and influence. At that time the press of Toronto occupied an inferior position to that of Montreal, and the journals of the latter city circulated in large numbers all over the West. A great change has since taken place. The Globe now trenches on the domain of the Montreal journal. It is largely circulated at Prescott, Brockville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Ottawa, and other places, where formerly Toronto journals were seldom seen. This is due in some degree to the political principles advocated by the Globe, but still more to the fact that it supplies a larger amount of more interesting news and miscellaneous reading than any other journal, that it is always up to the times, and never behind hand; that, at whatever expense, the latest and fullest intelligence is always furnished.

The Daily Globe

Is $6 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is published at four o'clock every morning, but Sunday, and is despatched by the early trains to all parts of the country. It is a very large sheet, containing a vast amount of news, mercantile intelligence, and general information of the latest and most interesting character.

Any person sending the cash for five Daily subscribers, will be entitled to an additional copy free.

The Tri-Weekly Glob

Is issued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at $4 per annum, in advance. It is printed on a large sheet, and in its columns is given all that appears in the Daily Edition, with the telegraphic and other news to the latest moment.

Any person sending the cash for five Tri-weekly subsbribers will be entitled to a free copy.

The Weekly Globe

Is issued every Friday morning, at $2 per annum, payable strictly in advance. It is printed on an immense double sheet of paper, of first-rate quality; it is made up in handsome quarto form, comprising eight pages of seven columns each; and contains more reading matter than any other political newspaper on the continent. Great care is taken in the compilation of the paper, the news is carefully collated from the Daily Edition, and articles specially prepared for its columns. The Market Reports, both at home and abroad, receive constant attention.

☞ Subscriptions may commence at any period of the year, and be made for any term: and persons desirous of receiving the paper need not wait for an agent to call on them, but have only to enclose their money, with their name and Post office to

GEO. BROWN
Globe Office, Toronto.

THE PRIDE OF NEW YORK.

1863'S SPECIALITY.

GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease
Intent to reason, or polite to please."

THE NEW YORK MERCURY FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fear of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of THE NEW YORK MERCURY acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and announce to them and to all, that THE NEW YORK MERCURY for the year (1863) will be richer in every luxury to Polite Literature than ever before. It is no upstart speculation, no temporary "sensation," but a first class literary weekly, which has been familiar to the United States for a quarter of a century; and while the wishy washy mushroom prints of yesterday are cutting down their talent even while they raise their subscription-price THE NEW YORK MERCURY maintains all its great Staff of Romances, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, Story-Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading-matter per week constitute an unparalleled

Conservatory Of The Entertaining,

and its Novel's, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials combine to epitomize all the charms of

Wit and Sentiment

The husband reads to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove.—It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries in Europe THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also indentified with the grandest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrator artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of a Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass itself in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA,

Or The Heiress Of Castle Cliffe.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON.

Author of "Gipsy Gower," "Sybil Cambell," "Erminie" "La Masqueor," &c., &c.,

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelists published on this side of the Atlantic; and one true test of their merits is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publication in the Mercury, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story readers.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plain the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes of all solvent banks at par.—Payment must invariably be in advance.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances post paid
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY.
Proprietors of The New York Mercury
11 Fulton street, New York City.

NEW

Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced Blacksmithing on the west side of Front Street, a few doors north of Weese's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Market, where he will endeavor to give the utmost satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

HORSE SHOEING

done in the best style.

JOBBING AND REPAIRING

of all kinds, as well as *GAS FITTING*, done with despatch, and at reasonable rates.

RANALD GRANT.

Belleville, Dec. 8th, 1862.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and involuntary Omissions, indncing Incompetency, Consumpion, and Mental and Physical Debility.

By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other impirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. The lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office Box ,4586.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

Holloway's PILLS,

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS.

The stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system. Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected, and generates billious disorders, pains in the side, &c. The bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhea, and Dysentery. The principal action of these pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM.

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent; to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "*modus operandi*" is first to eradicate the venom, and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient, warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Skin diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands,
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
Chilblains,	Sore Breasts,
Fistula,	Sore Heads.
Gout,	Sore Throats.
Lumbago,	Sores of all kinds,
Mecurial Eruptions,	Sprains.
Piles,	Stiff Joints
Rheumatism,	Tetter,
Ringworm,	Ulcers.
Salt Rheum,	Venereal Sores,
Scalds,	Wounds of all kinds.

☞ **Caution!**—None are genuine unless the words, Holloway, New York and London,' are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious

°₀° Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box

☞ Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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The Old English PHYSICIANS

for Syphillis, Seminal Weakness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity.

NO MERCURY USED

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ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of Disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty extensive practice in London.

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There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, olten growing up with them to manhood, and which if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious, and devasting affections. Self abuse is one of the most formidable enemies to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destrustive a drain upon the human system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system rapidly, wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself.

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Dr. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared the only instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satify the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price Ten Dollars by *Mail* or Express.

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Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case with remittance for Medicine.

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In offering to the public this new Pain Killer we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other pain killer, and in larger bottles at a corresponding price, but as containing nothing injurious to persons using it. It may be used externally for

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&c., &c. &c.

and may be used internally for

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It has been in use for the last four years and its superlative excellence is already attested by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of ingredients each of which is essentially remedial in itself, so that the combination of all in one, produces a Liniment or Pain Killer unexcelled in its curative properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON

No family should be without a bottle of it for immediate use in case of burns, scalds, wounds, and other casualties resulting from accident 'that flesh is heir to.'

IT IS HARMLESS TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning clears the head, brightens the eye and gives a tone of elasticity to mind and body when exhausted nature fails to assert her supremacy.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.

Try it and if it does not produce satisfactory results when used according to directions return the bottle to the agent of whom you got it and he will refund the money paid for it.

We only ask a fair unprejudiced and impartial trial.

Sold at every drug store and country store throughout Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., proprietors,
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DOWNS' VEGETABLE

Balsamic Elixir.

This purely vegetable medicine is warranted to cure

COUGHS,
COLDS,
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INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs. Downs' Elixir has stood the test of more

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A few doses will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed. It does not Dry up the Cough, but removes it by expelling the phlegm and thus eradicating

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Its emolient properties facilitates expectoration, give ease to the throat and Lungs and drive out disease, not so much by direct and poisonous attack upon the disease itself as by

ASSISTING NATURE TO EFFECT A CURE

Explicit directions accompany each bottle, together with a pamphlet containing certificates of cures and other interesting matter. Read the pamphlet attentively.

IT IS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

There is no difficulty in administering it to children as they are fond of it, and if permitted would take it to excess.

Price, 25cts, 50 cts and 1 dollar per box. Sold in every town and village in Canada

JOHN F. HENRY & Co.

successor to J. M. Henry & son & N. H. Downs, proprietors, Waterbury, Vt. and Montreal, C. E.

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Book, Job, and
GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville.

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The Belleville Independent

AND HASTINGS RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY J. T. BELL. | FIAT JUSTITIA. | AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, otherwise two dollars.

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The Independent,
AND HASTINGS RECORDER
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, Literature, the News of the Day, COMMERCE AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Rates of Advertising.

Six lines and under, first insertion	$0 50
Each subsequent insertion	12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	80
Each subsequent Insertion	20
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	07
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A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Take Notice that all Advertisements are continued to be inserted and charged for until special orders in writing be given for their discontinuance.

County Officers.

W. H. Ponton,
REGISTRAR. Office on Front Street, opposite Hotel st.

C. L. Coleman,
CLERK OF THE PEACE. Office on Front Street, opposite the Wood Market.

Francis McAnnany,
COUNTY TREASURER. Office, at Court House.

Thomas Wills,
CLERK COUNTY COUNCIL. Office, at Shire Hall.

John P. McDonald,
CORONER, Conveyancer, &c., Office at Residence, Kingston Road.

Anson G. Northrup,
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, and REGISTRAR of the Surrogate Court. Office at the Court House.

William Smart,
JUDGE of the County and Surrogate Courts Office, at the Court House

Legal.

George E. Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, and Master Extraordinary, in Chancery, Notary Public &c. Office—In the Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

Bell & Crombie,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers &c.,
Belleville.
Office.—Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.
John Bell, 18 Marcellus Crombie.

SAMUEL J. BULL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Office.—Old Post Office, corner of Bridge & Pinnacle streets. 8.

John O'Hare,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office opposite Victoria Buildings.

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc., etc.
OFFICE.—Bridge Street, directly opposite the Empire Hotel. v5 28

William Hamilton Ponton,
(Registrar of the County Hastings!)
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY AT LAW Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8. 1859.

JOHN FINN,
SOLICITOR in Chancery, Attorney at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer
OFFICE over D. C Curtis' Dry Goods Store Front Street, Belleville.

L. H. Henderson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Office, Victoria Buildings, Belleville.

Business Directory

HENRY PRETTY,
PRODUCE, LAND, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office.—Agricultural Warehouse (late Potash Inspection Office) opposite the Market.

J. S. SCOTT,
DENTIST, Colborne, C W Mr. Scott will be in attendance at his office in Stirling on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of every month, and in Frankford on the 4th and 5th. 49

C FONES.
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
Shop in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store Front Street Belleville. 39

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES, South Hastings,
Office—Trenton.

B. L. BRADLEY, M. D.,
(Victoria University)
Physician, Surgeon, &c.,
Front St., - - Stirling, C.W

Drs. Lister & Henry.
RESIDENCE and Office on the Corner of Pinnacle and Bridge streets, Belleville

JAMES LISTER,	W. S. HENRY, M. D.,
Graduate of Medicine ... of Royal College of Surgeons, London.	Graduate of McGill University, Montreal

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two Students. July, 1860

Messrs. Innes & MacLeod,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, and Land and General Agents
Office—Front Street, Belleville,
Robert L. Innes, Henry A. F. Macleod.

Business Directory.

C. V. Bogart,
MANUFACTURER & Dealer in Boots & Shoes, East Front Street, Belleville.

H. Meyers.
BAKER, Grocer, Provision Dealer, &c., Dundas Street, Shannonville.

AUGUSTUS J. STAPELY,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
BEGS to inform private Gentlemen or Public Bodies about to build, that he has commenced to practise in the above line.
Plans for Private or Public Buildings carefully prepared, Estimates and Specifications made out, and Work Superintended, Measured, or Contracted for on the most reasonable terms.
Residence.—East Pinnacle Street, first house North of the Court House.
Belleville, August 10th, 1863 32-tf

H. E. LYONS
SURGEON DENTIST,
FRONT ST.
BELLEVILLE, C.W.

A. M. TERWILLIGER,
PHOTOGRAPHER
Front Street, Belleville.
AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES
Carte de Visite and
VIGNETTE PICTURES,
taken in the latest style of the art and at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Belleville Sept 26th 1762. 32tf

NOTICE

To Potash Manufacturers' Country Storekeepers, and others dealing in Potash.

THE subscriber will, after this date, purchase Potash
Without Charge for Inspection !
If delivered at his Warehouse in Belleville. The only charge will be for Barrels, when furnished. Hoops and Heads if necessary.
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Aug 24th, 1863. 34-tf

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
Sheet Music, &c.
MR W. H. MANBY, Piano Forte Manufacturer, Montreal, begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has opened a branch establishment for the sale of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Sheet Music, &c., under the management of Mr Orme, in
Mr. Coleman's New Building,
TWO DOORS ABOVE GRANT'S HOTEL.
Boardman & Gray, of Albany, New York, have appointed Mr Manby sole Agent in Canada for the sale of their splendid patent Insulated Iron Rim and Frame Piano Fortes, an assortment of which will be always on hand. These instruments are fast superseding the large clumsy Pianos made in the old way. They are not affected by changes of temperature. The Iron Rim and strings both being metallic, self-compensate for such changes, and thus the Piano is not put out of tune. Complete satisfaction given to purchasers in a substantial guarantee for five years.
Orders for Sheet Music promptly executed.
☞ PIANO FORTES TUNED. ☜
Belleville, December 5th, 1863. 49-6m

MONEY,
FOR investment on approved Real Estate security. Apply to
MESSRS. BELL & CROMBIE.
36 Corner Bridge & Pinnacle Sts.

Money to Loan.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
ARE again investing money on Real Estate. Apply to
W. W. DEAN,
Valuator.
At the Office of Dean & Diamond
Belleville, 14th January, 1863. 3

The Belleville Bakery,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
McCreary & Ralph
BEG to return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public, for the generous support they have received since they commenced business, and to announce that they continue to supply at their store, and punctually to deliver to their customers,
HOUSEHOLD BREAD
and every other article in their line, of the first quality.
Biscuits, Buns, Tea-cakes, Scotch Cake, Plum-cake, &c., &c., always on hand, and made to order.
Belleville Dec. 13th, 1862.

Poetry.

HE WALKED WITH GOD.

He walked with God, in holy joy,
Whilst yet his days were few ;
The deep glad spirit of the boy
To love and reverence ...
... ... star to count:
The ancient hills he trod,
Or sought the flowers by stream and fount—
Alike he walked with God.

The graver noon of manhood came,
The full of cares and fears;
One voice was in his heart—the same
It heard through childhood's years.
Amidst fair tents, and flocks, and swains,
O'er his green pasture-sod,
A shepherd-king on eastern plains—
The patriarch walked with God.

And calmly, brightly, that pure life
Melted from earth away;
No cloud it knew, no parting strife,
No sorrowful decay;
He bowed him not, like all beside,
Unto the spoiler's rod,
But joined at once the glorified,
Where angels walk with God!

So let us walk !—the night must come
To us that comes to all;
We through the darkness must go home,
Hearing the trumpet's call.
Closed is the path for evermore,
Which without death he trod;
Not so that way, wherein of yore
His footsteps walked with God!

Correspondence.

(For the Belleville Independent.)

BIBLE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

View III.—The Angels of Heaven.

There is a regular chain of beings in the creation of God, from the highest to the lowest, from Michael the Archangel to an unorganized particle of earth or water; and this scale of beings forms a regular gradation from angels to men, beasts, fishes, reptiles, and insects. Of angels we know nothing of certainty, except by revelation. The object of this present view is to note some particulars concerning this highest order of created beings. We would consider it an irreparable loss to be deprived of the knowledge we have of the lower order of beings in this amazing chain, but most persons seem quite indifferent about the highest and most important creatures in it. We are not left in total darkness concerning angels, and to obtain a knowledge of them should be a subject of profound interest to all enquiring minds seeking for intelligence. The ancient heathens had some conception of a superior order of beings between Man and God, but their knowledge of them was very imperfect and confused. There is but one source from which we can obtain any accurate information of angels, and that source is more prolific with knowledge concerning them than most are aware.

Concerning their *nature*, I see that they are not material creatures like all the other orders in the great scale of beings; they are not clogged with flesh and blood like us; but have bodies composed of a finer substance like fire or flame more than these lower elements. For, says the Psalmist, "He maketh his angels spirits and his ministers a flame of fire." They are endowed with a perfect understanding and have a will and also liberty, that is the Holy Angels. The fallen angels are not so, their understanding is darkened, their will depraved, and their liberty bondaged. The devil who was one of the first, if not the first Archangel, drew with him from Heaven a great multitude of angels who are now associated with him in his diabolical enterprise against God and his people: these are for ever unholy, unhappy, and bound in darkness. But the angels of God in Heaven are designated Holy Angels: their holiness and goodness are only beneath those same attributes of their great Creator. Their love to man, their philanthrophy, and their goodness can only be exceeded by the Saviour himself. They are "continually beholding the face of their Father in Heaven," and from this near approach unto the inexhaustible fountain of holiness they must derive the same qualities; for as on earth like produces like, so it is in Heaven. Here an individual unconsciously becomes like his associates: if they are low and profane, he is liable to become the same: if they are righteous and holy, he stands a chance to be like them, and so the angels are like God and the place they occupy, they are holy and spiritual in their nature. Concerning the *number* of those spiritual and holy beings, we can obtain but an imperfect knowledge. I see that in the Holy City already referred to in a former view, there is an *innumerable* company of angels; that is, the number there is so immense that it is beyond human calculation, but doubtless not beyond the notation of Heaven. "The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels." By this information their number amounts to many myriads, as there is 10,000 in a myriad. When Jesus was betrayed by the hypocritical kiss of Judas and the mob surrounded him, Peter was ready with his sword to defend his master but Christ forbid him, saying, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels." A legion at different times has contained different numbers, from 4,000 to 6,000, so taking the latter, which is the number generally used for legion, the angels amount to 72,000, which Christ could have had at once, but he was to die that the scriptures might be fulfilled. These glorious and holy intelligences occupy different ranks, according to their knowledge and wisdom. Heaven is their home, and they are the associates of saints who have died in the faith for the past 600 years. They are all in Heaven! How wonderful are the dimensions of that place! It is the largest place in God's creation, even larger than Hell, for the number of the saved exceeds that of the lost; if it were not, the Devil would almost be happy in the triumphant success he had achieved over God and the world. But the number in the lower regions ... computed that 50,000,000 of persons have died drunkards, and as no drunkards can enter into Heaven, these are all in perdition, and allowing each spirit one square foot in the infernal regions, they occupy a space of twelve square miles: allowing as much space for each of the other classes of persons who have been ruined by other vices and sins makes hell a place of great dimensions, but Heaven is larger, yea large enough for all in both places, as it was designed for all at first. The angels, besides being numberless, are unspeakably happy.

"The multitude of angels, with a shout
Loud as from numbers without number, sweet
As from blest voices, uttering joy. Heaven rung
With jubilee and loud hosannas filled
The eternal region."

I observe that the *wisdom* of angels is beyond human comprehension. They are only a little beneath the Omniscient One in this attribute, no doubt they can take in one view the whole creation and understand the various works of nature and providence; that they know the words, tempers, and thoughts of men to a great extent. There are some things, however, that they are ignorant of; that they desire to look into, but cannot fathom their mystery; one is the wonders of redeeming love, and another is the end of time; these God only knows. We may give some account of the *power* of angels, which is illustrated by their wisdom. Power, generally, is in proportion to the amount of wisdom and intelligence possessed by an individual; this is seen by the ascendancy which man exerts over the brute creation; though the physical strength of the latter is much the greatest, yet man can prevent their designs by means of his wisdom. And angels have as much superior wisdom to man as they have greater power. Even a fallen angel is styled "The prince of the power of the air," and how terrible a proof of his power is suddenly raising the whirlwind "which smote the four corners of the house," and killed all the children of Job at one stroke. We have a still greater proof of an angel's power when in one night, or possibly in one hour, or in one minute, he smote with death a hundred, four score and five thousand Assyrians, and yet a power far greater than even this must have been exerted by that angel who smote in one hour "all the first-born of Egypt, both man and beast." Considering the extent of the land of Egypt, the immense population and the almost numberless cattle grazing in their fruitful fields, the men and beasts slain in that night must have amounted to many millions. We can scarcely set any bounds to the power of an angel: there is no extravagance in supposing that, if God were pleased, that any of the angels of light could heave this earth and all the planets out of their orbits, or crush the whole frame of nature. They have great power, in particular, over the bodies of men either to cause pain or remove diseases, either to kill or to heal. Of this power we have a clear instance in the case of Job, whom the angel smote with sore boils, and no doubt would have killed him—as he was an evil angel—if God had not prevented. Another case is clear of their power to save life, when Daniel was cast into the den of lions, he says, "My God has sent his angel and shut the mouths of the lions." I have here given some instances of the power both of good and evil angels, but the former must far exceed that of the latter.

Lastly, I may note some particulars concerning the employment of angels. They sang for joy when God first laid the foundations of the earth and when the promised Messiah was born in Bethlehem there was such a song chanted by the angelic choir upon the plains as to cause the shepherds to hasten from their flocks, and as it were, to forget all earthly concerns. We doubt whether there was ever such music heard before or since on earth as that made by the minstrelsy of heaven upon the plains near Bethlehem. The angels also rejoice over repenting sinners; when they behold the poor penitent humbly bewailing his sins, they can look down with joy upon the scene, knowing that repentance followed by faith and perseverance will eventually bring that individual to the blissful abodes of Heaven. When Christ was down in the wilderness near the river Jordan, and having been tempted forty days by the devil, he is left alone, an object of the greatest pity.—while in this forlorn condition, the angels are not unmindful of him, but come and minister to his necessities. When Lazarus was lying at the rich man's gate, poor, afflicted, and forsaken by all on earth, while there is no earthly bosom to heave with sympathy,—no earthly hand to close his eyes or watch the dying agonies of the neglected beggar, there are the bright, holy, and benevolent angels to witness his last struggles, and as soon as life is extinct they carry him away to Abraham's bosom.

When this dispensation draws to a close an angel shall stand upon the sea and upon the land, and swear by him that liveth for ever and ever that time shall be no more.

And when Christ leaves his mediatorial throne to visit this earth a second time, as the Judge of all, he shall be accompanied by all the holy angels, and they shall be employed to open the books of judgement in which they have been recording the actions of men throughout all time. After the sentence is passed by the Judge, angels will be employed to separate the evil from the good, so that while Christ says to those on his right hand "come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," the angels will be employed in binding hand and foot those upon the left and casting them into outer darkness.

One special office of angels is to minister to the saints while on earth—to assist them in fighting against sin and all opposing influences. They are ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation. They perform this holy office in ways unknown to us, but we are surrounded by a cloud of these witnesses, unseen indeed by mortal eye, yet effectual no doubt in often times warding off evil, and assisting in the performance of good. When the king of Assyria encompassed the Lord's prophet in Dathan, with horses and chariots, and a great host, his servant said unto him, "alas my master! how shall we do?" and he answered, "Fear nothing;" for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And Elisha prayed, and said Lord I pray thee open his eyes that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man: and he saw and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha. The christian's guard is numerous and mighty. The forms of heavenly ones crowd the region of atmosphere where we dwell; they watch their charge continually. A poet has said of the evil angels,

"A constant watch they keep,
They eye us night and day
They never slumber, never sleep,
Lest they should lose their prey."

If evil angels are so constant and devoted to their charge, good ones are more so. How encouraging to the christian to know that he has so many to assist him in overcoming his besetments, and triumphing over all the combined forces of darkness. Such is the employment of angels at present; they not only watch with pleasure the widening influences of the Church, but are ready to help forward in ways unknown to us, the great Gospel enterprises. As they have power over the bodies of men, they no doubt are often employed in removing those who would impede the progress of religion. One smote Herod when he was making his ostentatious speech which gave himself the honor belonging to God. Two of these bright messengers smote with blindness the company of evil men who surrounded Lot's house in Sodom. An angel strengthened Christ in the garden during the time of his most painful sufferings. So they strengthen the follower of Christ; they are ever ready to assist him under all circumstances. And when he feels weakest and most forsaken, then it is that his guard is strongest and most numerous. They are the immediate messengers of God in Heaven, and can fly to the utmost bounds of creation in performance of his will, and back as quick as thought to the eternal Throne. How honored is the Christian to have such heavenly attendants continually ministering unto him, and as he gains victory after victory over all his spiritual foes, and finally triumphs over death, the angelic convoy will conduct his happy spirit to the home of angels and to the mansions of saints. In another view I shall note some particulars concerning the saints of Heaven.

ARMAGEDDON.

ANOTHER "CHESAPEAKE" AFFAIR

The *Morning Star*, from New Orleans, brings as passengers Capt. Jas. Nichols and Walter Greenough, supercargo of the schooner *Jas. L Gerety*, which was captured by pirates second day out from Matamoras. Capt, Nichols reports that he left Matamoras, November 16th, bound for New York, with a cargo of cotton and six passengers. On the night of the 17th, about 12 o'clock, the captain and two men on deck, one at the wheel and the other aloft, the six passengers made an assault on the captain with revolvers, knocked him down and threatened to shoot him if he made any noise. They took him forward and locked him in the forecastle, putting a guard over him. Four of them then went aft, and the mate hearing the noise on deck came up and was taken in the same manner, and put in the forecastle with the captain and crew. Mr. Greenough, the supercargo, in attempting to come on deck was kicked down into the cabin and two shots were fired at him, but fortunately did not hit him. The pirates confined him to his berth and kept a guard over him, with orders to shoot him if he attempted to make any resistance. After keeping them in confinement for eight days they put all hands into the small boat, and told them to find their way to land the best they could. They landed on the coast of Sisal, after being two days and nights at sea. There they got passage to Havana in a Spanish brig, and the crew were sent to New York by the schooner *Horace C. Bell* from Sisal. The six passengers had paid their passage to New York from Matamoras. Their names were T. E. Hogg of Baltimore, J. Brown of Canada, James Clements, Kelly and Brown and John Wilson. This Wilson was mate with Gordon the slaver, and he says he was in the Tombs in New York four years and ten months. After they had put the Captain and crew in the small boat they hoisted a Confederate flag, and fired off their pistols as a salute, saying that they had authority from the Confederate Government so to do. When asked where they were bound, they said to Balize, Honduras, where they could sell the vessel and cargo. The vessel was owned by Francis Gerety of New York, and the cotton consigned to Shepler & Co.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

Immense Damage to Shipping and other Property.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A gale which had been forecast by Admiral Fitzroy visited Liverpool, Birkenhead, and the neighborhood with fury on the 3rd. There has never been so much damage to buildings occasioned by any previous storm. The pavements in many of the leading streets were covered with broken chimney pots and slates, while in some instances huge signboards, which had been most firmly secured by stanchions, were torn away as if they had been pasteboard. Some severe personal injuries have been sustained by foot passengers, but as yet we have heard of no loss of life in the streets. A large chimney which flanked the Liverpool Corn Exchange was blown down and, falling through the glass roof of the Exchange, caused a good deal of damage: but fortunately the accident occurred on a day and at an hour when the Exchange is comparatively empty. At Birkenhead the chimney of the Albion oil-works, 40 feet high, was blown down, and the windows of some very large shops recently erected in Argyle-street, were destroyed, together with stock to the amount of about £300. The wires and posts of the telegraphs suffered very much, and telegraphic business was in some cases entirely suspended. The gale was felt with the greatest severity upon the river, and though, as the day advanced, the wind somewhat abated, the water became very rough with the incoming tide. A great deal of damage was done to the shipping in the river. The whole front of the Liverpool dock walls were lined with vessels, large and small, which were driven against it by the force of the storm. The flats Tom, Emmeline, Winchester, Winford Longford, and two others, owing to the presence of several steam tugs, no lives were lost. One flat was towed into the Harrington Dock without any person on board. It is supposed that the crew must have been washed off by the exceedingly heavy sea running at the time. The ship Lew Chew, from Bombay, dragged her anchors and went ashore near the north end of the Prince's Dock, and succeeded, after a good deal of thumping, in knocking a hole in her bottom, which caused her to sink. The Dunkirk brig Francois, drifted alongside the Prince's Dock wall, sprung several of her timbers, and now lies with 7ft. of water in her hole. The ship Star, from Quebec, dragged her anchors and ran alongside the south landing stage. The ship Lampedo, from St. John, N B, was sent ashore on the Pluckington Bank, and remains there. The Southern Belle, from Bombay, ran into the Star, and lost jibboom, &c. The brig Margaret Campbell, from Waterford, &c., went ashore near the Harrington Dock, and remains in a dangerous position. The American ship Weston Merritt, from Akyab, ran against the north landing stage, but, on being taken hold of by several steam-tugs, was secured from further damage. The screw steamer Bœotia, which arrived that morning from St. Thomas, Colon, &c, ran foul of the ship John Bunyan, and smashed in her stern and lost her screw. After clearing the ship's chains, the steamer drifted stern on to the Canada Dock wall and knocked a good deal of her stern in, and sustained other considerable damage. The John Bunyan was, like the Bœotia, also secured by steam tugs. The ship Elizabeth from Liverpool, for Halifax, which had put back, went ashore on the Penial Rocks, near Holyhead, and the latest telegram from that place announced that she was likely to go to pieces. No lives were lost, the crew having escaped to shore. The screw steamer Albanian, bound out to Constantinople, after being foul of the Southern Belle, ran on to the Pluckington Bank, and remains in a rather dangerous position. A young gentleman named Wynne, a cotton broker, was washed off the Woodside slip, but was fortunately saved by the exertions of some boatmen. A young lady, Miss Maclellan, on coming down Islington was severely injured by a large signboard from Bowman's Vaults being blown upon her. The roof of a glass manufactory at Old Swan has been carried away, and a mass of lead weighing about three cwt has been dislodged from the roof of the Concert Hall, Liverpool, and hurled a distance of sixty feet. The flat, Walter, of Garston has sunk in the river and the captain and his two sons were rescued with great difficulty.

The following were the heaviest pressures during the gale :—

Time.	Sq ft.	Time.	Sq. ft.
8¼ a.m.	43 lb.	11¾ a.m.	37 lb.
9¼ "	40 "	13¾ p.m.	32 "
10 "	43 "	1¾ "	32 "
10¼ "	43 "	2⅜ "	28 "
10½ "	37 "	3¼ "	28 "

We are informed by Mr. Hartnup, of the Liverpool Observatory, that there has been no pressure at all approaching that of the present gale since 1854. During the gale of the 26th January in that year there was a pressure of 43 lbs, but the gale lasted only a short time, the pressure before and after the higher one being only 20 lbs, while that of the 3rd was continuous. On the 25th of December, 1852, the pressure equalled 42 lbs, and during a second gale which followed on the 27th, a similar pressure was registered. The gale of 1859, during which the Royal Charter was wrecked, gave an indicated pressure of 28 lbs and a velocity of 57 miles. In January last Liverpool was visited by a severe gale, the pressure varying from 24 lbs to 36 lbs, the highest recorded being about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. It will thus be seen that the late gale was the most violent experienced in this town for many years. The velocity of the wind was not recorded at the observatory, the cups which gave the horizontal motion being blown away by the fury of the storm. No such casualty ever occurred since the erection of the anemometer, about 12 years since.

In Manchester the gale did considerable damage to property. In Upper Medlock street, a Welsh chapel in course of erection was blown down, a chimney was also blown over in Pendleton, and another in Ashton Road. These were perhaps the most serious casualties, but accidents of a slighter kind were very numerous. Fortunately the personal injuries inflicted were few, and as far as is known, only two or three persons have been taken to the Infirmary, nor are their hurts of a dangerous nature.

In Chester the principle damage occasioned by the gale was the destruction of a Roman Catholic Chapel, then in course of erection. Half the roof and sides were blown down at once, completely smashing in their fall a photographer's "glass house." The iron roof of a ship yard was blown across the lines of the Chester and Holyhead Railroad. There was a report that two lives were lost near Chester, but the rumor has not been substantiated. At Preston the gale was severely felt, but the town escaped with less injury than other places in Lancashire. At Southport great injury was done, and many narrow escapes are reported. The life-boat Jessie Knowles was launched to visit a vessel in distress. At Ashton, Hyde, Dukinfield, and neighbourhood, the roofs of the houses were the greatest sufferers. At Lincoln, a house was completely blown down, and a wooden bridge was as completely destroyed, several river boats and small vessels were sunk, and many providential escapes are noted. In Wolverhampton, a man was killed and a woman injured by falling chimneys, and the roofs in the "black country" generally have paid a penalty to the wind. In Nottingham, the casualties both to persons and property were more than usually numerous, a chapel and a house, among other injuries, being reported to be in complete ruins. Wakefield escaped with little damage beyond an extensive ... chimneys were blown down, and damage was done besides to a considerable extent, but there were no personal injuries reported. At St. Helen's a large piece was blown out of the side of a chimney of the Patent Alkali Company. The chimney is said to be one of the largest in England.

The following are among the latest reported casualties of the gale :—

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—The Pensacola, from Quebec, is on Great Burdo Bank, with masts cut away. Crew saved.

Confidence, from Quebec, has been totally wrecked of Holyhead.

Southport, Dec. 4—The David White, Clinton, from Boston for Liverpool, laden with deals, struck off Formby Point at four o'clock this morning. Crew saved by the Southport life-boat.

Penzance, Dec, 4—The Friar Tuck, from China, during a hurricane, drove on the rocks at Scilly and will become a total wreck. About 400 boxes of tea, besides a quantity from the cabin, have been saved; the remainder all damaged. The crew were saved by means of the rocket apparatus.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN DURHAM, COUNTY OF GREY.

THE EDITOR OF THE 'STANDARD' THE ASSAILANT.

DEATH OF HIS VICTIM.

(From the Globe.)

On Friday night, the 18th inst., a party consisting of James Koiley, landlord of the Durham Hotel; Angus Patterson, John Riddle, engraver, Owen Sound; Seth Barnes, and one or two others, left "Koiley's" to go to a dance in the lower part of Durham village, calling at the "Argyle Hotel" on their way. There they met S. L. M. Luke, editor and proprietor of the Durham *Standard*. Riddle and Luke had a few words, during which Riddle clinched Luke; but, on his attention being called to Luke's condition, he let him go, and there appeared to be no more about it. After that, Luke had some words with Koiley, in an under-tone. None of the others appear to have heard any part of it. Luke then left the house alone, and the rest went on down the hill. After half an hour afterwards, they were joined by Koiley, who passed on in front of the company, when Riddle took his arm; and, as they crossed the "Saugeen Bridge," they saw a man coming towards them, and met him opposite Mill street, leading to the Post-office. As they were passing, Riddle was suddenly knocked down, and, as he was falling, stabbed at with the fixed bayonet on an Enfield rifle, with which he was struck. Riddle thought at the time that the bayonet had passed between his legs, but it was afterwards ascertained that the weapon passed through his waistband over his watch, which probably turned the thrust which came, doubtless in a slanting direction, as the bayonet came out through the pantaloons again, doing him no damage. Luke was then recognized standing with fixed bayonet at the "ready," and swearing he would shoot the first who came near him. Koiley threw off his overcoat with the intention, as he says, of disarming Luke, but McKay held him back. Seth Barnes then approached for the same purpose One witness says Barnes had seized the bayonet, when the rifle went off; while another says the rifle went off when Barnes was at least two yards off. At all events, the ball entered Barnes' stomach, about an inch below the navel, and came out through the right hip, the wadding setting his clothes on fire, and the bullet inflicting a severe wound, which ultimately caused his death. The medical testimony described the wound "in the belly as being about the size of a penny piece, the edges of the wound turned in, and the bowels protruding. The wound in the hip was rather smaller, and about one inch below the level." Barnes died at about twenty minutes before twelve on Sunday morning. Luke was committed to take his trial for murder.

The French Navy.—Within the last few days the French navy has been increased by the launch of a colossal steam frigate, called the Naumancia. This leviathan will carry 40 guns of the largest calibre in a covered battery, beside some pieces on her deck, and will have a crew of 700 men. The armour with which she is covered has been tried against the heaviest shot, and is supposed to be ball proof. Although of the enormous weight of 7500 tons, the frigate is expected to possess extraordinary speed and great facility of manœuvring, from the immense power of her screw as well as from her admirable lines. She is another illustration of the rapidity with which French ships of war are constructed having been upon the stocks only 16 months.

The Columbus, Ohio, fire department started the other day in a great hurry to put out the moon, that orb on rising with a very red face having presented itself to their imagination as a tremendous conflagration.

Moon's Phases for December.

Moon's Phases.	D's	Toronto.	D's	Twilight. Toronto. Beg.	Ends.
				A. M.	P. M.
Full Moon	24	9 33 p.m.	1	5 31	6 07
Last Quarter	4	6 57 a.m.	11	5 40	6 07
New Moon	10	3 06 p.m.	21	5 47	6 10
First Quarter	17	6 28 a.m.			

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

30. Wednesday .... *Thos. A. Becket.*
31. Thursday .... *Sylvester.*
1. Friday .... *Circumcision.*
2. Saturday .... *Stephen.*
3. 2st Sunday After Christmas ... *John.*
4. Monday .... *Innocents.*
5. Tuesday .... *David.*

MR. SAMUEL LAMBERT, of Smithville, is duly authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Belleville Independent*, and to grant receipts for the same.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the BELLEVILLE INDEPENDENT in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

The Belleville Independent.

"*Fiat Justitia.*"

Tuesday, December 29, 1863.

REMOVAL.

The Office of THE INDEPENDENT will be shortly removed to more commodious premises, in Mr Geo. Neilson's new building, on Front Street, where the proprietor hopes, from the increased accommodation to be able to do full justice to those who notice will be [illegible] their orders. Due

In our last issue we adverted to the chief points of difference between those who approve, and those who condemn, the method of conducting the business of the Corporation, which has been in operation for the last five years. We shall now endeavour to lay before the public a fair and candid statement of some of those points, so that they may be able to form a more correct judgment than they could ever hope to do, from the violent speeches and exaggerated statements of fiery partizans upon either side of the question.

First, as to the financial management of the Council, and its result upon the position of the Town. The published statement shews that the liabilities of the Corporation have been diminished during the past year, by the sum of $5,312 (in other words that debts have been paid off to that amount), the assets have been increaed by the sum of $2,729 11. Which, in the words of the Auditors' report, "shews a satisfactory management of the Financial affairs of the Corporation during the past year."

This is so evident and merited a remark, that it is impossible to contravene it on the supposition that the printed statement shews a correct view of the Corporation's affairs, that the opponents of the present system, or rather of the persons who have initiated and carried out that system, are driven to assert that the Council have deliberately falsified the accounts, and that the Auditors are part and parcel with them in this deliberate fraud upon the public.

In order to give a colour to this assertion, they take several items from the published account (whether correctly quoted or not seems to be immaterial, so long as an argument can be founded thereon in support of their proposition), and deal with them in a manner which [illegible] disregard of the ordinary rules both of business and arithmetic. We shall give a few instances of this mode of procedure, so that our readers may judge what reliance is to be placed on such accusations, supported by such calculations. Take, for instsnce, the annual sum of $3,650, agreed to be paid the Corporation of the County of Hastings, in lieu of County Tax, on the separation of the Town from the County. They propose to capitalize this amount at 10 years' purchase, with interest, at $40,000, and to add the amount to the printed liabilities. By what extraordinary process any one could arrive at so absurd a conclusion, we cannot discover, for the annual sum in question is not an instalment of a debt, nor is it a rent charge upon property, which might be represented by an equivalent in money value; but simply an annual payment out of the yearly income of the Town, provided for in the estimates of every year's outlay, along with the other expenses. It could therefore only be considered as a liability in case and to the extent to which it should fall into arrear. The only case in which it could become a subject for capitalization would be, if the Council wished to relieve the Corporation from this charge by paying it off at once, when it would have to be treated as a terminable annuity, and redeemed at its present value.

Again, they ignore and leave out of their statement of the receipts, the amount received on promissory notes discounted, although the sums obtained from that source are applied on, and included in the expenditure, and all notes which remained unpaid on the 31st December, 1862, appear among the liabilities.

These promissory notes were given to meet the liabilities becoming due before the taxes were collected, and as the amount collected on the taxes of 1862, previous to Dec. 31st in that year was only $782, it will be seen that the Council *were very nearly a year in advance.*

The affair of the Gas Company is also one on which our would-be reformers are especially wont to insist, as telling strongly against the present Council; and we must say that this is a very disingenuous imputation on their part. When it was first determined to light the Town with gas, and the then existing Council came to the conclusion, that it was desirable for the Corporation to aid in the movement, and to obtain such a power within the Company as might give them a controlling influence over their future proceedings, they did what prudence and the statute demanded, and submitted their project to the Municipal Electors for their approval. The vote being favourable, they subscribed for shares to the amount of 14,400, and advanced $8,000 by way of loan to the Company on first mortgage of all their property. The latter amount is a perfectly good asset. The interest upon it has been regularly paid, and the security for the principal is ample, and the whole could be realized any day without the loss of a copper.

With respect to the amount invested in shares, the case is different. The value of the asset which those shares constitute is, of course, the market value of the stock at the time when the accounts are made up. But as there are no Gas Company's shares in the market, and it is not shewn that they have deteriorated, both the Company and the Council have a right to demand that they shall be put down at [illegible] value. Besides, even supposing that the [illegible] has sunk during the year, it would not be fair, in reviewing the management of affairs the Town's by the Council, to charge them with a reduction which arose from causes over which they had not, and could not, have any control. They did not introduce the use of coal oil, or induce a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the town to discontinue the use of gas in favour of a rival illuminating medium. It will therefore be only be fair in estimating the results of the management, either to carry on the gas shares at their former amount, or to deduct the deficiency occasioned by their fall, from the assets of former years.

It has also been objected that the amounts of uncollected taxes for the years 1858 to 1862 have been placed to the credit of the Corporation: and that the greater proportion are bad. This may be the case with a part of the amount, and of course, where it is finally proved that any portion of these sums cannot be collected, the assets must be reduced by the amount, but this can only affect the actual position of the finances, and forms no valid charge against the Councillors of dereliction of duty. The amount set down as non-resident land tax is also a good asset, for it stands as a first charge upon the lands upon which it is levied, and can be recovered by seizure and sale, as the property is of ample value to cover the respective amounts for which it is liable.

We have in the next place to consider the method in which the public works have been conducted, but as this article has already run to considerable length, we must defer that subject to a future opportunity.

THE CHRISTMAS MARKET.

On Thursday last the Market presented an appearance which must have been highly gratifying to the lovers of good cheer, as well as to those who are interested in the progress of the farmers in our neighbourhood. The Butchers' stall made a good display of meat, though not equal to that which they exhibited last year; many of them having found by experience that it is not a profitable speculation to give heavy prices for highly fed animals, as but few persons care to purchase such very fat meat as was shewn in 1862. Mr Grills shewed a hog, fed by Mr Wm. Dafoe, 2½ years old, which weighed 562lbs, and two very fine carcases of mutton. The meat exhibited on the other stalls was of excellent quality, and in our opinion much more palatable, as well as much more wholesome than if it had been fatter.

The open air market was supplied with abundance of beef, pork, mutton, &c., poultry was especially abundant, and there was a fair supply of butter and eggs. Large as was the supply, the demand seemed to be in proportion with it, and nearly all found purchasers at fair prices.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS FOR 1864. ALBANY, LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

This is a very neatly got up little book, and contains a vast fund of information for the Farmer and the Farmer's wife, on every branch of rural and domestic economy. Some of the hints included in its pages, would save many annual dollars, and much daily vexation, if duly acted upon; and many of its receipts are of sterling value. It is illustrated with 130 clear and beautiful engravings of implements, buildings, roads, fruit gathering, insects, &c.

LECTURE.—Mr. S. S. Lazier's lecture on Italy and Italian Independence has been postponed until Monday evening, January 11th, 1861.

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS 473 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; QUARTERLY 25c.

Madame Demorest issues this publication for the information of the fashionable world, and its milliners and dressmakers, throughout America. Each number contains a large fashion plate, and a large number of engravings of various articles of dress, suitable for every age. In addition to this full size patterns of some new and elegant article are given with each issue.

SALREVOIS MISSION.—We have been shewn a letter from the Revd. W. Bond, of Montreal to the Treasurer at Belleville, of the Sabrevois Mission to the French Canadians, acknowledging the receipt of £20 9s. 0d., collected in Belleville for the object of that mission. Mr Bond tenders to the givers the thanks of the Committee as well as his own for the collection which he declares is both seasonable and liberal.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon a span of horses, belonging, as we were informed, to Mrs. Epps, of Sidney, ran away with the sleigh to which they were attached, from near Dundas Street, and came at full speed up Front Street, as far as the N. E. corner of Bridge Street, where the horses came in contact with the barber pole of Mr. T. Boyd, which was torn from its fastenings, and fell across the back of the far horse. This checked their progress, but at the same time caused the end of the tongue to come in contact with Mr. C. Tierney's sign post, against which it splintered, and the sharp point entered the throat of the animal, killing him on the spot.

[illegible]—On Thursday, 22nd inst., about 6 o'clock, a.m., a [illegible] on George Street, owned by Mr. James Glass, and occupied by Mr. John Taylor, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story. The inmates were quickly roused, and a portion of the furniture saved, but owing to the scarcity of water, the flames obtained the mastery, and the building was reduced to a shell before it could be extinguished. The building was insured in the Montreal Assurance Company for $500. Mr. Taylor was not insured.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, 22nd inst., as a son of Mr. Austin Reed, of the township of Thurlow, was at play with another boy named William Thompson, the latter took up a gun which he supposed to be empty, and putting on a cap, said, now I will shoot you, and pulled the trigger, when the charge which was in the gun exploded, and shattered Reed's head in a frightful manner.

THE CANADA FARMER.—The proprietor of the Toronto *Globe* announces the commencement in January, of a new fortnightly paper, devoted to Agriculture and Rural affairs. Each number will contain 16 quarto pages, and the days of publication are to be the 1st and 15th of each month. We think a good paper of the above description is much needed in Canada, and hope that it will both deserve and obtain success. The price for the year is fixed at one dollar.

PUBLIC DINNERS.---The approaching Parliamentary campaign is bing foreshadowed by the preliminary meetings of the partizans of both sides. The opposition began by a great dinner at Toronto which they affirm to be a successful demonstration; and the Ministerial party have met at dinner at Ottawa, where they state they were equally successful. The speakers on both sides were very hard on their opponents, for which there is sufficient room. The Opposition speeches appeared to be especially bitter.

PHOTOGRAPHY---All those who wish to live in the memory of absent friends, or to preserve the lineaments of those who are dear to them, and from whom they are about to part, should call at Terwilligar's new gallery, in Mr. Nathan Jones' new building, on Front Street, where they can obtain a faithful likeness, done in the first style of the art, in a few short minutes.—See advertisement.

SKATING RINKS IN BELLEVILLE.—The lovers of the delightful amusement of skating have now every facility for enjoying that most healthful and exciting of winter sports. A commodious covered Rink has been constructed in West Belleville, where skaters can enjoy themselves free from the interruption caused by the snow, and an open rink has been established between Mr Bogart's Mill and Mr Flint's wharf, for those who prefer to skate in the open air.

THE WAR.

The contest, as might be expected from the season, seems now to languish, both parties having a common enemy to contend with, in the inclemency of the weather. There are no movements of importance going on in Virginia, except that it has been reported that the army of the Potomac has been obliged to take a position nearer its base of supplies, on account of the raids of guerillas upon its supply trains. General Longstreet has taken up a position upon Clinch Mountain, which covers Cumberland Gap, and the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The Richmond papers assert that Shackelford was defeated at Rogersville and Kelly's Ford, with the loss of two guns and several waggons, and stands of arms. General Averill with his cavalry, has executed a successful raid upon Longstreet's communications, cutting up a long extent of the track of the Virginia and Tenessee Railroad and Telegraph, destroying a large amount of stores, and escaping from a superior force sent to cut off his retreat. No news of importance have been received from Charleston.

To the Editor of The Independent.

SIR,—As the Government proposes to establish Military Schools in Toronto and Quebec, for the instruction of gentlemen who are desirous of becoming candidates for commissions in the Service Militia, and as there will be required to be organized in the County of Hastings two Battalions of Service Militia, with six Field Officers and twenty-two Company Officers, and as it is desirable that a sufficient number of candidates from the County should present themselves for instruction, with a view to furnish from among themselves the requisite number of officers for the said Battalion, I have been directed by command of His Excellency the Governor General to make known the terms and conditions upon which persons will be admitted to, and the advantages which they may derive from attending the said Military Schools.

I shall therefore be glad to give every information in my power to any resident of Belleville, or County of Hastings, who may be desirous of attending the Military School, and who will do me the honour of calling on me.

I can conceive no better method of bringing this matter to the notice of the public generally through the County, than by inserting this letter in the columns of your influential journal, and which, I respectfully request you will favour me [illegible]

Your[illegible],

JAMES BROWN,
Mayor.

Belleville, Dec. 22nd, 1863.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

THE DANES PREPARING FOR WAR.

By the English papers which reach us by the *Jura* we earn that two Prussian army corps, numbering 75,000 men, are now preparing with the utmost despatch to take part in the Federal execution in Germany, and the Government of Hamburgh has appointed a committee to provide quarters for a vast number of soldiers. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Star* says—"War, will not, however, be the immediate result unless the Bund marches its troops into Schleswig as well as Holstein, for the Danes will not offer resistance to the mere occupation of Holstein." Upon the question of resistance there is a diversity of opinion, the bold declaration made by the Danes contradicting the idea that they will be passive spectators of the occupation of Holstein. The *London News* remarks—"Europe, and it may be Germany, will have reason to be grateful if this advance of the Federal troops does not prove the beginning of a great war.' About 50,000 persons, it is said, have given in their names as volunteers in the different parts of Germany in support of the cause of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg, and a regular board for the equipment and the distribution of the men has been established at Gotha, though none are to be called out previous to the occupation of the duchy by the Federal troops. The greatest desideratum in the camp of Prince Frederick, however seems to be money, since some hundred thousand thalers is all that has as yet been subscribed in his aid. An intimation has been given to Denmark by the President of the Federal Diet that if the demands of the Diet are not complied with in three days troops will be immediately marched into Holstein.

The excitement which prevails throughout Germany in reference to the Holstein question is said to place the small princes in a very serious dilemma. They cannot oppose the popular movement without losing their hold on the people; they have no military means to put it down, and liberty must be taken with all its consequences.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Altona, alludes to a report prevalent in Holstein that Earl Russell intended to propose an armistice between Germany and Denmark for three months, so as to allow German excitement somewhat to cool, and to afford King Christian an opportunity to fulfil the engagements entered into by his predecessor in 1851 and 1852. The rumor finds little credence, for the adoption of any such plan would probable lead to a German revolution and to endless calamities. The same writer says there is a strong desire to appeal to France to use her influence for an arrangement by a reference to universal suffrage. The election of the Prince of Augustenburg would then be certain, not so much in consequence of his being considered the legitimate heir as from the conviction that the Duchies would then be rendered independent of Denmark.

In the southern parts of Holstein the Danes are fortifying themselves, which shows that they intend to oppose the German army. Danish troops continue daily to arrive, and the lines of railway and chief towns are already occupied by them, so that the military force in Holstein is estimated at little less than 30,000 men; and as this looks like war, the ladies are busying themselves in working for the hospitals, a sign that they, too, take an interest in the coming struggle.

The King of Denmark has ordered a squadron, consisting of two line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and five steam corvettes, to be immediately fitted out and to assemble at Kiel. The fortifications of Dannevirke are near completion; the southern position is defended by 200 guns.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette.)

HEADQUARTERS,
QUEBEC, 22nd Dec, 1863.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

No. 1.

1. The Lieut. General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America has, at the request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, appointed a Board of Military Officers in each of the Garrison Towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto and London, for the examination of such officers of the Volunteer Force throughout the Province as may desire to have their proficiency in drill and discipline tested and certified by said Boards.

2. The certificates which the Boards will be authorized to give will be of two classes:—

Class I.—For such officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion drill.

Class II.—For such officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to drill a Company at Company drill, and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

3. The actual expenses of all officers who shall succeed in obtaining a certificate of either class, in proceeding from their homes to the place of examination and returning, will be paid.

4. Volunteer officers desirous of having their competency tested and certified by such Boards, will send in their names with as little delay as possible to the office of the Adjutant General, and will receive from that office a notification of the time and place of examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 12th inst. *via* Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here at one o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those per *Jura.*

The *Persia* from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

Rumours had been current that Heenan was in an alarming condition, in consequence of the punishment he received in the recent fight with King, but they proved to be unfounded.

On the arrival of Heenan in London he received the best medical assistance, and although his bruises and contusions were found to be very severe, none of his bones were broken, and he had received no internal injury. His head exhibited the most ghastly appearance. His old lip wound had re-opened, and his eyes had nearly closed.

The bets on the result of the fight surpass in their number and amount any ever made on any like occasion.

The papers give elaborate accounts of the fight, and King's victory was naturally received with great exultation. There was no interruption of the fight, and it was bravely, fairly, and squarely fought.

The London *Times* devotes a leader to the affair, and also a graphic special account. It editorially says that Heenan was game throughout, from the beginning to the close of the fight, and put the hug on to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground. King's tactics were more creditable to a professor of pugilism. They consisted simply in striking a series of sledge-hammer blows on the most prominent parts of Heenan's physiognomy, until the latter collapsed from exhaustion. There appears to have been little science on either side, but it was nevertheless a fair stand-up fight, without a check, and ended in a decisive victory for King. The *Times* continues its article by asserting that prize fighting is more revolting than bull fightiug, and ought to be discouraged.

Tom Sayers was one of the seconds of Heenan.

Mr Cobden was engaged in a warm controversy with the London *Times*, that journal having refused to publish a letter from him.

Justice Wightman had died suddenly, aged 80 years.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the French Government are preparing a squadron for the Pacific, with a view of stopping the sapply of arms from California for Juarez.

The monthly returns of the bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of nearly 8,000,000f.

Marshal Forey had reached St. Nazaire in the frigate *Panama.*

It was reported that the new loan would be laid before the Legislature on the 14th inst.

There was not much variation on the Paris Bourse, and the rentes closed on the 11th inst., at 67f. 11c.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—Troops had left Prague for Theresenstadt, where the troops are to assemble, preparatory to their departure for Holstein, to enforce the Federal execution.

The whole Austrian corps was to move on the 15th of Dec.

It is said that the Austrian Government will ask of the Reichsrath an extraordinary credit of 15,000,000 florins, to meet the expenses of the Holstein expedition, and the establishment of troops in Gallicia.

The Saxon contingent will enter Holstein on the 15th of Dec., and if resisted, the Austro-Prussian reserves, 52,000 strong, will quickly move to the front.

The Dresden and Wurtemburg Chambers have adopted resolutions, urging the immediate occupation of Holstein, and against Danish pretensions.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners, thanking them for their fidelity in asserting his rights.

ITALY.—The debate in the Italian Parliament on the question of the policy of the Government in Sicily, resulted in the approval of the Government, by a vote of 26 to 52.

POLAND.—Several important victories by the Poles over the Russian troops are confirmed.

Arrests at Warsaw continue to be as numerous as ever, and the system of depopulation progresses without abatement.

Russia is reported to be making great armaments at Keiff and Nicolaiff.

Sweeden has withdrawn from the alliance with Denmark, as she stands upon the observance of the Treaty of London.

Japan advices *via* Paris say that at a extraordinary meeting of the Daimios, it was decided, by a vote of 65 against 47, that there were no grounds for declaring war against foreigners.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The November mails had been received from various ports on the west coast of Africa, but the news generally was unimportant.

The schooner *City of Norwich* shipped 1,200 slaves at Whydah on the 12th of Oct. She got safely away with them.

Small cotton shipments were being made to Liverpool.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand for money had subsided to most moderate dimensions, and the supply was abundant. Gold was flowing into the banks, and the funds were firmer and advancing.

INDIA.—Dates from Bombay are to the 29th of Nov.

Lord Elgin died on the 20 of November.

There had been more hard fighting on the frontier. The Hill tribes rebelled against British rule, and attacked the British troops under General Chamberlin with great determination, but they were repulsed, and had not resumed the attack. Two English officers were killed and 5 wounded, including Gen. Chamberlain and Col. Hope. 128 British and native troops were killed and wounded. Gen Chamberlin was in a strong fortified position, with 5,000 troops, well provided with everything. He telegraphs that he is confident of success, and does not require reinforcements.

Gen. Chamberlain had resigned the command on account of his wounds.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The rebel steamer *Pampero* was formally seized by the customs authorities, at Glasgow, on the 10 inst., by order of the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Political news is unimportant.

Consols closed after official hours yesterday at 91¼ o 91¾ for money.

A Cabinet Council is announced for Wednesday.

The *Observer* believes that the efforts of Mr Stanfield will be attended with marked success as regards a reduction in our Admiralty system, and that the buoyancy of our financial arrangements will enable Mr Gladstone to continue the policy of relieving the country from unnecessary taxation.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Breadstuffs market has a downward tendency, and all descriptions slightly lower.

Flour heavy. Wheat dull and 2d lower. Red Western 8s. 3d. a 8s. 6d. Corn flat and 6d. lower. Mixed 29s. a 29s. 3d.

Provisions dull. Beef very dull. Pork inactive. Bacon firm and unchanged.

The *Persia* reached here this evening.

Breadstuffs inactive, without change in quotations. Provisions flat.

LONDON, Dec. 12th, Evening.—Consols for money 90¼ to 91.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., K.S., G.C.B., who has been appointed Governor General of India, was born in India in 1811, so that he is of nearly the same age as his distinguished predecessor. He is a younger son of the late Col. A. W. Lawrence, by Letitia Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George Knox, of Lifford. He was educated at Londonderry school, and afterwards entered Haileybury. In 1829 he went to India as a "writer;" in 1831 he became assistant to the chief commissioner and resident at Delhi. Towards the close of 1833 he was appointed officiating magistrate and collector of Delhi. He held the same office at Paniput. In July, 1836, he received the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goorgaon and Southern Delhi; and in the following November the office of officiating magistrate of the southern division only. In 1838 he was in sole charge of the Goorgaon district, and conducted the settlement of the duties at Zillah Etewah. From February 1840, till December 1842, he took a well-earned leave of absence, and came to England.

Hitherto Mr Lawrence was chiefly known as an administrator of customs. In 1846 he obtained his first reputation of a high class as a judge, magistrate, and collector, over an important district of Southern Bengal. Sir Henry Hardinge heard of him, and took a fancy to him, and henceforth his career was a grand success. In 1847 he was appointed commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been recently added to our Indian empire after the Sikh campaign. He reduced to shape the political, agricultural, and fiscal systems of these provinces with such masterly power as at once to stamp him as a man of mark in administrative ability.

After the assassination of the British envoy at Mooltan, and the subsequent hostilities which eventuated in the capture of Mooltan, the union of Shere-Singh and Chucker Singh, the thorough defeat of the Sikhs by Lord Gough at Ferozepore and Goojerat, and the annexation of the Punjaub to the Indian empire of Great Britain by Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Lawrence was chosen, in company with his distinguished brother, Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, the resident at Lahore, and Mr. Marsh, to form the board for administering the affairs of the Punjaub—a territory of 50,400 miles, 344 miles in length, and 293 in breadth. How Mr Lawrence, by his wise rule, by his justice, by his mercy, introduced an admirable system of government into the Punjaub—how he disbanded the Sikhs, and persuaded many of them to enlist in the British service—how he raised an irregular force of ten regiments for the protection of the western frontier—is well known. The Punjaub was an example of the success of the British system of government and civil institutions. In 1856 he was made a civil K.C.B. "for his services in the Punjaub, and as agent to the Governor-General for the north-western provinces of Hindostan." During the Indian [illegible] we saw the result of his great administrative genius—his firmness tempered by clemency. The Punjaub remained signally faithful to us. In 1857 Sir John was created a G.C.B.; the following year he was created a baronet, and was sworn of the privy council. On his return to England, so great was his popularity, that he received the freedom of the cities of London and Glasgow, and was honoured by a vote of thanks from Parliament. He was created a knight of the Star of India 1861, with Lord Clyde and Lord Harris.

Sir John Lawrence married, in 1841, Harriette Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, and by her has issue three sons—John Hamilton [born in 1846], Henry Arnold [born in 1848], and Charles Napier [born in 1854], and five daughters.

DEATH OF COMONFORT, EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

General Comonfort was on his way from Queretaro to San Luis in a private carriage, attended by several officers and escorted by about 70 men, when the party was attacked by a portion of Mejia's forces, commanded by two brothers named Troncoso. At the first discharge Comonfort and all who were in the carriage dismounted and attempted resistance, but were at once overpowered and cut down or shot. Among them perished Don Jose Maria Duran, Colonel of Engineers on the General's staff, and well known in New York, where he formerly resided at the time General Robles was Mexican Consul in that city. Every man of the escort was either killed or captured; and of the officers—some eighteen or twenty—only three were unhurt. Comonfort's body was found with a lance wound through the heart, two bullets through the breast, and the head disfigured by sabre cuts.

Thus fell, by the hands of his own countrymen, General Don Ignacio Comonfort, ex-President of Mexico—a man certainly not without faults, but still not without virtues, both in his public and private character. It can be said of him what, perhaps, cannot be said of any other man who has ever ruled Mexico—that he honestly endeavoured to pay his country's debts. It is melancholy to think that one so distinguished should be shot like a dog on the roadside by those for whom and for whose prosperity he was risking his life and staking his fortune, in endeavouring to persuade them to defend the independence of their country.

THE DEFENCES OF CANADA.—Colonel Jervois, of the Royal Engineers, has just returned to England, after an inspection of certain important points connected with the defence of British possessions in America, which, as was stated in this journal some time ago, he was officially ordered to make. We trust that the Government "will do something" where so much is needed. Surely Parliament will not refuse to listen to wisdom and moderation. Quebec is now relatively much weaker than it was in the days of Montcalm or Montgomery. The sea-board is almost bare. Great interests are at stake—angry papers are at work—a steady spirit of encroachment animates a powerful nation, to whom our fisheries are objects of envy and desire, and we may all be on the eve of war in which a general scramble can be made with comparative impunity. *Army and Navy Gazette.*

One of the Philadelphia city railway companies has placed an apparatus on its cars, which it is expected will prevent many accidents. The invention consists of a fender placed in front of the wheels, and brought down close to the rails. A strong spring allows the machine to pass over a permanent obstruction, but any moveable thing is at once pushed off or along the track in front of the car. Experiments have demonstrated that a foot or hand placed on the rail is at once pushed aside without stopping the car and without injury to the person. This machine will also remove snow and other obstructions which may impede travel or throw cars from the track.

Commercial.

MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bus	00	a	— 00
Spring Wheat per bush	0 80	a	0 82
Barley per bus	80	a	— 85
Peas per bus	50	a	— 00
Oats per bus	35	a	— 40
Flour per bbl, retail	4 50	a	5 00
" " wholesale	4 00	a	4 20
Hay per ton	9 00	a	11 00
Potash per cwt	5 00	a	0 00
Potatoes per bus	20	a	0 25
Apples per bus	30	a	0 35
Turnips per bus	0 16	a	0 25
Cabbage per doz	0 50	a	0 65
Pork per cwt	4 00	a	5 00
Beef per cwt	3 00	a	4 00
Mutton per lb	4	a	0 5
Veal	0 03	a	0 05
Geese	0 25	a	0 35
Turkeys	0 40	a	1 00
Fowls per pair	0 25	a	0 35
Butter per lb	0 15	a	0 18
Eggs per doz	0 12½	a	0 18
Hides per cwt	5 00	a	5 50
Sheepskins,	0 50	a	1 50

TORONTO.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat, Fall, per bus	80	a	1 02
" Spring	76	a	81
Barley	75	a	80
Rye	56	a	60
Oats	0 35	a	41
Peas	0 45	a	50
Potatoes	0 45	a	50
Apples per brl	1 25	a	2 50
Flour per bbl	3 75	a	5 00
Pork per cwt	4 75	a	4 80
Beef "	3 50	a	5 00
Mutton per lb	0 12½	a	0 16
Hay per ton	8 00		10 00
Straw	5 50	a	6 00
Sheepskins, each	1 00	a	1 40
Hides per cwt	5 00	a	5 50

MONTREAL.

(FROM THE WITNESS.)

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat, White	0 92	a	0 95
" Spring	0 90	a	0 92
Barley, per 50lbs	6 70	a	0 75
Oats, 40 lbs	0 00	a	0 40
Peas, 66 lbs	0 65	a	0 70
Corn, 56 lbs	0 49	a	0 50
Flour per bbl	2 00	a	5 50
Oatmeal, 200 lbs	4 75	a	5 00
Pork per bbl	13 50	a	14 00
Butter per lb	0 13	a	0 17
Ashes, pots, per cwt	5 60	a	0 00

NEW YORK.

	$ c.		$ c.
Wheat per bus	1 44	a	1 63
Barley	0 00	a	1 45
Malt, Canadian	1 60	a	1 75
Rye	1 25	a	1 35
Oats, Canadian	0 92	a	0 93
Corn	0 00	a	1 28
Flour per bbl	6 15	a	7 70
Canadian	6 45	a	8 90
Hay per 100 lbs	0 75	a	0 90½
Pork, mess, ber bbl	12 25	a	18 25
Beef " "	9 56	a	17 00
Ashes, pots,	8 40	a	0 00
American gold			1 51¼

MONTREAL LUMBER MARKET.

The Lumber Trade of the past season, now over, has, upon the whole, been better and more profitable than for some years. The large amount of buildings that have been going up, in which square timber and sawn lumber have been used, has had much to do with the success of this important branch of trade in this place; while the United States demand for both square lumber and sawn stuff has been so large that but very slender stocks are in the hands of millowners throughout the province. For ordinary square timber the United States, especially at the commencement of the season, before the great rise in gold, has been a better market than Quebec, though of course the latter place has received almost all the larger timber, which is not so much sought after on the other side of the line. These two causes, the large amount of building going on here, and generally throughout the province, and the very considerable demand for the States, had tended to keep up prices, which have been higher than for the previous year or two.

There is a fair stock of timber on hand here just now; the quantity of good sawn lumber held by dealers is small, but there is abundance of coarse stuff; some say too much.

The prospects for next year's business seem pretty good, but as far as transactions with the States are concerned, are mainly, if not altogether, dependent upon the state of the money market, and the result of the deliberations of the United States Congress upon the continuation or otherwise of the Reciprocity Treaty. Should U. S. Exchange continue at its present value, and the matter of the treaty remain in *statu quo*, but little business will probably be done; while, if the price of gold declines, and tue U. S. Congress determine upon the annulling or modification of the treaty, we may look forward to large purchases for U. S. account, and high prices—the stock in the hands of mill-owners being, as before observed, very small.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There are two distinct movements in Congress in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty. The resolution offered by the Hon. Mr Ward of New York is based upon the theory that the principle of reciprocity in trade between the United States and Canada, should be adhered to, and that if the present treaty is abrogated at the time of its expiration, another and more advantageous treaty should be made. The investigation of this subject was commenced by Hon. I. T. Hatch of this city, who was a member of the Thirty-Fifth Congress, and was subsequently appointed a commissioner to examine and report upon the subject. His report was submitted to the Thirty-Sixth Congress, being called for by motion of Hon. G. E. Spaulding, and this is the report to which Mr Ward refers in his resolution, published at length in Monday's *Courier.* On the other hand, Mr Morrill, of Vermont, an Administration man and a prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, has introduced a resolution which looks to the abrogation of the whole system of reciprocity and a return to the old system of tariffs and non-intercourse. The Reciprocity Treaty, though confessedly imperfect, was a democratic movement for free trade, which it was the policy of the party to extend as far as circumstances and the best interests of the nation would permit. After an experience of ten years, it was expected that a more equitable and mutualty beneficial treaty would be made. This is the intent of Mr Ward's resolution; while the New Englander Morrill proposes to finally terminate the treaty, and discard the theory on which it is based. The descendants of the Federalists now in Congress intend to "close out" as many democratic ideas as possible while they remain in power.—*Buffalo Courier*

OIL MARKET AT THE SPRINGS.—We have no change to note in the Canada Oil market from last week. Business generally inactive. Since the fall in the prices of Crude, the production has decreased fully one-half.—*Chronicle.*

MARINE DISASTERS IN 1863.—The history of navigation for 1863 presents some rather striking features. While the loss of property is no doubt greater than in any previous season since 1857—when, if we remember rightly, the losses footed up over $2,000,000—the loss of life has been remarkably light, especially so far as concerns sail vessels. But for two unfortunate steamboat disasters—those of the *Sunbeam* and *Water Witch*—the mortality recorded of the lakes would be almost a blank. The navigation of our great inland seas is attended with more peral than that of any other maritime route of the same extent on the globe, and the most careless reader cannot have forgotten the appalling record usually made in the fall of the year by the stranding or sinking of many a noble craft, a large share of which disasters are attended with fearful loss of life, all on board not unfrequently finding a watery grave. The remarkable immunity of our "Jack tars" during the last season is one of the most grateful features of this remarkable year.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ Persons wishing to purchase Firewood in large or small quantities, may be supplied without extra charge, by applying to ALEX MENZIES, Clerk of the Wood Market. 41

☞ The weekly meetings of the Working Men,s Temperance Association will be held in their Hall every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, until further notice.

☞DRUNKENNESS CURED.☜

THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the *tempting cup.* **Dr. Zane's Antidote for Drunkenness** is a certain *cure for drunkenness,* It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price $1 a box. Sent bymail to any address, by S C UPHAM, 403 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa, Circulars sent free.

Spermatorrhœa can be Cured.

DR. RAND's SPECIFIC cures *spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, &c., speedily and effectually.* Its effects are truly magical A trial of the SPECIFIC will convince the most skeptical of its merits Price. $1 a box Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA Circulars sent free.

Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir and Henry's Vermont Liniment and Pain Killer are medicines which stand before the public purley on their own merits. The people are not asked to believe the opinion of others in regard to their efficacy in effecting cures but are simply asked to try them for themselves, and if they do not prove to be worth the small pittance asked for them, you have only to return them to the agent of whom you bought them and get back your money. They are warranted for Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, &c., when used as directed. Price only 25 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED for the benefit, and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By prepaying postage single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
20 Bedford, Kings County, N. Y

DIED.

On the 25th instant in West Belleville, Suddenly Mr. Charles Willard aged 28 years.

On the 25th inst in Murneysville Clara G. Elizabeth infant daughter of Mr. John Vanhorn.

At the residence of his father in Pinnacle Street Harry Spencer, youngest son of Wm. Hope Esq M. D.

Advertisements.

Important & Extensive SALE!

To Farmers, Foundrymen & others

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
Wednesday, 6th Jan., 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

G. S. TICKELL

HAS received instructions from S MAGNUS DAVIS, ESQ., who is retiring from the Foundry business, to offer the whole stock in trade and machinery, of the

SIDNEY FOUNDRY,

Near Belleville, in complete working order, also, the unexpired lease of the Foundry, being three years, with the option of purchase at the end of that period, together with the

Farm Stock and Implements,

Comprising the following, viz :

41 Ploughs of the Curtis and Ohio patterns,
200 plough points,
9 Straw Cutters,
3 Fanning Mills,
1 Threshing Machine, 10 horse power.
1 Reaper.
2 New Cooking stoves.
3 Large Box Stoves.
Large lot of stove pipes, &c., &c

Machinery :

1 Planing Machine,
1 Pump boring machine,
3 Circular Saws and frames,
2 Turning Lathes, 1 iron and 1 wood,
1 upright drill, steam power,
1 Hand do
1 Grinding Stone, steam power,
1 do do hand,
1 pair Blacksmith's bellows,
1 sett do tools,
1 Fan, steam power,
Large quantity of india-rubber belting,
do do of seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes,
And other articles too numerous to mention,

Farm Stock, &c.,

Several horses,
4 Cows,
2 Lumber Waggons,
2 do Sleighs,
2 Spring Waggons,
1 Carriage,
1 Pleasure Sleigh,
2 Buggies.

Catalogues will be issued and may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

TERMS.—Purchases under $50, cash over $50 and under $100, 3 months; $100 and upwards, 9 months, by furnishing approved note.

G. S. TICKELL,
Auctioneer & Com. Agt.
December 24th, 1863. 52

To the Electors of Baldwin Ward

GENTLEMEN :

BEING in a position that will enable me to attend to the Municipal affairs of the Town, I beg to offer you my services for the ensuing year.

My policy has always been and will continue to be to keep down Taxation, and exercise the strictest economy in the management of the Town finances.

If elected I will do what I can to attain these objects.

GEORGE NEILSON.
Belleville, Dec. 17th, 1862.

TERWILLIGAR'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

Jones' New Building

Front Street, Entrance between the "Montreal House" and Elliott's Store.

THE advantages which these Rooms give him, in the peculiar construction of the sky-light, enables him to execute

Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes Cartes de Visites, and Vignette Pictures, not surpassed by any on the Continent.

Photographs beautifully Coloured.

☞ Persons are invited to visit his Rooms and examine specimens.

A. M. TERWILLIGAR.
Belleville, Dec. 25th, 1863. 52

PROSPECTUS OF THE CANADA FARMER

A NEW (FORTNIGHTLY) JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
AND
RURAL AFFAIRS.

THE Subscriber has determined to make the experiment whether a first-class Agricultural Journal can be sustained in Canada. He proposes to issue early in January, 1864, the first number of THE CANADA FARMER, and to continue the publication on the 1st and 15th days of each month. Each number will contain sixteen pages *quarto* of closely printed matter. It will be printed on fine paper, from an entirely new font of type. The service of an able agricultural writer as EDITOR-IN-CHIEF have been secured, and he will be assisted by an efficient staff of writers, reporters and correspondents. First-class artists and engravers have also been retained to prepare illustrations for the paper. No exertion or expenditure will be spared to render the new Journal a worthy representative and advocate of the Agricultural interests of Canada.

In the conduct of THE CANADA FARMER, the following ends will be zealously laboured for :—

1 To arouse public attention, by frank and temperate discussion, to all questions scientific, commercial, legislative or otherwise, specially affecting the farming interest.

2 stimulate the Agriculturists of our country to adopt an improved system of husbandry, by blending the lessons of modern science with the practical experience of the Canadian Farmer.

3 To bring under the attention of our Farmers all improvements at home or abroad, worthy of adoption, affecting the management of FIELD CROPS—the BARN YARD—the STABLE—the DAIRY—the ORCHARD—the POULTRY YARD—the APIARY—the KITCHEN GARDEN—and the FLOWER GARDEN; and to excite an interest in the progress of Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening, and in all that concerns the Domestic Economy of the Farmhouse.

4 To mark and report all improvements in Agricultural Machinery—foster new inventions—and promote the adoption of all laboursaving machines in the work of the farm and garden.

5 To keep prominently under attention all that specially concerns the Dairy-farmer and the Grazier;—the best breeds of cattle—the best sysrems of feeding—the most approved processes of cheese and butter making—the best mode of packing—and the best markets to sell in.

6 To keep prominently in view whatever is specially interesting to the Sheep-raiser ank Wool-grower—the breeds best adapted to our climate-the best systems of winter and summer management and the varying prospects of the wool market.

7 To afford the Farmers of Canada an everopen medium for addressing their brother Agriculturists throughout the Province, suggesting matters of common interest and advantage, and eliciting information or advice on practical questions of difficulty or doubt.

8 To report concisely the Proceedings at Agricultural Shows, Fairs and Sales throughout the Province—note the condition and progress of the Herds and Flocks of prominent Stock-breeders; record the Importation of Thorough-bred stock from abroad, and publish Engravings of First Class Prize Animals.

9 To watch and report carefully and promptly the actual state and probable prospects of the Produce Markets at home and abroad; and specially promote all movements designed to secure the best prices in the best markets for Canadian Farm Produce.

10 To afford the Farmers of Canada a common medium where all who have for sale Live Stock, or Seed Grain, or Land, or who may wish to buy such, can make his desires known directly to the whole farming population of Canada.

The CANADA FARMER will be published for ONE DOLLAR *per annum,* POSTAGE FREE, *payable strictly in advance.*

Clubs will be furnished at the following rates, Twelve copies for ten dollars: Twenty copies for fifteen dollars: Fifty copies for thirty-five dollars: One Hundred for sixty dollars.

Communications on Agricultural subjects are invited addressed to "*The Editor of the Canada Farmer,*" and all orders for the paper will be sent to.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor and Publisher.

AS FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES of the first number will be printed and circulated, an unequalled opportunity for Advertisers will be presented. The charge will be twenty cents per line.

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1863.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

John Taylor,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,
NEXT DOOR TO HOLDEN'S DRUG STORE,

HAS received a Complete Assortment of entirely new and fashionable articles, suitable for the present season, and for permanent use, comprising

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Gold Lockets Chains, Keys, Brooches, Gentlemen's Gold Breast Pins, Chain and Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, Gold Studs, and Gold Ear Rings.

ALSO,

A Large and well-selected Stock of every description of

PLATE JEWELLERY,

As Brooches, Chains, Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, Back Combs, Shawl Pins, Belt Clasps, Shirt Studs, and Sleeve Links.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Ladies Solitaires, Pearl, Ivory, and Steel Brooches and Ear Rings

Best Electro-plated Ware,

In Castors, Knives, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons.

Gentlemen's Dressing-cases, Chess-boards & Men

CLOCKS,
Of various descriptions.

SPECTACLES,
To suit every age and sight.

Every description of Watch work
Done on the premises.
Belleville, Dec. 21st, 1863. 51

REMOVAL.

J. W. TURNER,

DEALER IN STOVES, GRATES, PUMPS, &c., and Manufacturer of TIN, SHEET IRON, and COPPER WARE of every description, returns thanks to his numerous patrons for their past favours, and begs to acquaint them and the Public in general that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, in

Whiteford's New Brick Building,

Opposite Mr Nathan Jones', where he will exhibit

A General Stock of Tinware,

And all the newest and most approved patterns in

Parlor, Box, & Cook Stoves,
FOR COAL AND WOOD,

He would also call attention to his new arrivals in

GRATES, PUMPS, & BATHS.

Of the best construction and most elegant patterns.

First-rate Workmen kept continually on the Premises and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

☞ **Rags, Copper, and Bees-Wax taken in Trade.** ☜
BELLEVILLE, DEC. 14th, 1863. 50

Large Importations AT THE Belleville Crockery Store,

Including a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and CROCKERY, *Purchased for Cash,* and offered (for cash only) at unprecedentedly Low Rates.

BELLEVILLE, November 14th, 1863. (46) **F. H. ROUS,** *Agt.*

Just Received AT THE Canton "T" Store.

CHRISTMAS
GROCERIES !

20 Boxes Fresh Malaga Raisins, M. R. and Layer.
10 half boxes do. do. do.
10 quarter boxes do. do. do.
10 eighth boxes do. do. do.

40 boxes Scaled Herrings.
brls. Labrador Herrings.
½ brls. do. do.

No. 1 BRANDS of

Loch Fyne Mackerel & Salmon.

Fresh Finnan Haddies
RECEIVED DAILY.

Bags Arracan Rice,
Bags Laguara Coffees,
Fresh Dandelion Coffee.

Fresh Prunes, Figs,
LEMON, ORANGE & CITRON PEELS.

Teas, Teas, Teas !

Good Tea for 2s. 2s 3d. 2s 6d.
WARRANTED.
Good Breakfast Souchong, mixed, only 2s 6d.
WARRANTED.

ALSO SOME VERY FINE SAMPLES IN

PING SUEY,
IMPERAL,
GUNPOWDER,
YOUNG HYSON,
TWANKAY, AND
UNCOLORED JAPAN.

His Stock of LIQUORS is very fine, including Ports, Sherries, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Pale Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

Everything in the Grocery line for sale

CHEAP FOR CASH.

BY
JAMES BLACKLOCK,
At the CANTON TEA STORE.
Belleville, Dec. 3rd, 1863. 49

St. Patrick's Ball.

A BALL AND SUPPER, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of Belleville, will be held at NEILSON'S HALL, on

Tuesday Evn'g., Dec. 29th Inst

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :

Jas, Meagher,	John Finn,
P. Fahey,	Wm. Donovan,
P. O'Brien,	Jas. St. Charles,
David Holden,	Jas Barrett,
B. McCaffrey.	

Tickets to be had of the Committee.
Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock,

JAS. MEAGHER, *President*
JOHN FINN, *Secretary to Committee*
Belleville, Dec. 10, 1863. 50

Life and Labour IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA !

THE undersigned is now publishing a splendid Photographic Picture, containg faithful representations of the operations of the Lumberers from the fall of the tree until it is drawn out upon the ice from drawings made upon the ice, by J. M. EDMONDS, during a winter's residence in the Bush.

Specimens may be seen, and Subscribers' names will be received at Mr HARRISON'S Book store, Front Street, Belleville, or by the proprietor of the copyright,

W. KNOWLES.
Arnprior, County of Renfrew, C. W. 40

To the Electors of Belleville.

GENTLEMEN,—I having been asked by many, if I intended to run for the Mayoralty of Belleville for the year 1864, and having heard that parties are circulating the report that it was not my intention, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate, and trust I may not be considered presumptuous in soliciting the support of the Electors who may consider me worthy of their confidence.

HENRY CORBY.
Belleville, November 26th, 1863. 48

Just Received,

A CONSIGNMENT OF CALIFORNIA WINES, the produce of the native Grape pure and unadulterated.

5 cases Port
5 cases Muscatel.
5 cases Angelica Sherry.
5 cases Hock
5 cases Aliso.
5 cases Sainsevain Wine Bitters.

At the Canton Tea Store.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, Aug. 20th, 1863. 34

Photographic ALBUMS AT 25 CENTS,

For sale at

R. A. BECKET'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED,
New Styles and Extra Binding.
Belleville, 6th June, 1863. 27

To be Let,

FROM the 1st January next, with entry early in December, the premises on the corner of Bridge and Front Streets, at present occupied as The Independent office. This is one of the most eligible business stands in Belleville, the rooms are well lighted, and in every way suitable for offices for any description of business. Apply at the Independent office, or to Dr. JAS. LISTER, Pinnacle Street. Rent moderate.

Belleville, Dec. 3rd, 1863. 47-tf

New Clothing and Grocery Store.

TEMPLETON & BROWN

HAVE opened that shop in WALLBRIDGE's NEW BUILDINGS, on East Front St., lately occupied by Mr John Bedford, with a Select Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS in the piece, and made up in Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.; and first-class

Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

And everything requisite in the family department.

Having purchased their Groceries for CASH, in Montreal, they can offer to purchasers TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, &c, of a quality which cannot be surpassed, at the Lowest Rates.

Their Stock of Spirits, Wines, Liquours, &c., have been selected with the greatest care, and will all be found the best of their kind. In the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Mr Templeton's experience of 30 years in the trade, the last 18 years in Belleville, will ensure to customers a good article of wear, and a good fit in all cases.

A GOOD and Choice Assortment of

Ready-Made CLOTHING

Always kept on hand.—TERMS, CASH.
Belleville, Nov. 23rd, 1863. 47-tf

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, at Belleville, by LEVI ALLEN APPLEBY, of the Village of Shannonville, in said County, Esquire, for Letters of Administration to the Estate of PATRICK CAMPBELL, late of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said County of Hastings, deceased, who died intestate, and that the Judge of the said Surrogate Court hath appointed *MONDAY, the 4th day of January next,* at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Grand Jury Room, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, for hearing matters concerning the said Application.

T. A. LAZIER,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Belleville, 21st December, 1863. 51-2

FRUIT, FRUIT!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

ROBERT GORDON'S,

Malaga Raisins, M R and Layer,
in whole Boxes and quarter Boxes.

ORANGE, LEMON, & CITRON PEEL,

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which will all be RETAILED at WHOLESALE PRICES, at his

Old Stand, Turnbull's Buildings,
AND ALSO AT HIS
New Stand, Neilson's Buildings,
One door below Jas. Blacklock's, Esq.

20 CASES RUM PUNCH FOR SALE.

☞ REMEMBER—All Goods sold at his establishments are sold at Wholesale Prices.

5 Barrels Dow's Ale just received.

BELLEVILLE, DEC. 10TH, 1863. 50

George Vair

HAS great pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Belleville and the neighbouring Counties, that he has

Opened his New Store,

On Front Street, adjoining the *Intelligencer* office, with an entirely

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Imported directly from

London, Manchester, and Glasgow ;

Also, a complete Stock of

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CARPETS,
And ROOM PAPER.

Which he guarantees to sell

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BELLEVILLE, December 7th, 1863. 49-tf

REMOVAL.

WM. KELLY

HAS REMOVED TO THAT

LARGE NEW BRICK BUILDING,

NEXT DOOR TO HOLBROOK'S HOTEL,
Where he is opening a NEW STOCK of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, AND ROOM PAPER.

Parties wishing to get THE BEST VALUE for their cash will have an opportunity at

KELLY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO HOLBROOK'S HOTEL, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.
BELLEVILLE, JULY 30TH, 1863. 29-tf

G. S. TICKELL

HAS REMOVED to that Store on West Front Street, lately occupied by Mr GEO. H. HAYMES, where he intends to carry on the business of an

AUCTIONEER, & Commission & General Agent,

Parties favouring him with their commands may rely upon receiving PROMPT ATTENTION and IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT. He intends to hold periodical

Auction Sales of Household Furniture

And Miscellaneous Goods, which will be duly advertised from time to time, and for which Goods will be received up to the day before the Sale.

Having made arrangements with the Manufacturer, he will also keep on commission an assorted stock of

First-Class Furniture,

For which the lowest possible price will be demanded.

☞ **Funerals furnished, and Hearse supplied as usual.** ☜

N. B.—A consignment of elegant and substantial articles of Furniture now on hand, and to be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

BELLEVILLE, July 6th, 1863. 27-m6

REMOVAL!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED TO

THE NEW BRICK SHOP,

Nearly opposite Hambly's saloon and Holbrook's hotel, and offers to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Shelf and Builders' Hardware,
Carriage and Harness Trimmings,
Iron, Steel and Coals.

AT

LOW PRICES FOR CASH !

JAMES GLASS.
BELLEVILLE, 22ND JUNE, 1863. tf 25

Water Wheels !

To Millers, Manufacturers, and others concerned in Water Power.

WM. AGNEW,

MILLWRIGHT, &C., WEST BELLEVILLE,

IS prepared to put in WATER WHEELS which cannot be surpassed for power, efficiency, and economy, suited to any situation, and to any head of water, running from two horse-power to one hundred.

References are permitted to Henry Corby, Esq., Alma Mills; James Canniff, Esq. Moira Mills; Mr. Bragg, Grove Mills, and Mr Jno. Lazier, cloth manufacturer, in whose respective Mills and Factories these Wheels may be seen in successful operation.

West Belleville, May 15th. 19

FOR SALE,

THE Farm of Woodlands, situated within three miles from Belleville, being the East half Lot No. 17, 2nd concession of Thurlow, containing about 110 acres, above 90 cleared, and under good fence, commodious Stone House, with barns, &c. For further particulars apply to JAMES W PONTON on the premises, or to W. H PONTON, Esq., Belleville.

Belleville April 8th 1862.

FARM OF 200 ACRES, FOR SALE!

Known as the Beckwith Farm.

THE North half of No. 26, and the North half of 27, in the 2nd concession of Tyendinaga, containing Two Hundred Acres, *One Hundred* of which is under *Good Improvement,* is now for sale at a reasonable price, and upon

Easy terms of Payment !

☞ Immediate possession will be given. ☜

Apply to
W. H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 30th, 1863.

WORKSHOP, With one of the best WATER POWERS ON THE RIVER MOIRA.

To be Let,

THE WORKSHOP situated on the West side of the River Moira immediately below the Upper Bridge in Belleville, and at present occupied by Mr A. N Pringle as a Sash Factory.

Possession to be given about the first day of June next.

For particulars apply to
THOS. WILLS.
Belleville, April 25th, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private bargain, the East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 13th concession of Huntingdon, within 1½ miles of Madoc Village, containing 50 acres of good land, 30 acres of which are cleared, with a good new Frame House, 18ft × 24ft, and a good cellar beneath.

N. B.—Abundance of Cedar, for maintaining fences, is to be had on the Lot. Terms liberal.

Apply on the premises, or by paid letter to Madoc P. O., to

JACOB A. YOUNGS.
Huntingdon, Dec. 7th, 1863. 49-tf

BELLEVILLE Flour and Seed Store

BRIDGE STREET

For Sale

FALL Wheat Pastry Flour,	50 lbs. bags.	
" " Bread "	50 lbs	"
High ground, sifted Bread Flour................	25 lbs.	"
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra,....	35 lbs. to 50 lbs.	"
Spring wheat Bread Flour extra,....	50 lbs.	"
Oat Meal fresh ground	10 lbs. to 50 lbs.	"
Groats,...............	10 lbs.	"
Pearl Barley,........	10 lbs. to 50 lbs.,	"
Pot Barley,..........	10 lbs. to 50 lbs.	"

Ladies, try my Barley for PUDDINGS, you find it far superior to Rice, *and cheaper.*

Barley Meal for Cakes.	10 lbs. to 50 lbs.	"
Buck Wheat, high ground sifted Flour,	10 lbs. to 50 lbs.	"
Split Peas,..........	10 lbs.	"
Prepared Pea Meal for Soup,............	10 lbs.	

Sifted Corn Meal,
Beans, Peas, Corn, Buckwheat and Oats.

B. FLINT.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1861

COUNTERFEITS.

HAVING, after much trouble and considerable expense, discovered the party who has been counterfeiting my pills in the Canadas, and having received a *complete list* of all those to whom they were sold, and having had what remained of such counterfeits *destroyed,* and the proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such counterfeiting; and being well satisfied that none but the genuine are now in the market, I have come to the conclusion, in order to prevent annoyance to the dealers in my long established remedies, not to change the wrappers around the packages of such remedies, but have them continue as heretofore

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
80 Maiden Lane, New York.
October 24th, 1863. 45-3m

REMOVAL.

MR. RELYEA,
Dental Surgeon,

WOULD announce that he has removed from the rooms in the Victoria Buildings, which he has occupied for the last twenty years, to the

New Brick Block of N. Jones, Esq

OVER THE STORE OF THE MONTREAL HOUSE,

Where a suite of apartments has been arranged expressly for his business, and the comfort and convenience of his patients.

Belleville, Dec. 7th, 1863. 49-tf

Books & Stationery

TOYS, BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS.

A very large assortment will shortly be opened at

R. A. BECKET'S
BOOK STORE,
Front St.

Agricultural.

DAIRY FARMING.

We urge upon dairy farmers the importance of their bestowing more attention upon the feeding and general comfort of the cows and of the stock reared upon the farm, as by improved management of the dairy stock the farm may be rendered a source of profit and not of loss, and from those farms from which a small profit was realised, a larger profit may be secured.

The yield of rich milk being chiefly dependant upon the quality and amount of food eaten by the cows, the dairy farmer should calmly consider the best methods whereby an increased amount of nutritious food is to be secured, and at an outlay which will leave a profit after the money expended has been returned.

Pasture can be improved by the application of lime, lime compost, marl, shell sand, earth and dung compost, farmyard manure, bone dust, fermented bones, phosphatic guano and superphosphate. The most suitable time for applying any of these fertilizers in autumn. The manure can be put on the field previous to commencing harvest operations. The cows should be changed to another field for not less than two weeks. Fertilizers, such as Peruvian guano, sulphate of ammonia, and nitrate of soda, should be applied to the pasture early in spring, but not until the grass has commenced to grow. April will generally prove a suitable period. Of the fertilizers the most permanent in its effects in bonedust; next to it are phosphatic guanos, and as these are generally to be had at lower rates than bonedust, they are to be preferred. The quantities of any one of the enumerated fertilizers to apply, must be regulated by circumstances. A mixture composed of more than one manure should be preferred. In Cheshire bones have generally produced such decided changes in the growth of pastures that bone dust has acquired a high position as a fertilizer for dairy farms. The phosphoric acid removed in the milk, and in the bones of the animals reared upon the lands, is thus restored to the soil. It is now considered essential in the best dairy districts to manure with bones or with fertilizers prepared from bones. It will generally prove a satisfactory method of top dressing, to apply bones or phosphatic guano in autumn, and afterwards to supplement this with a small quantity of nitrate of soda or Peruvian guano in spring.

Good pastures should not be plowed except there are imperative reasons for breaking up with advantage, provided means are adopted to improve the condition of the soil by draining, deeper cultivation and liberal manuring during the period the land is under corn and root crops. The re-seeding with superior grasses can be best effected by sowing out without a grain crop.

Pasture should not be overstocked. Sometimes this mistake may be made. To meet such a contingency, provision should be made to supplement the pastures with green forage, such as rye, clover, and Indian corn. Nothing is more common than to stock up to the utmost limit the pastures will furnish full keep for. If the season proves a good grazing one, the cows continue in fair condition and yield an abundant supply of milk. When the season proves somewhat adverse to the growth of grass, owing to an excess of moisture with a low temperature, the consequence is the cows are half starved, they lose condition, and while the flow of milk is diminished, it contains less butter or casein. Nothing is to be gained by overstocking except by the experience a sounder practice is resolved upon. Not unfrequently, however, the practice continues from some vague impression that the ensuing year will prove a more favorable one for grass.

Were the sound practical more generally acted upon—the largest return of produce from each cow—dairy farming would prove much more profitable than it is at present.—*North British Agriculturist.*

BARNS.

When barns are scattered about the farm some thirty yards from each other, and as many more from the house, it *pays* better to move and arrange them in a more convenient manner—as the time would soon amount to enough to pay all expenses, to say nothing of what better care the stock will receive when near the house, than they used to at the further barn." Also, *it pays* to put a good stone wall (laid up with mortar) under every frame building, except corn-houses and cheese-houses, which should stand upon posts set solid in the ground, with a large tin pan bottom side up placed upon the top of every post to prevent mice running up. Remember and have the mason have several small holes at the top of the wall to let air in; for if closed tight it will cause the sill and sleepers to decay. When you build a bridge in front of the large doors, of stone and dirt, do not put any *dirt near the sill*, as the water from the roof will soon cause decay. I believe thousands of dollars are wasted in this way every year. *Remedy*—build a bridge of dirt or stone within two feet of the doors, and place a stick of timber four inches from the sill, and four short pieces from sill to embankment, and place two planks upon its foundation, and your sill will not decay here before it does anywhere else. Do not nail a board on the front side of the sill where the doors are as this will cause decay. —*Colonial Farmer.*

HOW TO SWEEP A CARPET.

Take a common wash-tub, or some vessel large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more. Then take a broom (one partly worn so as to be a little stiff is the best), dip it in six inches or so, and hold over the tub, or go out of doors and knock off all the drops of water. This can be done most effectually by holding it in one hand and rapping it with the other on the broom-corn above where it is wet. Commence brushing light at first, going over with it a second time, or more, and if your carpet is very dusty, do not sweep more than a square yard or two before dipping your broom into the water again; this will rinse off all the particles of dust adhering to the broom. Rap off the drops of water, as before, and begin again; continue to do so till the whole is cleaned. Should the water get very dirty before completing the room, it can be changed. One who has never tried the experiment, will probably be surprised at the quantity of dirt which will be washed from the broom into the water. A carpet can be cleaned more effectually in this way than it can possibly be done with a dry broom, as the particles of dust adhere to the broom instead of raising to fall back on the carpet. There is no danger of injuring even a fancy carpet, if the drops of water are thoroughly removed from the broom. Let no one try this who has not time and patience.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS

BRANCHES,

DONE AT

THE LOWEST

REMUNERATING

PRICE,

and in the

NEATEST

Possible Manner,

At the Office of the

"Independent"

NEWSPAPER

The BENEFACTOR of his Race.

THE GREAT HEALER OF MANKIND

The Whole World United !!

SICK PEOPLE THINK,

After which, Act.

HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM.

THIS remarkable American remedy is carrying the world by storm Over five million boxes are sold annually. Composed entirely of flowers, roots, balsams and extracts—their effect on the system is pleasant, satisfactory and successful. Acting directly on the blood, glands, solids and fluids of the body, their use is attended with happiest effect. In sudden attacks of disease one or two doses almost always cures. In old standing cases of sickness—small doses—repeated frequently—so cleanse the system that good health is the result. No change in employment or diet is necessary. They never cause sore mouths, swelled joints, aching limbs, etc, as do many other kinds. They are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. They are considered cheaper, safer, prettier and in all respects superior to any purgative pills in the world.

The discovery of coating a pill with sugar emanated with Dr Herrick. ☞ All others are counterfeits, and if used will do harm and disappoint the sick. Herrick's pills are elegantly put up, 30 in a box, with a large sheet of directions, and sell for 25c., five boxes 1 dollar.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster.

The Great Strengthener and Pain Destroyer.—the Best and Cheapest in the World.

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It will be within the province of the Magazine to furnish critical notices of new publications, unfettered by prejudices, nationality, or religious bias; and while political discussions of a party character will be absolutely excluded from its pages, yet descriptive articles relating to our civil polity and our home institutions, affecting the general interests of the country, will be freely admitted.

Each monthly issue will contain one hundred and twelve pages, of the same size as the English Monthlies, which will form at the close of the year two volumes containing 672 pages each.

Terms three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

HENRY YOULE HIND M.A., F.R.G.S.,
General Editor.

Toronto, February, 1863.

1863. Prospectus. 1863.

THE GLOBE DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY DEVOTED TO NEWS, COMMERCE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

THE year upon which we are about to enter will be the nineteenth of the existence of the Globe. It was first issued in 1844 as a weekly sheet, about half the present size of the Weekly edition, and the subscription price was $4 per annum. It had many competitors; the Colonist, Patriot, Herald, and others of larger circulation and greater influence, but one by one they have dropped out of existence in the struggle for popularity, and the Globe has been left without a rival in circulation and influence. At that time the press of Toronto occupied an inferior position to that of Montreal, and the journals of the latter city circulated in large numbers all over the West. A great change has since taken place. The Globe now trenches on the domain of the Montreal journal. It is largely circulated at Prescott, Brockville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Ottawa, and other places, where formerly Toronto journals were seldom seen. This is due in some degree to the political principles advocated by the Globe, but still more to the fact that it supplies a larger amount of more interesting news and miscellaneous reading than any other journal, that it is always up to the times, and never behind hand; that, at whatever expense, the latest and fullest intelligence is always furnished.

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OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

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Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

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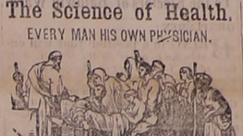

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THE NEW PAIN KILLER

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

In offering to the public this new Pain Killer we wish to commend it as being not only better than any other pain killer, and in larger bottles at a corresponding price, but as containing nothing injurious to persons using it. It may be used externally for

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
BURNS & SCALDS
BRUISES & SWELLINGS
SORE THROAT,
LUMBAGO,
&c., &c. &c

and may be used internally for

COLIC & COLDS,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
DIARRHŒA,
WIND CHOLIC,
&c., &c, &c

It has been in use for the last four years and its superlative excellence is already attested by thousands who have used it.

It is composed of ingredients each of which is essentially remedial in itself, so that the combination of all in one, produces a Liniment or Pain Killer unexcelled in its curative properties.

WARRANTED WHEN USED IN SEASON

No family should be without a bottle of it for immediate use in case of burns, scalds, wounds, and other casualties resulting from accident that flesh is heir to.

IT IS HARMLESS TO USE AT ANY TIME.

A teaspoonful of it taken in a glass of water in the morning clears the head, brightens the eye and gives a tone of elasticity to mind and body when exhausted nature fails to assert her supremacy.

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS.

Try it and if it does not produce satisfactory results when used according to directions return the bottle to the agent of whom you got it and he will refund the money paid for it.

We only ask a fair unprejudiced and impartial trial.

Sold at every drug store and country store throughout Canada.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., proprietors, 303 St Pauls street, Montreal, and Main st., Waterbury, Vt.

For sale by Holden, & Co., M. Sawyer, and E. Chandler.

DOWNS' VEGETABLE

Balsamic Elixir.

This purely vegetable medicine is warranted to cure

COUGHS,
COLDS,
CATARRH,
ASTHMA,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs Downs' Elixir has stood the test of more THIRTY YEARS.

A few doses will effect a cure when all other remedies have failed. It does not Dry up the Cough but removes it by expelling the phlegm and thus eradicating

THE RADIX OF THE DISEASE

Its emolient properties facilitates expectoration, give ease to the throat and Lungs and drive out disease, not so much by direct and poisonous attack upon the disease itself as by

ASSISTING NATURE TO EFFECT A CURE

Explicit directions accompany each bottle, together with a pamphlet containing certificates of cures and other interesting matter Read the pamphlet attentively

IT IS PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

There is no difficulty in administering it to children as they are fond of it, and if permitted would take it to excess.

Price, 25cts, 50 cts and 1 dollar per box Sold in every town and village in Canada

JOHN F. HENRY & Co.
successor to J. M. Henry & son & N. H. Downs, proprietors, Waterbury, Vt. and Montreal, C E.